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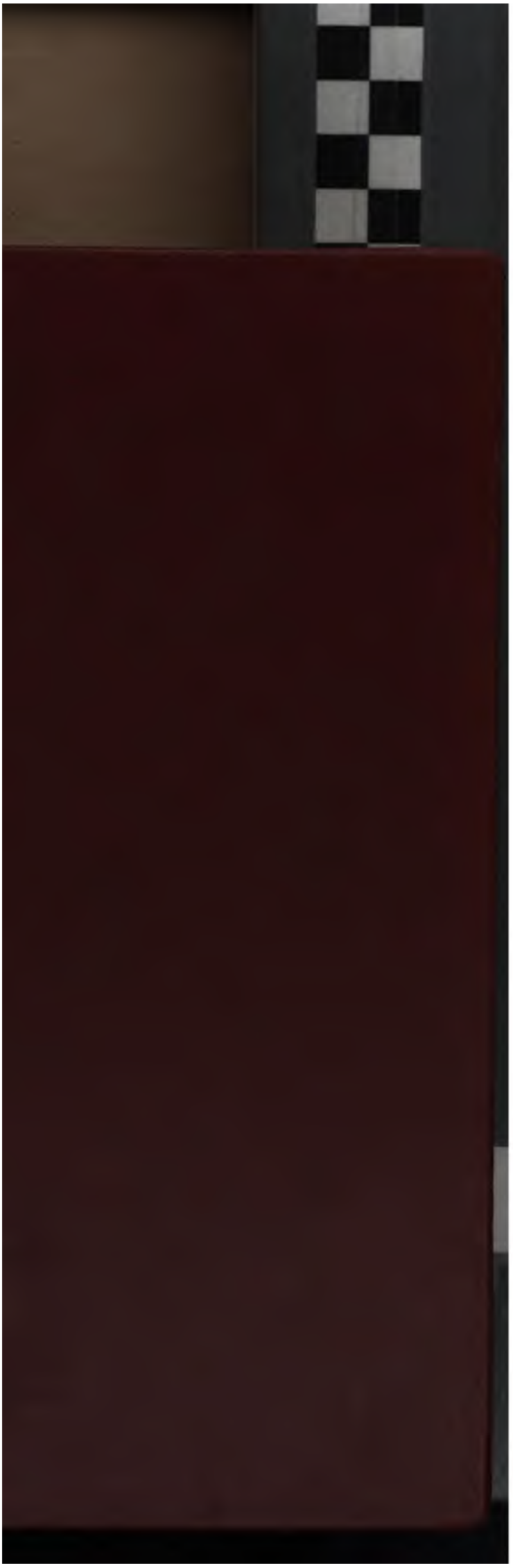

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY—DECEMBER, 1861.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

5 1366

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JULY to DECEMBER inclusive.

BEING VOLUME XI. OF A NEW SERIES,

AND THE TWO-HUNDRED-AND-ELEVENTH SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT.

(211)

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PREFACE.

CONTRARY to the usual fashion of SYLVANUS URBAN in presenting a new volume for the acceptance of his readers, he would on this occasion rather speak of the future than of the past.

Though we studiously avoid the expression of party views, and therefore seldom allude to home politics, one measure of the last Session of Parliament has the appearance of so affecting our position that a few words on it will naturally be expected by our readers. We know that, in general, they are not of the class which expected wonders from the repeal of the paper duty, and so feel no surprise to find the price of our publication the same as before. The difference to our Publisher is, as he assures us, far less than might be expected, but any benefit arising from it he is quite ready to give to our readers, and he has therefore placed additional space at our disposal, which we trust will enable us to treat with sufficient fulness all the various matters that may be fairly looked for in the oldest Magazine in existence, and one which has ever been a means of intercommunication for the educated classes.

This little matter, as we trust, satisfactorily disposed of, we may turn to what our talented contributors have enabled us to accomplish in the volume now completed. First in importance we may fairly place some valuable papers on Mosaics, which may be said, without fear of contradiction, to give a better view of the subject (one of much interest in this day of ornamental building) than has hitherto appeared in any periodical. Then we have treated the recondite subject of Cuneiform Inscriptions in a manner that we hope will commend itself as satisfactory; we have recorded the remarkable discovery of Runes in Orkney, and hope soon to give an authorized interpretation of them to the world. We have chroni-

cled the Proceedings of almost every existing Archæological Society, and we are willing to do the same by any new Societies that may be formed. We have reviewed in a candid spirit all the more important works on subjects of history and biography that have recently appeared, and have ventured on estimates of the labours alike of the biographers of the Archbishops of Canterbury and of modern Admirals. Our Correspondence has been full, and various, and in many cases authenticated by well-known names. In like manner we have recorded the lives and characters of all persons of note recently deceased, the materials in most cases being the contributions of surviving friends. Thus we have still that friendly co-operation which we have so long enjoyed, and which for a very lengthened period to come will we trust justify our motto,

"E PLURIBUS UNUM."

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JULY, 1861. 5-1366

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN *requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.*

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE annual meeting will be held at Peterborough, commencing Tuesday, July 23rd, and concluding Tuesday, July 30th.

Tuesday, July 23.—Opening Meeting in the Corn Exchange, near the Town-hall, at 12 o'clock. The Museum in the Practising-school of the Training College. Evening Meeting at the Corn Exchange.

Wednesday, July 24.—Meetings of Sections at the Corn Exchange, and in the Grammar-school. Annual dinner at the Great Northern Hotel, at six o'clock. Conversazione at the Deanery.

Thursday, July 25.—Excursion.

Friday, July 26.—Meetings of Sections. Professor Willis's Discourse on the Architectural History of the Cathedral, and the Ancient Conventual Buildings. Evening Meeting at the Corn Exchange.

Saturday, July 27.—Excursion. Soirée in the Evening at the Museum.

Sunday, July 28.—Full choral service in the Cathedral. It is expected that a Sermon will be preached on the occasion by the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

Monday, July 29.—Meetings of Sections. Excursion in the Afternoon. Evening Meeting.

Tuesday, July 30. Annual Meeting for receiving the Annual Reports, for the election of new members, and other business. An Excursion will probably be arranged for the Afternoon.

The following Excursions are proposed:—Stamford, Marholm, Barnack, Wittering, Wansford, and Castor, including several remarkable examples of church architecture; Oakham Castle, Ketton, &c., Thorney, Crowland Abbey, Peakirk, Northborough, Glinton, and Woodcroft; also, Oundle, Cotterstock, Fotheringhay, Warmington, &c.; and, if practicable, Thrapston, Drayton, and Lowick.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting will be held at Maidstone, on July 31 and August 1.

ORIGIN OF "TRIFORIUM."

MR. URBAN,—Any light which can be thrown upon the origin of the word "triforium" must be welcome. A curious name which bears some resemblance to it in composition is "*Biforietta.*" "Vicus ipse (juxta eandem Ecclesiam S. Petri Scrobesberiensem) *Biforietta* vocatur, quod nos linguâ Gallica, 'ante portam' dicimus." (Monasticon Anglicanum, 2nd. Edit., 1682, p. 376 a.) "Qui vicus Anglicè dicitur Biforieta quod Latine significat *ante portam.*" (Carta regis Willelmi, Ib. p. 381 a.) The word is, therefore, of the same period as "triforium," which is first used by Gervase, speaking of Canterbury Cathedral. I am, &c.,

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A.

ERRATUM.

Page 579, in the memoir of Mr. John Tayleure, for 1,100 guineas read 100 guineas.

The length of our Reports of Societies obliges us to postpone several Reviews and Obituaries which are in type.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE JERUSALEM CHAMBER[a].

THE Jerusalem Chamber now existing was built shortly after the year 1362, by Nicholas Litlyngton, abbot of Westminster. Few details of his life and good works have been committed to the press; but among the Cottonian Manuscripts is a very interesting record, in which many of his benefactions are enumerated, and an opportunity is thereby afforded us of entering in a measure into the peculiarities, and in estimating the excellences of his character. A short *résumé* of these will not unfitly introduce the history and description of an edifice with which his honoured name is indissolubly associated.

Nicholas Litlyngton was Prior of Westminster at the time of Abbot Simon de Langham's elevation to the see of Ely, and was thereupon elected abbot in April, 1362. He had greatly benefited the house while he was simply one of the brethren, especially by procuring the custody of the temporalities during three vacancies. On his advancement to the chief place of government in his monastery, he shewed himself a most careful and judicious defender of its rights, and an unwearied improver of its possessions. It appears that a great storm of wind had just then made havoc of the manor-houses and other buildings, but within three years he rebuilt them, and left them in better order than they were before. The abbot's house, from the foundation, was among his new buildings, with the west and south sides of the cloister, the houses of the bailiff, infirmarer, sacrist and cellarer, a great malt-house with a tower, a water-mill and the dam, with stone walls, and a stone enclosure of the garden of the infirmary. In these works he was much assisted by the funds left by his predecessor. He also gave a mitre of the value of a hundred marcs, a pastoral staff of the value of 15*l.*, a great missal for the high altar, and two silver-gilt chalices. Also other books of the Divine Offices to the chapel of the abbot and house of the infirmary; and to his own chapel, vestments and other sacerdotal ornaments, chalices, censer, incense-pyx, bell, basin, and a pyx

[a] A paper by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., F.S.A., &c., read in the Jerusalem Chamber, at the Meeting of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, Oct. 25, 1860. See GENT. MAG., Jan. 1861, p. 62.

of silver gilt. He also gave to the convent for their use in the refectory, there to be enjoyed and nowhere else, 48 dishes and 2 chargers, and 24 saltcellars of silver, of the weight of 104 lbs. To the same brethren also, for the misericordia house, and nowhere else, 24 dishes, 12 saltcellars, and 2 chargers of silver of 10 lbs., weighing 40 lbs., and two books of coronations marked N and L. Also to his successors in the abbacy he gave 24 dishes, 12 saltcellars, and 4 chargers of silver of the weight of 64 lbs.; 2 silver jars for wine, of the weight of 8 lbs.; one silver cup with a water-jug of silver gilt, value 100s.; 12 silver plates, of 12 lbs. weight; 2 basins, with 2 water-jugs of silver, of 10 lbs. weight; and 2 silver basins for lavatories, of 7 lbs. weight. The grant was dated at Westminster, 9th May, 1378. In return for these benefactions it was ordered by the convent that after his decease he should daily be remembered by them in their graces after dinner and supper, and at mass, together with the souls of the faithful departed. He died on the vigil of St. Andrew the Apostle, A.D. 1386, and was buried within the entrance before the altar of St. Blase, under a marble slab, decently adorned, that bore a long epitaph which is given by Sporley in the MS. from which these details are taken [b].

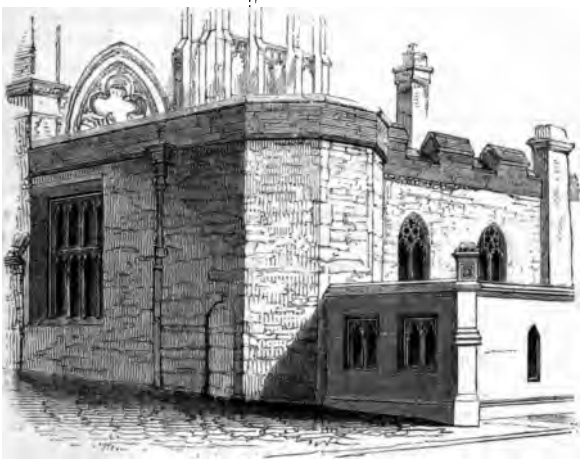
Among the rooms of the abbot's house, already mentioned, was the room called the Jerusalem Chamber. It abuts at a right angle on the southernmost of the two towers which adjoin the great western entrance to the nave of the abbey, and is thirty-six feet long and eighteen wide. It has two modern pointed windows on the west, and on the north a large square window, divided by several mullions, between which are inserted among the white quarries some very interesting specimens of ancient glass. The chamber formed either the withdrawing-room to the abbot's hall, to which it is contiguous, or else was itself a Guesten Hall for the constant influx of strangers who enjoyed the good abbot's hospitality. Some imagine it to have been the abbot's chapel, but its position militates against the accuracy of such a supposition. It was not the first time that a chamber of a similar name existed either on the same or a neighbouring spot.

The earliest historical reference to this chamber is probably in the account of the death of Henry IV., in the *Continuatio Historiæ Croylandensis*, where it is said that the King, relying upon a deceptive prophecy, proposed to set out for the Holy City of Jerusalem; but, falling into mortal sickness, died at Westminster, in a certain chamber called of old time Jerusalem, and so fulfilled the vain prediction [c]. Fabyan, one of the most valuable of our old English chroniclers, gives us a very curious and minute account of this interesting circumstance. He is recording the events of the fourteenth year of Henry's reign, and thus describes its sudden termination:—

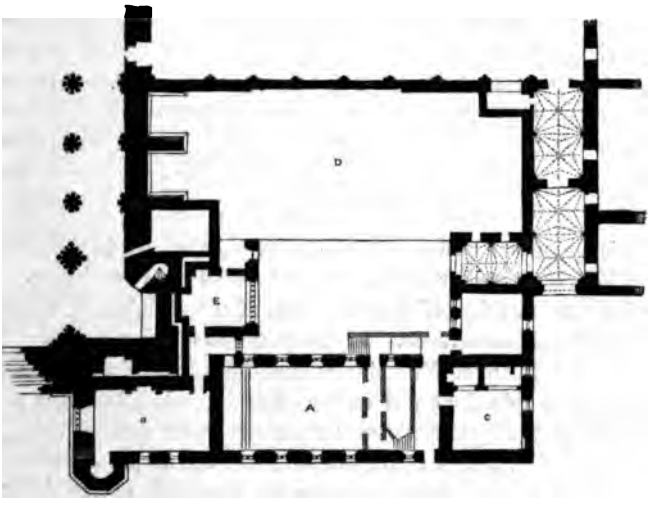
"In this year, and 20th day of the month of November, was a great council holden at

[b] MS. Cott. Claud. A. viii., ff. 63, 63 B, 64.

[c] *Rer. Angl. Scr. Vet.*, Oxon. 1684, tom. i. p. 499.



The Jerusalem Chamber.



Plan of the Abbot's House, now the Deanery (D), the Scholars Hall (A), and Kitchen (C), and the Jerusalem Chamber (B).

the White Friars of London, by the which it was among other things concluded that, for the King's great journey, that he intended for to take in visiting of the Holy Sepulchre of our Lord, certain galleys of war should be made, and other purveyance concerning the same journey. Whereupon all hasty and possible speed was made; but after the feast of Christenmasse, while he was making his prayers at S. Edward's shrine, to take there his leave, and so speed him upon his journey, he became so sick that such as were about him feared that he would have died right there. Wherefore they for his comfort bare him into the abbot's place and lodged him in a chamber, and there upon a pallet laid him before the fire, where he laid in great agony a certain of time. At length, when he was comen to himself, not knowing where he was, he freyned [asked] of such as then were about him, what place that was; the which showed to him that it belonged unto the Abbot of Westminster, and for he felt himself so sick he commanded to ask if that chamber had any special name, whereunto it was answered that it was named Jerusalem. Then said the King, 'Loving be to the Father of Heaven; for now I know that I shall die in this chamber, according to the prophecy of me before said, that I should die in Jerusalem.' And so after he made himself ready and died shortly after [d]."

The account of what may be considered the most interesting occurrence connected with this chamber would hardly be considered complete without some reference to the scene of our great dramatist, although it varies from the authentic narrative, in his play of "Henry IV." The dying King inquires, as though half-expectant of the answer,—

> "Doth any name particular belong
> Unto the lodging where I first did swoon?"

The Earl of Warwick answers:—

> "'Tis called Jerusalem, my noble lord."

And the King replies:—

> "Laud be to God! Even there my life must end.
> It hath been prophesied to me many years,
> I should not die but in Jerusalem;
> Which vainly I supposed the Holy Land.
> But bear me to that chamber; there I'll lie;
> In that Jerusalem shall Harry die [e]."

There is an ancient tradition that Edward V. was born in this room, and baptized here shortly after his birth by the Abbot of Westminster.

We have no mention of any use made of the chamber for a long time subsequent to this occurrence. In the year 1624, John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln and Dean of Westminster, entertained the French ambassador here with great splendour and at considerable cost. And it is probable that the architectural peculiarities of the room, as we now see them, which are of the period of James I., the alterations in the fireplace, before which, according to the chronicler already quoted, the couch of the dying King was laid, the ceiling, and the armorial bearings in the north window, were the work of this dignitary. In March, 1640-1, an assistant or sub-committee of about twenty individuals, partly Episcopal and partly Presby-

[d] Fabyan's Chronicle, ed. 1559, pp. 388, 389.

[e] Second Part of "Henry IV.," Act iv. sc. 4.

terian, was appointed to prepare matters for the cognisance of the superior committee, established to examine into "innovations in matters of religion." The afore-mentioned Bishop Williams was chosen to preside over both assemblies, and the sub-committee held for awhile its meetings in this chamber. The violent behaviour of the Presbyterian faction in the House of Commons wholly prevented any good that might have resulted from these deliberations, and the sittings were soon and abruptly terminated. In later times the chamber has been used for the custody of the regalia during the night before a coronation. The abbots were the official keepers of these insignia of royalty, a privilege which is thus in some degree exercised by their modern representatives. The room is also used for the sittings of Convocation, and for the meetings of the Dean and Chapter.

The painted glass in the north window is much more ancient than any portion of the edifice in which it now finds a place. There was probably a Jerusalem Chamber in this church as erected by Henry III., for the "Continuator" already quoted speaks of one so called "*ab antiquo;*" and these may have been among its ornamental accessories. The costume of the figures bears out this supposition. The first Jerusalem Chamber was, as I suppose, furnished with decorations from subjects in the Gospel narrative painted upon its walls, and hence obtained its characteristic title. And by means of these and other adornments the windows themselves were made to harmonize with the rest of the structure, and to play their part in the general design. The subjects of the painted glass are:—1. The Slaughter of the Innocents. 2. The Stoning of St. Stephen. 3. The Last Judgment. 4. The Descent of the Holy Ghost. 5. The Ascension. 6. St. Peter Walking on the Sea. 7. The Beheading of St. John the Baptist. 8. A mutilated shield of later execution, bearing the arms of Bishop Williams, the arms of the see of Lincoln, and those of the deanery of Westminster. All these are more or less patched, and the heads of the seven Scriptural subjects are filled up with blue glass of the period of James I. Many of the figures have also received sundry renovations within the last few years. The tapestry is of the time of Henry VIII., with the exception of one piece, which is of the period of the first James, and is very similar to the well-known examples in the Great Hall at Hampton Court Palace. The portrait of Richard II., now suspended on the south wall, is one of the most interesting of its class. It was formerly in the choir, where it seems to have been in danger from coming in too close a contiguity with the backs and heads of divers Lord Chancellors and others who occupied the stall behind which it was placed. Dart's description of it in its then condition is valuable, as it was written before the renovations to which it has since been subjected:—

"On the south side of the choir, by the pulpit," he says, "is an ancient painting of that unhappy beautiful prince, Richard ij., sitting in a chair of gold, dressed in a vest of green flowered with flowers of gold and the initial letters of his name, having

on shoes of gold powdered with pearls, the whole robed in crimson lined with ermine, and the shoulders spread with the same, fastened under a collar of gold; the panel plastered and gilt with several crosses and flowers of gold embossed. The length of the picture is 6 foot and 11 inches, and the breadth 3 foot 7 inches[z]."

Such is the famous Jerusalem Chamber, of which it may be said, great as the commendation is, that for historical associations and artistic accessories it is second in interest only to the venerable Abbey with which it has been so long and so intimately connected.

THE ABBOT OF WESTMINSTER'S HOUSE.

[THE following extract from the Patent Rolls, communicated to us by Mr. Corner, although of somewhat later date, forms an appropriate conclusion to our sketch of the history of the Abbey buildings.]

By letters patent of Jan. 20, 32 Henry VIII., whereby the King endowed his newly erected see of Westminster with manors, lands, tenements, and advowsons in Essex, Berks., Yorkshire, Bucks., Gloucestershire, Herts., Hunts., Lincolnshire, and Northamptonshire; he also granted to Thomas[a], Bishop of Westminster, and his successors for ever[b], all the site and circuit of the mansion-house and dwelling commonly called "Cheynygats[c]," wherein William [Boston or Benson], late abbot of the late monastery of Westminster, inhabited, together with all buildings, houses, and ground within the said site, &c., with the gardens and orchards thereto adjoining: in which said site or circuit is a certain tower, situate and being at the entrance of the said dwelling[d]; which said tower contains in length, from the east end abutting on the cloister of the said late monastery to the west end abutting

---

[z] Vol. i. p. 62.

[a] Thomas Thirleby, the first and only Bishop of Westminster; consecrated Dec. 19, 1540, translated to Norwich 1550, and to Ely 1554.

[b] He had, however, no successors, and after the abolition of the bishopric of Westminster, the bishop's palace, or abbot's house, was divided, a part only being assigned to the deanery: this consisted of the eastern wing, with a room over the west walk of the cloister. The abbot's hall and kitchen, which formed the west wing of the house, were assigned to the use of the scholars of the King's School, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1560.

The building at the north side of the abbot's court, in which was the solar, upper chamber, or withdrawing-room of the abbot's house, called the Jerusalem Chamber, (see p. 81,) was assigned to the use of the Convocation of the Clergy, a purpose for which it is very inadequate.

On April 17, 1640, Convocation met in Henry the VIIth's chapel, (*Lathbury, Hist. of Conv.*, p. 221,) and again in 1700, though the Archbishop had fixed the Jerusalem Chamber for the place of meeting, (*Ibid.*, p. 285).

A similar story to that of the death of Henry IV. in "Jerusalem," is related of Pope Sylvester III. in the *Eulogium Historiarum*, vol. i. pp. 256, 257.

[c] So called from the practice of fixing a chain across the gate which formed the entrance to the cloisters.

[d] The groined vault of the basement of this tower is still perfect, and has small openings in it, according to the custom in castles of the same period, (the end of the fourteenth century,) for the purpose of pouring boiling water on the heads of assailants; thus shewing that the precincts of the abbey were fortified.

upon the "Elmes[e]," by estimation 67 feet; and in breadth at the west end, from the north side to the south side, by estimation 24 feet 2 inches: and another building and house, with a garden and ground adjoining, containing by estimation, from the aforesaid tower to the church of the said late monastery, in width, at the east end abutting on the cloister of the said late monastery, 124 feet; and in width, at the west end abutting towards the house of the poor, called "The Kyng's Almoshouse[f]," 170 feet; and in length, on the north side abutting on the church of the said late monastery and upon the King's street called "The Brode Sentwarye[g]," 258 feet, and on the south side abutting on "The Elmes," 239 feet. And also the fourth part of all the great cloister of the said late monastery, with the buildings situate and being above the same, which said fourth part is contiguous and next adjoining to the same mansion-house and dwelling in Westminster aforesaid: and all that building and house called "The Calbege[h]" and "The Blackestole" there, which contains in length, from the north end abutting on the aforesaid tower, to the south end abutting on the tower called "The Blackstole Tower[i]," by estimation 88 feet: and

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[e] "The Elms," now called Dean's Yard.

[f] "The Almonry was on the south-east side of the Broad Sanctuary, and was divided into the Great Almonry, which comprised two parts, consisting of two oblong portions parallel to the Tothill streets, and connected by a narrow lane, the entrance being from Dean's Yard; and the Little Almonry, running southwards at the end of the Great Almonry. At the lower end was St. Anne's Chapel, which in 1576 was used as a storehouse by St. Margaret's Parish; opposite to it were almshouses founded by the Lady Margaret, mother of King Henry VII., for poor women. To the north of the Almonry, and on the south side of the gate-house, was an almshouse founded by Henry VII., for thirteen poor men."—(*Walcott's Westminster*, pp. 89, 273, 278, 280.) Dart, in his "Westminster Abbey," p. 66, mentions that the Duke of Somerset pulled up "the orchard" of the convent; the site is commemorated in the present Orchard-street.

[g] Now called "The Broad Sanctuary."

[h] Calbege? from *calle*, a 'coif,' or 'cowl,' and *bege*, 'big;' words given by Mr. Halliwell. Ducange says that *colobium*, (v. *Calabum*,) from which our word 'cowl' is derived, is "cucullus ille sive superhumerale quo induuntur servientes ad legem in Anglia;" and Honorius defines *colobium* "cucullata vestis;" it was the proper dress of a monk. The suggestion receives some likelihood from the name of the adjacent Black *Stole* tower.

Curious or personal names of domestic buildings, &c.—In illustration of the word *calbege*, may be mentioned the following:—"Hic (scil. Johannes Ipstoke) dum esset elemosinarius fecit altum ædificium in foro videlicet *Gareffes*."—*Abp. de Burton*, (*Mon. Anglic.*, p. 274, 2nd Edit.) (Item dedit *le Belhouse orchard*.) *Cir.* 1430-2: "Inceptum fuit opus lapideum fontis in foro juxta *le Garretts*."—*Ibid.*, p. 275.

At St. Edmund's Bury, Richard of Colchester, sacristan, "Fecit novam aulam quæ dicitur *Spane* ad recreationem conventus."—*Ibid.*, p. 301. Dominus de Newport, sacristan of Bury, "Magnam campanam in majori campanario quæ dicitur *Newport* fieri fecit."—*Ibid.*

1505. In the inventory of Hales Owen Abbey, we find these entries:—"In the *Caleys*, iii. mattrass, &c.; in the *Ostre* in the Steward chambre, a fedir bede, &c.; in *Botulph's chambre*, a fedyer bede, &c."—*Nash's Worcestershire*, vol. ii., App. p. xxii. *b*. There is a Callis Court in the Isle of Thanet, (*Hasted's Kent*, vol. iv. p. 360); Caleys Lands, and Callis Court, in Kent (*Ibid.* 204, 708), and a Caleys at Oakham. York-street, Westminster, was formerly called "Petit Caleys," from being the residence of the woolstaplers. A derivation of Callis has been made from *calcetum*, 'a causeway.'—M. W.

[i] There is still a tower over the entrance into Little Dean's Yard, which may have

all buildings, land, and ground being within the aforesaid edifices called "The Calbege" and "The Blackstole" on the north part, and the buildings and houses called "The Frayter Misericorde[k]," and the great conventual kitchen called the great Convent Kitchen[l], on the east part. And also all that other great stone tower in Westminster aforesaid, situate and being in a certain place commonly called "The Oxehall[m]:" and the houses and buildings there being and situate there between the great ditch called

A *Abbey Church.*
B *Litlington's Bell Tower.*
C *Cloister.*
D *St. Margaret's Church.*
E *Tower, over the entrance to Little Dean's Yard.*
F *Granary and Brewhouses.*
G *Gatehouse.*
H *Broad Sanctuary.*
I *Gate to Palace Yard.*
K *Almonry.*
L *Orchard.*
M *Stream of water.*

Plan of the Precincts of Westminster Abbey, from a Map of London of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

the Milldam on the south part, and the aforesaid barn on the north part: and all other buildings, houses, gardens, land, and ground there situate, lying and being between the said barn and between the said houses and buildings on the west part, and the said great tower called "The Long Granarye[n]"

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been the Blackstole tower; in this case the calbege would have stood between it and the porter's gateway-tower, and the building which occupies that position retains its ancient walls. The king's wardrobe in the reign of Edward VI. was kept in the massive jewel-tower, now at the end of the college mews, having been given to King Edward III. with a small close, by the abbot in 1377.—M. W.

[k] The monks' hall in a monastery, in which the brethren eat and drank the *misericord*, an indulgence or extra-allowance over and above the regulation-fare, by permission of the abbot. It was distinct from the common refectory.

[l] This was at the west end of the great hall or refectory, between it and the present porter's lodge.

[m] "The oxehall, which is mentioned in connection with the great barn and the milldam, was no doubt the stable for stalling the oxen in the outer or base court of the abbey. A parish of the name of Oxenhall (before Domesday Survey, Horsenhall), and another called Oxinton, or Oxendon, 'from the number of oxen kept there,' are mentioned in Atkyns' 'Gloucestershire,' pp. 311, 312: there is another place of the same name in Northamptonshire; and a place called Oxenhall, or Oxneyfield, occurs in Raine's 'Durham,' iii. 397, in which the tenant was bound to carry to the bishop 'wine with a wain of four oxen.' Oxinhale occurs among the estates of the Hospitallers." (*Camd. Soc. Publ.*, p. 30.)—M. W.

[n] In June, 1815, opposite to the house now occupied by Dr. Cureton, considerable portions of the granary, built c. 1380, which had been used as the scholars' dormitory, were discovered; at right angles ran the brewhouse and the bakehouse. The granary, elevated on a substructure, had a large central tower and a line of fine windows in two stories. A view is given in "Gent. Mag.," Sept., 1815, pl. i. p. 201. The foundations of the present dormitory were laid "7. Kal. Maii. MDCCXXII." The large double gate-

on the east part, and between the buildings and houses called "The Brue-house" and "The Backehouse" of the said late monastery on the north part, and the aforesaid great ditch called "The Milldam" on the south part.

MODERN BUILDINGS.

ASHBURNHAM House was in 1708 the residence of Lord Ashburnham. Considerable portions remain in it which were built by Inigo Jones, and were illustrated by Sir J. Soane. In 1712 the Cottonian Library was removed hither to a gallery within the King's library, and adjoining the south cloister. In the disastrous fire of 1731, a large number of MSS. were removed to "the large boarding-house opposite," and Dr. Friend used to relate with glee that Dr. Bentley, the King's librarian, sallied out in his night-shirt and a flowing wig with the Alexandrian MS. under his arm. Camden the Antiquary lodged in "the Gate-house near the Queen's Scholars' chambers." The "Terrace" was begun after the year 1815.

The Sanctuary Church is described in *Archæologia*, i. 35, and Entick's "Maitland's London," ii. 1343. Near its site the present Guildhall was built in 1805, on the foundations of the old belfry-tower. (Widmore, p. 11.) The old Guildhall stood on the west side of King-street, about fifty feet to the south of Great George-street; an ancient painting representing it,—perhaps the gift of a Duke of Northumberland,—was transferred to the walls of the present Sessions-house.

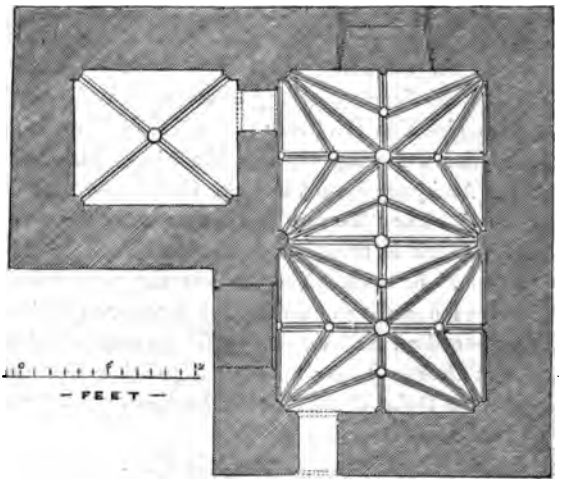
At the entrance of the Little Sanctuary, in the early part of the last century, a groined cellar was discovered near some remains of a stone gateway; it was probably a portion of the house of the porter. The entrance-gate from the Sanctuary into King-street was removed before the year 1708. The gate-house with its double gates at the west entrance of the Abbey, was built by W. de Warfield, cellarer, in the reign of Edward III.; on the east side was the Bishop of London's prison for clerks convict; and over the south gate leading into Dean's Yard was the prison for debtors and State criminals. Dr. Johnson longed to see its demolition, as it was "a disgrace to the present magnificence of the capital, and a continual nuisance to neighbours and passengers." In 1776 it was destroyed.

The names of Vine-street and Bowling-street recall the vineyard and bowling-alley of the monastery. In the overseers' books of St. Margaret's for the year 1565, "the Vyne garden" and the "Myll next to Bowling Alley" are duly rated. The site of Black Dog Alley was Abbot Benson's garden; and the Hostelry garden extended over the ground which lay between the bowling-green and the river bank. In the re-

house which stood at the entrance of Tothill-street is drawn in "Gent. Mag.," March, 1836.' A Cheyney Court is attached to the Close of the Deanery at Winchester, and is said to derive its name from the oak (*chêne*) under which the Episcopal Court was held.—M. W.

gister-book of the treasurer of the Abbey, this entry occurs under the year 1733:—"Hostry Gardens, with the houses thereupon built, Rent, 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and four capons or 12 shillings." Great College-street was long called the "Dead Wall," owing to the houses fronting the wall of the infirmary garden built by Abbot Litlington.—M. W.

THE JEWEL-HOUSE.



Plan of the Jewel-house, with the groining of the basement

FEW persons are aware that the King's Jewel-house, built in the time of Richard II., is still standing. The walls are perfect, even to the parapets, and the original doorways remain, their heads being of the form called the shouldered arch, so much used in domestic work throughout the Middle Ages, from the twelfth century to the fifteenth. The interior has been entirely altered to fit it up for a Public Record-office, and it is still the depository of the records of the House of Lords. A modern vault has been introduced over the first-floor room, probably as a security against fire, this room having had originally a wooden ceiling; but fortunately, the ground rooms having long been used for a kitchen and offices, and being below the level of the present street, have been preserved intact, with their original groined vaults, with moulded ribs and carved bosses, evidently a part of the same work as the cloisters and other vaulted substructures of Abbot Litlington.

This tower is situated to the south of the chapter-house, and at the back of the houses in Old Palace Yard: the entrance being through a Government-office, admittance is commonly refused, but the antiquary who wishes to explore these remains may do so by explaining that the part he

wishes to see is the basement or kitchen occupied by Mrs. Vincent, the housekeeper, and that he does not wish to go into the Record tower itself; in which there is nothing for him to see, so far as the architecture is concerned, all vestiges of antiquity having there been carefully destroyed.

View of the Principal Chamber in the Basement of the Jewel-house, A.D. 1377—80.

The following extracts from Widmore give the history of this building, or at least the purchase of the ground, and there is no doubt that it was built or rebuilt immediately.

From Widmore's Enquiry, &c., 4to., 1743.

"In the last year of King Edward III., an exchange was made between that prince and the convent; the King had from them a part, either of a tower which was afterward the King's Jewel-house, and is at present the Parliament-office, or else the ground on which this building stands: I have given the authority for this because there may be some doubt as to the meaning of the writer; but the place is so particularly described, that I think there can be no question concerning that. The church had no lands in return for this, but only, which yet might possibly be as agreeable to them, a licence to purchase in mortmain forty pounds a year."

From Niger Quaternus, fol. 79.

"Anno regni regis Edwardi tertii quinquagesimo primo, septimo die Junii, idem dominus rex licentiam dedit abbati et conventui Westmonasterie perquirendi terras, tenementa et redditus ad valorem quadrigenta librarum per annum. Statuto, &c., ad manum mortuam, &c., non obstanto.... Et hæc licentia concessa est pro magna parte cujusdam turris in angulo Palatii privati versus austrum una cum quadam clausura juxta Turrim prædictam ex parte occidentali infra clausum abbatiæ et solum Sancti Petri domino regi concessum.... Erat autem inter Turrim prædictam et murum Infirmarii, ubi nunc est clausura prædicta, via pedestris et carectaria usque ad angulum turris," &c.

The title of the writing is, "Licentia regia data abbati Westm. perquirende terras et tenementa ad valorem 40*l.* pro parte Turris Vocatæ le Jewel-house," &c.

Smaller Room in the Basement of the Jewel-house.

THE SIEGES OF PONTEFRACT CASTLE[a].

We regret that we cannot speak as favourably of the last volume issued by the Surtees Society as we have been able to do of most of its predecessors. One of its constituent parts is an admirable appendage to Dugdale's "Visitation of Yorkshire," and is its redeeming feature; but we must confess we would rather have had it by itself. We see little in the life of either the Nonjuring dean or the Nonconformist justice to repay perusal, and we should leave the book unnoticed but for its second article. In this Mr. Dyer Longstaffe has edited the quaint narrative of Nathan Drake, the "Gentleman Volunteer," with his usual ability. This minute and curious record of a siege in the seventeenth century has hitherto been only known through the medium of a very inaccurate *résumé* by Boothroyd, in his History of Pontefract, but Mr. Longstaffe has now printed it entire from the original MS., which is in the possession of the Drake family, and he has added, from a variety of sources, all requisite illustration, including a curious bird's-eye view of the Castle and town at the time of the third and most famous siege. The diarist was not present in that gallant stand of a single fortress against the victorious Parliamentarians, but Mr. Longstaffe, justly feeling that his book would be incomplete without, has supplied an account, which is mainly drawn from the Autobiography of Thomas Paulden, one of the party which captured and killed Rainsborough, the Parliamentarian colonel, and who was therefore excepted from mercy on the surrender of the Castle. He, however, made his escape on the following night, and if our readers' sympathies, like ours, are with the besieged and not with the besiegers, they will read with some interest what he wrote more than half a century afterwards:—

"I myself followed the fortune of King Charles in his exile, and was sent into England on several occasions, for his Majesty's service. I was once betrayed, and brought before Cromwell; but I denied my name, and nothing could be proved against me. However, he sent me to the Gate-house in Westminster, from whence I made my escape, with our old friend Jack Cowper, by throwing salt and pepper into the Keeper's eyes; which, I think, has made me love salt the better ever since; as you, and all my friends, know I do, with whom I have eaten many a bushel.

"I went again beyond sea, and, upon King Charles II.'s restoration, returned into England, accompanied with my old companion, loyalty, and with the usual companion of that, poverty. The first never quitted me; the other, by the favour and bounty of the Duke of Buckingham, was made tolerable.

"And having now survived most of my old acquaintance, and, as I verily believe, all who had any part in the foregoing story, being in the 78th year of my age,—perhaps it

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[a] "Miscellanea of the Surtees Society." (Vol. xxxvii. of the Society's Publications.) 1. The Works and Letters of Dennis Granville, D.D., Dean of Durham. 2. Nathan Drake's Journal of the First and Second Sieges of Pontefract Castle. 3. A brief Memoir of Mr. Justice Rokeby.

will not be thought amiss by our countrymen of Yorkshire at least, that I have lived on to this time; if for nothing else, yet for this, that when the memorable action at Cremona [Prince Eugene's surprise of Marshal Villeroy in his quarters] shall hereafter be spoken of with the honour it deserves, this attempt [to surprise Col. Rainsborough] at Doncaster may not be altogether forgotten by Posterity.—THOMAS PAULDEN. London, March 31, 1702."

The governor in the third siege was the gallant Colonel John Morris, concerning whom our readers will find some interesting particulars, extracted from a former Surtees volume, in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for May, 1860.

Two or three brief extracts shewing the light-heartedness of the one party, and the sour fanaticism and barbarity of the other, will give a fair idea of the narrative of Nathan Drake, and we must thank Mr. Longstaffe for having made it accessible to us.

The town of Pontefract was captured and siege laid to the Castle on Christmas-day, 1644. The strength of the regular garrison does not appear, but we have the names of 183 "gentlemen volunteers," including three knights, twelve preachers, and eleven aldermen out of thirteen, who retired into the Castle, and manfully assisted in its defence. The Parliamentarians made but small progress in the course of a two months' siege, and at last, on the 1st of March, 1645, the garrison was relieved by Sir Marmaduke Langdale. On his withdrawal the siege was resumed, and this time to more purpose, as the place was obliged to surrender on the 21st of July.

[*April* 16.] "The enemy basely stayed all wine from coming to the castle for serving of the Communion upon Easter day, allthough Forbus (their Governor) had graunted protecktion for the same, and one Browne of Wakefeild said if it were for our damnation we should have it, but not for our solvation. But that day, being Easter day, (the 6th Aprill,) which was prepared for the health of our soules, was prepared for the liberties of our bodyes, for, after sarmond done [att 11 of the] clock the Governor gave strait command that all men should presently be in armes, which was as willingly done both with horse and foot. (*Sally.*) Then, after a little delibration, orders being agreed upon, Captin Washington and Captin Beale commanded the horse. Capt. Munro with 50 musquetears did sally out of Swillinton tower up into Northgate. Captin Flood with 50 musqutears sallyed forth of the Lower gate & so up by the Haulpeny howse & fell upon their trenches. Then there was 50 gentlemen volunteres whereof one haulph did second Munroe's musquetears and the other haulph Capt. Flood's. The gentlemen weare chosen out from the 4 collonells within the Castle, viz.: —Sr. Richard Hutton, 12 gentlemen commanded by Capt. Croft: Sr. George Wintworth 10, commanded by Lieut. Warde: Sr. John Romsden 10, commanded by Capt. Benson; and Sr. Jarvis Cuttler 10, commanded by Capt. Oglebie. These resolu[t] spirittes, (having received orders) cherefully passed upon their service, entred their trenches, gave a long and strong allarum, and returned with honour. Our cannoneers allso plaid their parte bravelie and did good execution in the Markit place and other places in the towne. We killd in that sally 26 men or more, tooke one prisoner, and divers muskittes and swordes and drummes, and we had [2] men killd & 2 men wounded, and we shott 26 cannon wherewith is supposed could be no lesse than 100 men killd."—(pp. 21, 22.)

Poor Sir Gervis Cuttler, though he escaped from this hot skirmish, died of sickness on the 25th of June. The enemy, we see, were grievously wanting in common humanity to his widow, Margaret, daughter of John, Earl of Bridgewater:—

"This day morning, that worthy knight Sir Gervis Cuttler departed this life, the enemy not suffring any fresh meate ever to be brought to him since he fell sick, onely one chickin and one poore joynt of meate his lady brought with hur 2 daies before he departed, neither will the enemy suffer him either to be buryed in the Church, or conveyed to his owne habitation to take place with his auncestors. . . .

[*June* 26.] "This day we allso buryed that worthy knight, Sr. Jarvis Cuttler, who was first cophined and then the cophin and all wrapped up in lead, and after a funerall sarmond he was buryed in the Chapeell within the castle, with 3 gallont vollyes of shott according to the honnor of such a brave souldyer as he was: from whence his corpes may be conveyed to the place of his auncestors (after the seege) when his freindes please. The enemy yett keepes the Lady within the castle and will not suffer hur to goe to hur children, though often sent to about it. . . .

[*June* 28.] "This evning the Lady went forth of the castle, being sent for by a drumme from Ourton (theire governor) to goe home if she pleased. But when she came to the enemyes first gaurd, they stript both hur and hur wayting maid to hur very smock, and likewise hur chaplin, and a tenant of hurs which came downe with the chaplin to the sally poart, to search for letters, but they had none. They cept the Lady and hur mayd at theire gaurd all night till the next day at noone, and would not suffer hur to goe up towne, (for it seemes the Genrall came in after, and denied hur coming from the castle)."—(pp. 65—67.)

The poor lady next suffered almost as much from a point of honour of the Governor—a melancholy exemplification of the horrors of civil war:—

"29. Sunday. A little after noone, the enemyes Genrall (Poyntes) sent downe the Lady Cuttler with hur wayting maid to the Barbican gates againe, she having not had any meate of 24 howers. Our Governor of the castle would not suffer hur to come into the castle againe, because they had sent for hur out and given her free liberty to go home to hur children, therefore he thought it stood not with his honor to be so fooled by them, and by that meanes the poore Lady with hur maid and hur chaplin staid starving in the streetes till about 10 a clock in the night, at which time the enemy sent for hur up into the towne, and for any thing we heare, she sent for 2 horseyes that night, and so went away the next day."—(pp. 67, 68.)

We learn that the garrison were light-hearted and enjoyed their jokes. "One William Wether," a daring soldier who seems to have been foremost in every sally, is duly entered *alias Belwether*, and is more often mentioned by that name than by his own. They delighted in hoaxing the enemy, as in the following instance, which occurs under date of the 12th of May:—

"This night, about 9 a clock, our gentlemen and souldyers being merily disposed, did drinke whole heallthes (of the New well water) to the King and all his good freindes, pledging one another with such hallowes and shoutes, as the enemy, wondring what should be the cause of such sudden joy, took an allarum, drew out all theire horse into the feild and dobled all their gaurdes (which pleased us well), and then, our taptoo being beat, every man to his gaurdes or to his bed."—(p. 37.)

Our diarist also relates with great glee a hoax of a very practical de-

scription, which the governor of the neighbouring royal post of Sandal played on his opponents:—

"This day there came newes from Bonevant (the governor of Sandoll Castle) that at 3 severall sallyes they had killd 42 men, and taken about 50 prisoners, whereof one was a captin. The passage of this busines was after this manner. Sir John Saivell with his hipocriticall and trecherous rebells beat their drummes to praiers, and being singing of psalmes before sermond, Captin Bonevant caused his drummes to beat to praiers, so that they thought they was secure, but our men after they had dedicated themselves unto God, with upright hartes and religious praiers, in breefe manner: *To Armes*, and fell upon them."—(pp. 25, 26.)

The soldiers also readily risked their lives, not only in going out to get in grass for the cattle, but to rob the orchards, and they brought in such store of apples that "they sold them amongst the women for four, five, or six a penny, or sometimes more if they be little ones."

These forays, however, soon came to an end, and the Parliamentarians possessed the ancient stronghold; but, warned by the daring enterprise of Morris, they in a very few years after beat it to the ground.

ANCIENT SWORD.

Sword, found at Holme-hill, Yorkshire.

The sword of which a representation is annexed was found on the 5th June last, at Holme-hill, near Market Weighton, in the east riding of Yorkshire, on the property of Henry Stourton, Esq. It was discovered about sixteen inches beneath the surface, at a spot near the church, under a sycamore tree, where the earth exhibited traces of having been formerly disturbed. The blade is much corroded, but its form has been well preserved, and it looks as if it had done good service in its day. The length, hilt and blade, is three feet three inches, and the weight is three pounds nine ounces.

The weapon may be with confidence ascribed to the time of Henry V. or VI. The form of the hilt is an unfailing criterion, as may be readily seen by a comparison of the plates in Hewitt's Arms and Armour with our engraving; for the drawing from which the latter has been accurately copied, we are indebted to the pencil of the Hon. Mrs. Stourton. We particularly refer to Plate 77 of the above-named work, where may be seen a brass of a Knight of the Cuttes family, circa 1440, from Arkesdon Church, Essex, which exhibits the warrior armed with a weapon as nearly like this as possible.

FROM THE TYNE TO THE TWEED.

A QUARTER of a millennium has elapsed since Sir Robert Carey, in defiance of an order from the Privy Council, hastily left London, and galloped with all speed to Edinburgh, to bear to King James the news of the death of Queen Elizabeth. He proclaimed the King on his road at Morpeth and at Alnwick; and, notwithstanding a delay of some hours, occasioned by a perilous fall from his horse, reached Holyrood three days after the death of the Queen. "I was quickly let in," says he, "and carried up to the King's chamber. I kneeled by him, and saluted him by his title of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland."

In no part of the kingdom was this accession more fruitful in its consequences than in that which we are about to survey—the country lying between the two great northern streams, the Tyne and the Tweed. Until the union of the two kingdoms by this event, this large tract had been the constant scene of invasion, reprisal, battle, fire and plunder. To ride three miles, or more, on English ground, was the choicest feat a Scottish knight could perform in honour of his lady-love. Thus, when the French queen, Anne of Brittany, sent her glove as a token to King James's great-grandfather, she accompanied the gift with no other condition than that he should ride so many miles upon English land for her sake. On the other hand, the English entertained similar convictions with regard to hunting and trespassing on Scottish ground:—a three days' hunt of Scottish deer led to other tragedies as woeful as that depicted in the immortal ballad of "Chevy Chase." Castles were fired, monasteries plundered, villages razed, and crops destroyed, with a vigour that generation transmitted to generation unimpaired. This state of general insecurity called for corresponding precautions in the construction of strongholds: hence the mediæval architecture of this district presents a certain strongly-marked expression of resistance. The castles of the nobles were built either on the most impregnable sites, or actually across the very path of the invader. The knights or minor nobles resided in pele-towers—massive edifices that consisted, for the most part, of three chambers one above the other; the lower floor, vaulted crypt-wise, for the reception and safe keeping of cattle, those above forming the living and sleeping accommodation of the owners. The clergy in out-lying villages, remote from protection, frequently occupied towers of a similar character, and in times of danger literally, as well as figuratively, sheltered their flocks. In other instances the church-towers were embattled, and arranged to accommodate the neighbouring inhabitants in seasons of apprehension or attack. Of these the churches of Ancroft and Long Houghton still afford noticeable examples. Another class of dwelling for small proprietors was that furnished by bastel-houses.

Partaking of a more domestic character than the towers, they shared in common with them great thickness of walls, and, in some instances, crenellated parapets. In addition, they possessed barnekins, or enclosed spaces for cattle. In the Elizabethan survey made for the Queen's Majesty by Anthony Roone, esq., and Thomas Baytes, gent., mention is made of "a towre or pile" existing at most of the thirty-four townships described on the eastern coast of Northumberland. At Pelkington "is noe towre, or pile, but one bastall house of small strength." At other places the towers had been cast down by the Scots before the battle of Flodden, and "neuer syne repaired, so that there remayneth no buildings save ye vauts of ye same."

The many-gabled, picturesque timber-houses of the south found no place here: all building operations being carried out with a view to the rough usage they would have to encounter from enemies as well as elements. Fortunately, the requisite class of materials was at hand: the moors, the crags, and the sea-shore yielded a superfluous abundance of sandstone, freestone, and limestone. Of these materials we find castles, towers, and ecclesiastical edifices erected; and the towns were environed with walls of the same substances. Add to this that the masonry was always of great thickness, and became toned down, in colour, to a storm-tint—a sombre grey; that the doors and windows were of the smallest convenient dimensions; that the towers were crenellated,—sometimes surmounted by stone figures representing warriors repressing an assault, and always finished with flat leads, whence guard could be kept, and a commanding position afforded for defence; and that even the domestic buildings of religious communities, in, at least, one instance, were protected by a moat; and a general impression may be formed of the stern, severe, semi-military aspect rendered by the local architecture.

Nor were the Scots the only enemies that made these precautions necessary. The nobles, when not engaged in a common cause against their Scottish neighbours, had their private feuds to avenge between themselves. Their fierce and fiery retainers, in the pursuit of a fugitive, would not scruple to dash into a church on horseback, or to hang up a glove as a challenge within its sacred precincts, or otherwise violate the sanctity of a religious edifice, despite the certainty of the enforcement of subsequent penance. The most contradictory influences were at work: whilst men were unpityingly hanged for such slight offences as the theft of a "velvet clok," or for the mere fact of "being Egyptians," (gipsies,) murderers found immunity and shelter in the numerous sanctuaries. With the terrible uncertainty of human life engendered by this ill-regulated state of the law, we can easily understand that a sense of security was of more importance than any other consideration in matters architectural.

On the accession of James the grounds for national strife ceased; and, with the exception of an incursion of Scotch covenanters under Lesley,

the iron march of Cromwell into Scotland, and the disturbances occasioned by the claims of the Pretender, peace, in a national sense, has prevailed ever since. It was, however, scarcely possible that a race that for generations beyond count had existed by warfare could, unexceptionably and without a transitional period, resort to the arts of peace for a livelihood; accordingly a further evil arose in the form of marauders, known as moss-troopers. "Belted Will Howard" in the preceding reign appears to have executed as many as sixty-eight freebooters; but, undeterred by this severity, these followed up the old pursuits of cattle-stealing and general plunder with an intensity that forbidden practices so often calls forth. Hence very secure residences remained a necessity for a much longer period, and a traditionary regard for the style of building that presented this requisite in the greatest degree lingered in the land after the need had ceased. This sentiment has not been extended to the ancient buildings themselves. Of thirty-seven castles that were inhabited by the principal nobles in 1460, not more than a fourth are standing—save in ivied ruins. Of the *fortalicium* there is scarcely a larger proportion in existence: and these have often been used for the meanest purposes. When a farm-house has been required, the fortlet of the locality has been apportioned for the use of cattle, and a new square block of a house, with a square door and square windows, built for the farmer. In other instances these towers, from having been debased from their original character by, perhaps, the addition of a red tile roof, or the superstruction of additional stories, have quite lost their identity. A remarkable case in point may be noticed. The parsonage-house at Shilbotell affording very inadequate accommodation, and being in a very dilapidated state, was recently brought under the notice of a competent authority, for the purpose of procuring its judicious enlargement and repair. Externally it appeared to consist of two small houses, of unequal ages, the one built against the other, on the surface of a solid rock: but a certain mannerism about the masonry of the house that was in the better repair of the two, with indications of ancient window-openings, invited minute examination. The interior contained two apartments only—one above the other: the lower, vaulted as in times past; the upper, lighted with deeply recessed splayed windows, affording a wide prospect, beyond the church and shelving country, of sea and shore. Here, then, under cover of a red pan-tiled roof, was unwittingly preserved the forgotten fortlet—mentioned frequently in Edwardian records as the "turris de Shilbotell." At Beadnel a similar discovery has been made; though from having been incorporated with the buildings of a small inn, the remains in this case are not so distinctive; but a barrel-vaulted chamber, with rude oven and boiler, presents a vivid realization of the rough accommodation such homes afforded.

In the middle of the last century a remarkable architectural vitality vibrated through the country. This originated in the remodelling of

Alnwick Castle by Hugh, first Duke of Northumberland. Not only were such other ancient castles, as were habitable, modelled after this example, but, as in the case of Twisell Castle, new ones were commenced, and houses and cottages followed in the mode. The tourist would be troubled, but for this explanation, to account for the pretentious pointed-headed sash-windows, so abundantly to be met with. To follow this fashion the small mullioned windows of many churches were removed, and the same description of sashes inserted: many chancels were dressed in the new garb, parsonage-houses rejoiced in the same treatment, as did all new buildings generally. New bridges were thrown over the Tyne, the Tees, and the Breamish. The decorative arts were not overlooked. Although in some of the Gothic castles, as at Ford, a sham portcullis ornamented the peaceful picture gallery, and, as at Alnwick, highly ornate arched doorways opened only upon cupboards, much real progress was made. In 1770 the largest looking-glass that had ever been seen in England (measuring 9 ft. 5 in. by 5 ft. 7 in.) was placed in the drawing-room of Alnwick Castle; and about the same period the chancel of Stannington Church was furnished by Sir M. W. Ridley with stained glass. After a time this rage died out, the public taste took other directions, and no general movement again occurred until the first lame attempts that introduced the genuine revival of the last few years.

This revival was ushered in here, as elsewhere, with the production of some very wiry Gothic churches. They were coeval with the interest awakened for mediæval art that found expression in the formation of the Society of Antiquaries at Newcastle; and that was very materially diffused by the publication of a first-class history of Northumberland, by the Rev. John Hodgson. Step by step advances have been made; mature study has so quickened perception that the crude efforts of twenty years ago are now allowed to be, even by their authors, very nearly akin to scarecrows, compared to the standard of to-day.

Foremost among the restorations of ancient buildings stand two of the castles of the Duke of Northumberland, Alnwick and Warkworth. At Alnwick, the work of the last century has been removed, and, while the exterior has been treated in the mediæval style, the interior has been converted into a *vraisemblance* of an Italian palace. Rich and rare as are the decorations—the marbles, the mosaics, the carvings—they are exotics, and in that light pertain not to the present sketch. At Warkworth we take up the unity of our subject. Here only a portion of the edifice has been placed in the restorer's hands. A suite of chambers, in the south-west front of the keep, has been re-invested, as near as may be, with the details with which the ancient Percies were familiar, on which the Douglases looked, and which Shakespeare depicted on his page; the remaining three-fourths of the donjon are still open to the sky, and an antique setting is retained for this mediæval relic in the frayed curtain-walls and rent towers

around. At the foot of the steep bank, on which the castle is reared, flows the Coquet, apparently engaged in a never-ceasing attempt to carry away its shadows in ripples.

The same stream laves the hermitage which inspired the strains of Bishop Percy—a cell hewn out of the rock, in the fourteenth century, containing two small chambers and a chapel, vaulted and groined, enriched with rude sculpture and an altar-tomb, and tinged with the pale green colour that poets would impute to Time, but which in reality tells of—damp. Modern antiquaries overturn the theory of Bishop Percy, set forth in his "Reliques of Ancient Poetry," and shew that the female effigy on the tomb represents no less a personage than Mary Plantagenet, granddaughter of Henry III.

Further on, the Coquet passes a new and handsome Catholic chapel at Felton, and then, making a sudden bend, winds round a deep green nook, on which stands Brinkburn Priory church. In this most shadowy of dells, where the flow of the river, varied with sparkling bursts over upturned stones, seems to be positive melody, the Northumbrian fairies are supposed to be buried. The beautiful church of the priory, deserted since the dissolution of monasteries, is in course of restoration. The enduring workmanship of the Early English masonry left little needful, save roof and woodwork; although the domestic buildings, within which a succession of Black Canons spent their dream-like lives for four centuries, have quite disappeared. The south-west angle of the nave contained a staircase leading to the passage under the great west window, but the turret itself had fallen, leaving but a few of the steps visible. Unfortunately, the purpose of this stair was not recognised, and the angle and the passages through the piers of the west window were built up of solid masonry. How the triforium is to be attained is now a mystery. New high-pitched roofs have been put on, but the same want of true archæological feeling is again apparent; the design, of poor ship-timber-like construction, has been repeated over nave, transepts, chancel, and sacrarium, without the slightest difference or enrichment, presenting the appearance of having been made by machinery to cover a given space.

That there is still danger to be dreaded when ancient buildings are approached we have another proof in the treatment lately suffered by the Abbey church at Hexham. In this beautiful structure, founded in Saxon times by Wilfred, the first Bishop of Hexham, in such magnificence that there was nothing to compare to it on this side of the Alps; where the Venerable Bede was invested with the order of priesthood, and which was subsequently destroyed by the Danes, rebuilt in the Early English period, and then burnt by the Scots, in which conflagration the nave was utterly consumed; repaired in the age when the Perpendicular style prevailed, and enlarged by adding a Lady-chapel at the east end,—an entirely new re-arrangement has just been effected with most unsatisfactory

results. After the annihilation of the nave, the church, which was cruciform in the first instance, consisted but of transepts and nave, with the addition of the large Lady-chapel mentioned. The parish church falling into a very dilapidated condition, an arrangement was made in the last century to use the Abbey church instead; the chancel of which was accordingly fitted up with galleries and sittings to provide accommodation. In the recent renovation, instead of removing the galleries altogether, and the sittings to the transepts, now an immense vacant space, the chancel has been packed full of new oak benches, every ancient feature removed, including the Lady-chapel, two mediæval shrines, and a Saxon fridstool, and the whole aspect made as modern as possible. Even the carved oak stalls for the canons were uprooted, and are now set up, without their book-boards, against the walls of the aisles. The editor of "The Builder" recently called attention to a piece of Hexham vandalism worthy of the Danes themselves. A huge cutting was made through the whole length of the transepts for the purpose of laying down an air-drain; which cutting, fully six feet deep, 120 feet long, and six feet wide, was dug through a layer of coffins—the burial of generations. Nor was this all: what the spade cast up,—fragments of skeletons, skulls, portions of coffins, &c.,—a mouldering mass, was carted into the churchyard; and the air-drain situated in this salubrious quarter was covered in with tombstones, modern and ancient, some of them being of Norman interest.

On Holy Island the remains of Lindisfarne Priory church, sacred to the memory of St. Cuthbert, the uncorruptible and posthumous founder of Durham Cathedral, have likewise suffered. There was one of the ribs of the tower groining of this massive Norman edifice, which, high up in the air, spanned the walls. This "hanging ruin" was the shrine to which many an archæological pilgrimage was made: gentle and simple alike rejoiced in its stern, vigorous, yet withal melancholy outlines. The recent repairs appear to have been almost confined to a repetition of this favourite and well-known feature, with this difference, that the spurious hanging arch has been thrown over the east wall of the chancel, and, being without tracery or jambs to produce a graceful outline, remains a meaningless, obtuse archway.

Alight at any of the principal towns, or approach a way-side village, and it will be a rare exception in which new marks of masons' tools are not visible. Many, many mansions are building: many are newly built: and more have been enlarged. At Cheswick and Eastfield mansions of a very artistic order are in course of erection; at Esslington, one of the seats of Lord Ravensworth, the accomplished President of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, great improvements are being carried out; at Haggerstone there are transformations; and Wallington, the seat of Sir W. Trevyllian, is, under the fostering guidance of Mr. Ruskin, assuming arrangements and decorations that will attract much curiosity and comment. Newcastle

itself can boast of streets, buildings, and shops, in some quarters of the town worthy of a metropolis of the north; and both banks of the Tyne are fringed with mansion-houses and villas for the wealthy merchant-lords of the district. On the banks of the Alne, at Lesbury, where Miss Porter visited the eccentric vicar, detected as the original of Miss Burney's "Belmont," new schools and cottages are promising a model village; at Alnmouth the deserted granaries, now useless by reason of the inroads of the railway system upon the trade of the port, are being, one by one, converted into marine dwelling-houses: in one instance, by a few touches to the windows and doors, and addition of a bell-cot, a disused granary does good service as a temporary church.

The condition of the labourers' cottages is also receiving becoming attention: there are still hundreds and hundreds of them which consist but of four bare walls covered with a thatched roof, in which even the windows and fire-places must be furnished by the poor tenant. In these miserable abodes wooden partitions are put up, in which are contained box beds, somewhat similar in principle to berths on board ship: on one side of this double-purposed arrangement resides the whole family, on the other side lives the cow. Where the nature of the tenant's employment is not agricultural, and he, therefore, does not keep a cow, the same division is made for the reception of the winter's consumption of potatoes; or, in the, happily few, cases in which neither garden nor allotment is possessed, for the safe keeping of the coals. But the example set by the Duke of Northumberland has brought forth abundant fruit: enormous sums have been expended not only in building, but in improving existing tenements. The Percy cottages, known at a glance by the crescent on the doors, are now, with scarcely an exception, worthy of imitation: Earl Grey's cottages at Howick are so replete with accommodation as to include iron bedsteads among the fixtures: a set of four experimental cottages have been built for the Earl of Tankerville, at Doddington, with small dairy, scullery, and coal-house attached, for the sum of £221; at Rock, at Hedgeley, at Craster and Roddam new cottages are also assisting in raising the standard of requirements to be furnished by landlords.

At Kyloe and Beadnel, at Chatton, Belford, Howick, and elsewhere, the unartistic and unecclesiastical work of the last century—aiming at nothing more than securing a safe, snug, stone box for a church—has been divested of its square, unsightly outlines; and, with help of a new chancel, or tower, or porch, and due attention to detail, brought into something like conventual beauty. The Venerable R. C. Coxe, Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, brought the state of the material fabrics in his archdeaconry very graphically before his clergy, in his last visitation—an example that might be followed with very beneficial results. Such reports not only indicate the condition of ecclesiastical edifices in populous districts, but shew the state of those that are in inaccessible districts, yet equally worthy of pre-

servation, and of equal importance in their respective localities: they are also the medium of bringing into notice praiseworthy efforts that might otherwise escape notice. Thus we learn that in the outlying parishes of Otterbourne, Etal, Alwinton, and Holystone there are new churches in very correct taste: at Chevington and Acklington new churches are building: and six others are about to be founded in populous districts on the Tyne by the Duke of Northumberland. The venerable churches at Norham, Ford, Rock, Embleton, Warkworth, Hartburn, Chillingham, Bamborough, Doddington, Elsdon, and Morpeth have been zealously rescued from decay, in as many careful restorations. Merton College is responsible for the condition of the chancels of Ponteland and Embleton churches, both of which are, curiously, in a very unsatisfactory state.

By this slight sketch it will be seen that, although there is yet much to be done; although there are many, many churches still tottering on their foundations, as at Alnham, Bothal, Ingram, Rothbury, Edlingham, Mitford, and Widdrington; and many interesting remains of ancient buildings fading from the landscape,—witness the castles of Norham, Etal, Dunstanborough, Eglingham, Crawley Pele-tower, the Hospital of St. John at Chibburn, &c.,—the revival of an appreciation of our national architecture has taken firm hold on the English border. Thirty years ago the one architect of Newcastle knew of no other: the census of 1851 shewed thirty-seven established in Northumberland: and, for the last ten years, we may add a proportionate increase. A northern architectural association, whose meetings are appropriately held in the Norman keep of the fine old castle at Newcastle, is of two years' standing; and will doubtless aid in focussing as well as distributing much useful information.

Our remarks being confined to modern progress we have not sketched the antiquities of more remote periods with which the county abounds: but to many minds the great Roman wall and Roman remains will present histories and studies of still greater interest. At Bremenium the exhumed Roman station is a new mine for antiquaries: and the nearly obliterated Roman roads recently traced by Mr. McLauchlan are also a great gain. Then, the very numerous ancient British camps on the bleak hill-tops, with the occasional discovery of cists and implements, open out the contemplation of a still more distant period: and, as a crowning puzzle, in the paucity of information concerning them and in the intricacy of interpretation, there are the inscribed rocks scattered in the neighbourhood of the Camps. The writing on the wall of Belshazzar's palace was not more difficult to decipher than are the mystic circles dispersed over these unhewn stones. Several theories have been advanced concerning them: one affirms they represent plans of camps; another that they record astronomical calculations; a third, that they define the site of ancient games or rites; but the antiquary who is able satisfactorily to read these hieroglyphics may safely reckon on an imperishable fame. Nor have we dwelt

upon the great mineral wealth, the marvellous coal-trade, of this historic district, nor upon its natural productions. In the Tweed the king of fishes, the salmon, holds his court; the smaller streams twinkle with trout: on Cheviot-top the golden eagle yet flaps his wings: the heathery moors, green, and gold, and purple with moss, and furze, and harebells, abound with game: and a breed of wild cattle graze in Chillingham Park. Where could a summer's holiday be more pleasantly spent than under the shadow of the Cheviots, where the Percies fought, where Defoe came botanizing, and Sir Walter Scott loitered to drink goats' milk,—where there is no *douâne*, and the passport system vexeth not?

CORNISH TOURS.

Most people, we believe, have read and relished Mr. Walter White's "Londoner's Walk to the Land's End." They have found in it the acute remarks of a scholar and a gentleman, and many pleasant descriptions of what he saw and heard. But Mr. White laboured under the disadvantage of being himself a stranger in the region that he treats of, and therefore he is but an indifferent guide. We have seen two books, one recently published, and the other of older date[a], which will far better answer the purpose of any one who may be tempted to spend his annual holiday in the far West. They are both by residents in the district, and each may be fairly said to exhaust its subject. Mr. Johns treats of the southern promontory of Cornwall, and dedicates his pretty little volume to the Prince of Wales. He divides his country into five districts, each sufficient to occupy a day, and describes every object with that minuteness which only the resident can pretend to; and being a good draughtsman, he presents us with a large number of very nice small engravings, which are chiefly botanical, and are so well done, that the merest tyro could hardly fail to recognise the various rare plants depicted. "A Day at Sea" is a novelty in guide-books, but Mr. Johns makes it a very agreeable one; and an Appendix on Geology, accompanied by a neat map, completes a very useful work, which has beside the recommendation of being printed in a convenient pocket size.

Mr. Blight goes farther westward, his patriotic intention being to shew that "the district has something more to recommend it than the mere charm of its name—'the Land's End.'" This point he very satisfactorily establishes, and he has so much to tell, that were we to begin to make extracts, we should not know where to end. We must therefore content ourselves with saying that his work, as might be expected from the author of the "Ancient Crosses and other Antiquities of Cornwall," is of a very high character. It has many spirited though rather rough engravings, and a geological map, and whether used as a guide-book on the Cornish coast, or read by the home fireside in winter, will answer every expectation of even the most exacting reader.

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[a] "A Week at the Lizard." By the Rev. C. A. Johns. (Christian Knowledge Society. 1848.) "A Week at the Land's End." By J. T. Blight. (Longmans. 1861.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NORMANDY[a].

All those who have been acquainted with Normandy during the last forty years, or with the books relating to Normandy published during the same interval, are acquainted with the name of M. Edward Frère, for so many years the chief bookseller of Rouen, and indeed of the whole province. His retirement from business in favour of his son-in-law, M. Le Brument, was a matter of regret to many, for however estimable the younger man might be, M. Frère could not transfer his knowledge and experience with his stock-in-trade. We are therefore glad to see that he has been enjoying a green old age, and occupying himself most usefully, instead of spending his time in idleness, as too many are tempted to do when they retire from active trade. The work before us is the result of his experience and his diligence, and is highly creditable to him. From its nature it hardly admits of being reviewed,—who can review a catalogue? We can only call attention to it, and recommend it as a fit companion to Brunet and Ebert, and Lowndes and Watt.

The Introduction, however, is of a readable character, and here M. Frère has brought his learning and research to bear in a remarkable manner. The account of books, and libraries, and places of education before the invention of printing, is very curious and interesting, and contains little known particulars. The following subjects noticed will give some idea of the great value of this part of the work, and its interesting nature to English readers, in connection with our own history:—

"A.D. 833. Abbey of Fontenelle, Normandy. A tower for the preservation of the library of the monastery was built in this year by the Abbot Angésilde, or Anségise. —From the *Chronicon Fontanellense*, printed by D'Achery in his *Spicilegium*, t. ii. 1723.

"Eleventh century. Schools founded in every part of Normandy, and warmly supported by Duke Richard II., who collected the most eminent men as teachers, including even some Armenians and Greeks.

"1001. The Abbey of Fécamp refounded by William of Dijon, and its school organised on a new footing. It soon became celebrated, and the same plan was followed by many others. Among the scholars educated at this school were Maurille (or Malgerius), archbishop of Rouen; Remi, bishop of Lincoln, a very learned man; Turold, abbot of

[a] "Manuel du Bibliographe Normand, ou Dictionnaire bibliographique et historique, contenant; 1° L'Indication des Ouvrages relatifs à la Normandie, depuis l'origine de l'Imprimerie jusqu'à nos jours; 2° Des Notes biographiques, critiques et littéraires sur les écrivains Normands, sur les auteurs de publications se rattachant à la Normandie, et sur diverses notabilités de cette province; 3° Des Recherches sur l'Histoire de l'Imprimerie en Normandie. Par Édouard Frère, Membre de l'Académie des Sciences, Belles-Lettres et Arts de Rouen, des Sociétés des Antiquaires de Normandie, de Londres, &c. 2 vols., royal 8vo. (Rouen: A. Le Brument. Oxford: Parkers.)"

Malmesbury under William I., afterwards bishop of Peterborough; Herbert, bishop of Ramsey in 1087, of Thetford 1091, and transferred the see to Norwich. A rich library was attached to the abbey of Fécamp; ninety-five MSS. which belonged to it are still preserved in the library of Rouen.

"1039. The school of Bec, founded in that monastery by Lanfranc, who had studied law and the *belles-lettres* at Pavia and Bologna. The reputation of his public lectures became so great that the masters of other celebrated schools came to him as pupils. He was assisted by Anselm, who became his successor in 1070, when Lanfranc was made Archbishop of Canterbury, first as master of the school of Bec, and afterwards as archbishop in 1093; but after living a number of years in England, he returned to live at his abbey of Bec. Gundulph, Arnulf, and Ernulf, bishops of Rochester, were also scholars of Bec; Theobald and Richard, archbishops of Canterbury; Henry, abbot of Battle Abbey; Richard, abbot of Ely; Paul, abbot of St. Alban's; and Eadmer.

"In the twelfth century the monks of Bec possessed two hundred MSS., and borrowed other copies for the purpose of collating them, and obtaining more correct texts.

"In the eleventh and twelfth centuries the monastery of St. Evroul was celebrated for its caligraphy, and a large number of books were written or transcribed there. Orderic Vital, the historian, was a monk of St. Evroul; Joffrid, abbot of Croyland, was educated at St. Evroul, and established a school at Cottenham, near Cambridge, assisted by four of his colleagues educated in the same monastery. They taught all the sciences except theology, and the school soon became so important that it gave rise to the University of Cambridge.

"The schools established in connection with the cathedrals and abbeys were the origin of the Universities. The caligraphists and miniature painters of Normandy were celebrated. The famous Book of Hours presented by Charles VI. of France to the Duchess of Burgundy was executed at Bayeux, and cost a sum equal to £200 of our money.

"In the thirteenth century it is reckoned that there were about 40,000 copyists in France, who all worked on parchment or vellum. Paper was not introduced before 1300.

"In the fifteenth century literary studies were almost driven out of France by the civil wars."

RUNIC INSCRIPTIONS.

Professor George Stephens, of Cheapinghaven, proposes to publish this autumn a work of rare interest. It is entitled The Old-Northern Runic Inscriptions of Scandinavia and England, and will contain about seventy fac-similes, beside all the necessary apparatus of tables of Runic Alphabets, Glossary, &c., as well as introductory remarks, and a translation of every known inscription, whether on carved stones, crosses, jewels, bracteates, or other objects. These inscriptions exhibit our Northern mother tongue in its oldest form, ranging from the third to the tenth century, when the fresh series of Scandinavian Runes may be said to commence. The volume will be a handsome 4to., elegantly printed on fine paper, and the price is named at £1 1s. Those who wish to encourage the author in his laborious and most valuable undertaking, will do well to forward their names at once to Mr. John Russell Smith, the bookseller, of Soho-square, London.

THE PRIORY CHURCH, BRECON.

We have been requested to bring before our readers the following report of G. G. Scott, Esq., the architect under whose superintendence the restoration of the Priory Church at Brecon is intended to be carried out:—

"*To the Committee for the restoration of the Priory Church at Brecon.*

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In compliance with your request I beg to make a brief report to you on the interesting work you have taken in hand.

"It is somewhat remarkable that, simple and stern as the character is of the humbler ecclesiastical structures of South Wales as compared with those of many other parts of the kingdom, and comparatively limited as must have been the resources even of those of a higher order, the architecture of those of the latter class is not only as perfect and refined as that of parallel structures in the more wealthy parts of the island, but one may almost imagine that even greater care and study were devoted to them, as if to compensate for their scale being somewhat less and their number more limited.

"Thus, in the cathedral of the diocese, while the exterior retains the sternness of effect which pervades the smaller churches, the interior contains some of the very finest specimens of the transition from Romanesque to Early Pointed which can anywhere be found. Again, in the cathedral of Llandaff (now being so admirably restored) the internal architecture ranks among the very finest of the Early Pointed period. The same is the case at Tintern, Neath, Margam, Haverfordwest, and in many other instances, and it is so in a marked degree with the church now under consideration, where, stern and massive as is the external form, and moderate as is the *amount* even of internal ornament, the *quality* of the architecture is as good, as well studied, and as refined as could be found in any building of its period in this, or, perhaps, in any other country.

"I trouble you with these remarks for the purpose of shewing that in undertaking the restoration of the Priory Church of Brecon you are preserving and perpetuating a work of a high order of architectural merit, and one in every way worthy of all the care which can be bestowed upon it.

"I am not well acquainted with the history of the church. It is said, I believe, to have been rebuilt soon after the Norman Conquest, but I have found in it no traces of work (the font alone excepted) of a date earlier than the thirteenth century.

"The eastern portions, including the chancel, the transepts, and the central tower, are (some subsequent alterations excepted) of one date, and the result of one effort. They are of the early style of Pointed architecture, but in its more advanced form, dating, perhaps, from 1220 to 1230.

"The chancel, which is of four bays in length, is a noble specimen of the style of the period. It was intended to be vaulted, but it is probable that this part of its design was never carried out beyond the erection of the vaulting-shafts and springers. The side bays contained fine triplets, and the east end a window of five lancet lights, all remarkable for their great internal depth. The first bay on either side contained richly moulded openings into the side chapels, and the

remains have recently been discovered of the sedilia and triple piscina, all on rather a large scale.

"On either side of the chancel have been two small chapels, vaulted—or intended to be so—like the chancel, opening into each transept. These have in each case been altered. Those on the north were, during the fourteenth century, thrown together and lengthened, so as to form one large chapel, greatly to the detriment of the design, while on the other side one chapel has disappeared, and the other has been in some degree altered and a vestry added (of rather an early date) against its eastern end.

"The nave, with its aisles, is of the fourteenth century, and is simple and dignified in its character, while the massive tower rising in the midst assumes on a grander scale the same stern and fortress-like aspect which characterizes the smaller towers throughout South Wales.

"The present condition of the interior of this noble structure is melancholy in the extreme. Though its dimensions are by no means such as to cause inconvenience from using it in its integrity, the nave alone is made use of for Divine Service, the whole of the eastern portions being partitioned off by an enormous glazed screen. The most beautiful half of the church—thus placed without the pale—is left in a state of deplorable desolation. Happily, the structure itself—so far at least as concerns its walls—is sound and substantial. The good old builders, though hardly, we can suppose, foreseeing the disrespect to which their work would for a time be subjected, nevertheless practically provided against it by the solidity and good construction of the stonework, so that we have not any very formidable constructive repairs to undertake.

"This is in every way a very fortunate circumstance. The great object of restoration, so far as relates to the architecture of a building, is *conservation*. In restoring an ancient church we do not wish to smarten it up and make it look like a new one; on the contrary, we wish to hand it down to future generations as a genuine work of ancient art; not only made worthy of its sacred uses, but preserved as a veritable and trustworthy production of the art of the age in which it was erected. The less then of new work we have to insert the better. We should seek to avoid all conjectural work of our own, and to confine ourselves strictly to the conservative restoration of the existing building, or of what it may clearly be proved to have been.

"Thus internally, the leading operations would be as follows:—To cleanse from whitewash all the stone dressings, repairing such parts as are seriously damaged, but preserving all remnants which may be discovered of ancient colouring, whether on stonework or plaster; to re-pave the floor, retaining the ancient monumental stones, but laying them hollow upon a bed of concrete so as to put an end to their miserable dampness, and generally to put the whole into a perfect state of repair.

"In the chancel I would take one step beyond the restoration of what now exists, or, perhaps, has existed,—I mean the completion of the stone vaulting, without which half the beauty of the original design is lost.

"The north chapel will demand more structural restoration than most parts, inasmuch as its windows have lost their mullions and tracery. These may pretty safely be restored from those of the aisles of the nave, with which the east window of this chapel agrees. It may be asked why we should not restore this chapel to its original form? As a matter of taste, I would most gladly do this, but when it is considered that the alteration was made as early as the fourteenth century and is coeval with the nave of the church, and, on the other hand, that the original

design of the chapels is not quite certain, I think it will be agreed that we should be going beyond what is proper if we were to attempt it. I must, however, confess that I am perplexed as to what to do with the roof which now covers four entire windows of the chancel.

"One of the transept roofs is, I believe, is such a state of decay as will require either extensive reparation or renewal. I should desire, if possible, to restore both of these roofs to their original pitch.

"The upper stage of the sower is a great deal cracked, owing to the malconstruction of the roof, which has no tie whatever. A considerable amount of reparation will be consequently demanded both to the walls and roof.

"The floors of the tower will also want reparation; and an oak ceiling must be placed under that which is visible from the church.

"Externally, the walls demand a certain amount of reparation and pointing. The foundations must be examined, drained, and underpinned where necessary.

"The glazing generally must be renewed.

"Finally, the interior must be prepared for use by proper fitting, and the present glazed screen removed.

"The cost, so far as applies to the transept tower and chancel aisle, I estimate at about £2,000.

"I have the honour to remain, my Lords and Gentlemen,

"Your very obedient servant,

"GEO. GILBERT SCOTT."

RESTORATION OF DARNICK TOWER.—Some eighteen months ago the idea of restoring this old tower to something like its former appearance, and rendering it habitable, occurred to Mr. John Heiton, of Edinburgh, the proprietor. Meeting with a suitable tenant, in Mr. Murray, of Newcastle, means were at once taken for its restoration. Assisted by the antiquarian and artistic judgment of Mr. Currie, the work has now been accomplished, and this fine old Border tower is open to visitors, who may in it see as good a specimen of the old pele-house, or laird's dwelling of 300 years ago, as is to be found in Scotland. Among other restorations we may notice the fitting up of the Heiton crest in the east wall—the bull's head surmounting a shield bearing two stars. The interior contains four large square apartments, one above the other, some of which have been re-floored, the walls plastered, and all put in thorough repair. Two of the rooms are adorned with sculptures corresponding with the mediæval character of the building. The original ancient doors and locks are still in use; the former studded strongly with great iron nails, and the latter of prodigious size and strength. One of the most pleasing views of the vale of "fair Melrose" is obtained from the battlements of the tower, which overlook the "old abbaye," the windings of the Tweed, the triple Eildons, and the whole valley north and south.—*Border Advertiser.*

Original Documents.

WILLS AND INVENTORIES, CORK, *temp.* ELIZABETH.

II.

WILL OF HENRY BROWNE, OF KINSALE, PROVED SEPT. 15, 1582.

IN Dei nomine Amen. Ego, HENRICUS BROWNE de Kinsall, mercator, licet æger corpore, sanus tamen mente, meum testamentum condo; commendo animam meam Deo patri omnipotenti, totique curiæ celestis cætui, corpusque meum sepeliendum in ecclesia Sancti Multosi de Kensall[a], in loco majorum. Imprimis constituo filium Patricium[b], meum heredem, cui lego messuagium meæ mansionis, cæteraque omnia, et heredibus masculis legittime procreatis, rem' germano meo Joanni et h. m. rem' filio meo Andreæ et h. m. rem' rectis heredibus. Item lego Eline Morayne uxori meæ, predictum messuagium cum omnibus redditibus, et etiam oves, vaccas, caballos, grana mea, et mea bona mobilia, durante vita sua, (tamdiu vidua remanserit). Item committo dictæ uxori meæ, et germano meo Johanni, viginti libras convertendas in meliores quos poterant usus, ita quod quodcunque per ebdomadam lucrabuntur ex dicta summa pecuniæ, distribuent secundum eorum discretionem, ad sustentationem pauperum, qualibet hebdomada, durante vita illorum, et volo dictam summam remanere rectis heredibus meis, ad predictum usum in perpetuum; volo insuper quod Superior Villæ de Kinsall[c] et Vicarius

[a] The monument of the Browne family still remains in the churchyard of Kinsale. It is an altar-tomb, railed in; on the top is a large flag decorated with an elaborately sculptured cross florée, which occupies the entire centre; the inscription, in Gothic letters, runs round the bordure of the flag, and is slightly mutilated; the following part is legible: "Hic jacent . . . laudabilis . . . Andreas Browne et Henricus Browne filius ejus et superior olim hujus opidi is . . . obiit Sep. 1587 ille 1564." The will of Andrew was proved at Cork Jan. 16, 1565; it is preserved among the "Browne MSS."

[b] Patrick Browne of Kinsale, burgess, died 1626; he married Margaret ——, by whom he had three sons; (1.) Richard, a burgess of Kinsale; (2.) Harry; (3.) Andrew. Richard's will is dated 1658, proved 1660; he married Ursula ——, and left three sons; (1.) John, who inherited, by his father's will, the half ploughland of W. Michelstown, in the liberties of Kinsale; (2.) Andrew; (3.) Richard; and two daughters, Catherine and Margaret. Richard names his cousins, Patrick, Dominick, and Valentine; (Orig. Wills, Cork): this last was a name in the family of Browne, Lord Kenmare. The Browne family is now represented by the Rev. Richard F. Webb, M.A., Rector of Dunderrow, diocese of Cork, who has kindly entrusted the writer with a valuable collection of the muniments of that family; these records date from 11 Henry V., and will be referred to in illustrating these Wills as the "Browne MSS."

[c] The town was (until the passing of the Irish Municipal Act, 3 and 4 Vic. chap. 108) governed by a Sovereign, with a number of burgesses who formed a common council; King Edward III. granted it a charter in 1333. The insignia of this ancient corporation were sold by auction at Kinsale, on May 6, 1861: they consisted of a mace, monteth, and ladle. The mace, weight 79¾ oz., is of the usual form, and decorated with the arms of George II. and those of the town. The monteth, weight 36 oz., is a very plain vessel with the following inscriptions:—"The gift of Thomas Browne to the Corporation of Kinsale, thrice Sovereign of the same, who departed this life ye tenth day

ejusdem, accipiet rationem et compotum quovis anno, ab heredibus meis, de proficuo predicto semel in anno annatim in perpetuum in pauperes. Item lego Andreæ filio meo, messuagium non structum cum orto sibi annexo, juxta Nichols-gatte, et unum dolium seu pipam vini Hispanici, et hoccetum vini Gallici. Item Johanni germano meo messuagium juxta portum littoris maris vocatum Dorusbrack[d]. Item Patricio et Johanni, proficuos portus dictæ villæ de Kinsall. Item filiæ meæ Johannæ xl*li.* Genetæ filiæ meæ xl*li.* Elenæ filiæ meæ v. marcas. Letitiæ v. marcas. Germanæ meæ Margaritæ iv. marcas. Item filiæ meæ Elicie dolium vini Hispanici, et filiæ meæ Margaritæ aliud dolium. Item germano meo Edmundo v. marcas, et Johanni Morayn presbytero, tres marcas. Item Johanni Russell fabro ferrario, corium bovile ad reparandum folles suos, et ferrum ad faciendum sibi duos forcipes. Item volo quod fenestræ inferioris penaculi ecclesiæ parochialis, impleantur vitro, per executores meos. Item constituo filium meum Patricium, et uxorem meam Elynam Morayn, executores, et Johannem meum germanum et Jasparem Browne tutores.

Sept. 4, 1571, teste Johanne Nashe.

WILL OF GENETT CREAUGHE, PROVED MARCH 5, 1582.

IN the name of God Amen. I, GENETT CREAUGHE of Corcke, widdowe, beinge whole in spirite and of perfect remembrance, do make my last will. I bequeath my soule to Almightie God, and my body to be buryed within Christe Church, Corcke. I leave to my nephewe, John Creaughe, my dwelling-house, and all the bedstedds I have, my beste feather-bedd with my best caddowe, one sheete, with all tables, boords, stooles, and the carplett, with all my casks, and other tymbre housholde stuffe. Item I comytt Christen Walter to said John, to find her meate, drincke, and cloathes till she marry. Item to said Christen a silver cupp, a pair of handirons[e], my thirde beste bedd with a caddowe, a sheete, foure bussells of oats, halfe a bussell of barley, and my best chest. Item to said Christen and Margarett Nashe, all my peoter to be equally divided betwixte them, also to said Margaret the greatest brasse pan I have, a paire of trappets, my second beste bedd, a caddowe, a sheete, foure bussells of oats, halfe a bussell of barley, a brasnett or sarvyze, and my second chest. Item to John Nashe a brasse pan that lackethe one leg. Item I leave syx bussells of oats to the syx young chyldren that my two daughters have by David Nashe and Philip Walter. Item to my two daughters, Catherine and Elyn, three pecks of wheat, and the two woorse bedds I have. Item to said Catherine my best roll or breyd, and my coate of broade cloathe, and to said Elyn my other roll or breyd, and my pinke coate with new slyves. Item

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of December, Anno Domini 1659, ætatis suæ 58;" "The Gift of Hugh Percivall, Sovereigne to the Corporation of Kinsale, Jan. ye 15, 1652. These two gifts being added together and six ounces by the Corporation. Thomas Lacey, Esq., Sovereign, Feb. ye 9th, 1712." The ladle, weight 10½ oz., is thus inscribed:—"The gift of William Piearce to the Corporation of Kinsale, October ye 9th, 1717. Mis^r^ William Bullen Sov^n^. This Cup was altered when Liu^t^. Cramer was Sov^n^, 1726." The mace was purchased by the Rev. Dr. Neligan, Cork; the monteth by Mr. Heard, late M.P. for the borough; and the ladle by Mr. Cramer of Kinsale.

[d] Now "Durrusbrack," situated at the head of a small bay near the old head of Kinsale. *Anglicé*, 'The dark harbour of the speckled trout.'

[e] These ornamental irons on each side of the hearth were sometimes made of superior metal or gilt, and of very large dimensions. (Halliwell.)

to James Creaughe a Flanders boorde cloathe, and a basyn of peoter. Item to Richarde Ponche a fyne towell, and with John ouge Colman a lytle brasse pan.

INVENTORIE.—Fyrste, fyve silver spownes, two strings of jewells or crosses, foure candlestycks of brasse, one pype of oaten malte, and a bussell of barley malte, a morter of brasse, two brassen basyns, two blacke mantells, one stone of woole and two smale pounds of newe batrye.

WILL OF ELLYNE NY[f] CONNYLY, PROVED JAN. 1, 1581.

IN the name of God Amen. I, ELLYNE NY CONNYLY, do make my last will; my bodie to be buried in Christ Church. I appoint Thomas Connyly and William Karney my heirs and executors, to have my house and all that is owing to me, except as follows: to my sonnes daughter, Margaret fitz David, two brasen pannes and a pipe of barley; rem' to said Thomas. Also to ny Ellice my coat and smock, and a pipe of barley, betwixt herself and Juan ny[f] Mahowny; also to Margaret Hernane a newe white mantell; and to Catherine Tirry my table-cloathes. Teste Domino Donaldo Donati sacerdote ecclesiæ parochialis sanctæ Trinitatis.

WILL OF DANYELL CONWEY, PROVED OCT. 8, 1571.

IN Dei nomine Amen. I, DANYELL CONWEY, although sick of body whole of mynde, do make my last will, my body to be buryed in Kylkre[g]. I make my brother Conogher my executor. I bequeth to Donogh mac Dermod a goblet of sylver parcel gylt, weyng xvi. ownches and a quarter, which goblet ys in the hands of Jonn Skyddy fytz Anthony of Corck in pledge for xx*s*., said Donogh paying same, and to the church for my buriall other xx*s*. Item to same Donogh my crosbowe and one of my daggers. To my mother and my brother Cornell seven platters, iv. poryngers of newe pewter, and syx candylesticks of brass, to be equally devyded betwixt them twain. To my mother a payer of hosse, my great coate and my cap casse. To my brother Cornell a clocke, and a brode clothe that I left with William Casy all lyned, a dublet of canvas, a shyrtt, my sword and dagger, two hand gones, a crosbowe and a dagger. To my nephewe, John Conwey, all my workyn towlles, and do komit kepyng of same to brother Cornell during the nonage of said John. To Ellyne, daughter to my brother John late decessed, my smalle chest. To my brother John m[c]. Donowgh my blewe cott and my feltt. Item my cassocke of blacke wyrsted to Sir[h] Owyn fytz Thoms, prest. Item I release my terme of yeres to my apprentyce John Tyrell, and do wyll my brother to

[f] *Ny* is used before a woman's name, and has the same signification as *Mac* before that of a man.

[g] The Franciscan Abbey of Kilcrea lies about eleven miles west of Cork; it was founded, according to Ware, in 1465, by Cormac Lord Muskery, who was buried there in 1494, being wounded at Carrignamuck: it is the finest ruin in the county.

[h] In the middle ages "Dominus" began to be applied to clergy lower than lords bishops and lords abbots, and was first used to monks of the regular Orders, more especially those who were members of a cathedral chapter; in process of time the title was given to *all* parish priests, and these in English were always addressed as "Sir." In old Latin deeds D. is placed before the name of a priest, unless he be a Master of Arts (Mag.), or a king's or bishop's chaplain (Capellanus). In Chaucer the pr.ests are "Sirs," and after the Reformation the phrase was kept up, down to Spenser's and even Shakspeare's time. The great monastic writers are constantly designated as "Dom. B. Montfaucon," &c. The meaning of "Dominus" in Universities is well known.

delyver hym his indenture. Item I owe John Sanders, of the cytye of Bristowe in Ingland, the some of xx*s.*, which Ellyne Conwey, alias Morris, is to pay, according to covenant made before William Galwey of Kynshall, Alderman, and others, at what tyme I was content to receyve at her and others requests the indenter of John Tyrrell, two hargobusshes, the carpenters' twoles, the pewter and candylstyks, a chest, a crosbowe, a goblet then in pledge of ix*s.* from said John, with the satisfaction of said Sanders, &c.

Present, John Tyrrell, Johanne Oge mother to the testator, John m^c^. Donogh, Cornell oge, brother to testator.

WILL OF NICHOLAS FAGGAN, PROVED MARCH 26, 1578.

IN the name of God Amen. I, NICHOLAS FAGGAN of Corcke, merchant, do make my last will, my body to be buried in Christ Church[1]. I appointe my doughters, Annstas and An, my executors; my brother John and my brother-in-law Nicholas Goulde tutors over my children, committing all to my wife Catherine Goulde, chardging her to be careful of my children and answer my debts. God have mercy on me, Amen.

INVENTORIE.—One greate brase pann, price xxx*s.*; foure smale pannes, l*s.*; one bruinge pann, xxx*s.*; an aquavita pott, xxx*s.*; xii. platters of pwter, viii*s.*; foure pottel potts and ii. quarte potts, v*s.*; ix. pwter trensures, ii*s.*; vi. porragers of pwter, xii*d.*; one feather and three flocke bedds, xvi*s.*; iii. paire of sheets, vi*s.*; foure chests, xx*s.*; one diaper table clothe and two olde Irish table clothes, xiii*s.* iv*d.*; a duzen table napkines, xvi*d.*; two olde hande twalls, iv*d.*; foure caddowes, x*s.*; xviii. cowe hides, iv*li.*; xxxii. stones of tallowe, xxxii*s.*; one stone aniseeds, iv*s.*; xvi. stones of French iron, xxviii*s.*; ii. bolts of canvas, xx*s.*; a duzen golde skinnes, ii*s.*; ii. pipes malt, x*s.*; one barrell of wheat, iv*s.*; a drower with her apparell, xl*s.*; a cuborde, iii*s.*; a duzen sculls, xii*s.*; ii. carpetts, x*s.*; a black pinke gowne fased with budg[k], iv*li.*; an other pinke gowne fased with damaske, ii*li.* xiii*s.* iv*d.*; another black gowne, xxx*s.*; a black saten dublett, l*s.*, given by the widdowe to John Goul fitz Edmunde; a red taffita dublett, xxx*s.*; a peire of hoasen, xviii*s.*, given also by her to Stephen Miaghe, brother-in-law to testator. Debts: Sir Donoghe M^c^. Cartie, Knt., oweth me xxi*li.*; —— Coursey, vi*li.*; M^c^. Morrish Kierry, Barron of Licksnawe, vii*li.*

WILL OF EDMONDE FITZ NICHOLAS ALIS FRANKAGHE, PROVED MARCH 9, 1580.

IN the name of God Amen. I, EDMONDE FITZ NICHOLAS, surnamed FRANKAGHE, do make my last will, my body shal be buried in Peters Church in Corck. I leave

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[1] The monument of Nicholas Faggan is still to be seen in Christ Church-yard, Cork. All that remains of the inscription is—

"Hic jacet Nicolaus Fagan Baliv' Cor.....
* * * * *
Caterina Goull quorum animabus propiciet Deus
Amen. Pater Noster."

In the centre is a cross fleury with branches, round which is a serpent entwined; beneath Adam and Eve: Eve receives the fruit from a human figure in the branches.

[k] The dressed skin or fur of lambs. Budge Bachelors, a company of men cloathed in long gowns, lined with lambs' fur, who accompany the Lord Mayor during the time and solemnity of his inauguration. (Bailey).

my wife the just halfe of all my goods, thother halfe to Richarde Walshe of Corck, merchant, executor of this my will, who shall remember my poor brother Redmonde, my nyce Ellen fitz Richarde, my son Dermods daughter, and mine one base daughter Johane, with some porcion of my goods.

INVENTORIE.—A pair of beads of silver, a silver cupp, and a great cross of silver, in the custody of Piers oage m^c^. Masbine. Item in the keeping of said Piers, twentie and one greate silver buttons, and certain smalle silver buttons, and ten shillings olde halface. Item in the custody of Patrick Bluett of Youghell, a bygg bruinge pann and two smalle panns, certein spitts or broches, with their hooks or brigons, all of yron, a grederne or rostinge yron, and three donge forks with certein other stuff, as said Piers can tell. Item with Edmonde Barrett xxv. mylks kyne, viii. ploughs, garrans, a smale pann, a flagon, a brandyron, a ploughing yron. Item I leave xx. sheepe. Item with David fitz James of Ballynacory, two candlesticks of brasse. Item the heires of Burdenstone owe me two oxen. Item Dermod m^c^. Donell m^c^. William, oweth me three yncalfe kyne, to be paid at St. Patrick's nowe next to come, for the which I payd said Dermod certain swyn, to his contentacion.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT GRAVES IN DEERNESS, ORKNEY.—A new hill farm in Deerness having been lately taken on lease by Mr. John Delday, farmer there, he has been actively bringing it under cultivation. In the course of his operations, he has discovered beneath the surface of the soil numerous traces of ancient buildings, and remains of stone vessels similar to those which are often found in the "broughs" or large round towers. The writer examined some of these relics; he saw also a stone so deeply notched at one end that when the other, which is very thick, is fixed in the ground, it forms a strong stake. It was of a wedge shape, the notches being at the thin end, and the thick end having been evidently intended to be inserted in the ground. Similar stones have been frequently found in the broughs, and in the neighbourhood of their ruins. In some cases the notches or grooves had been much worn by a rope or other fastening. These ruins in Deerness are on the slope of a low hill; and on its summit are two "barrows" or grave mounds. The tenant of the farm has been carrying away the clay from one of those to another part of his farm. This led to the discovery that the barrow contained several kists or graves of various sizes, in which were quantities of burnt bones; and two rudely fashioned clay urns, also containing burnt bones, were found outside the kists. One of these was removed nearly whole, but was afterwards broken by a boy; the other was too fragile to be lifted, but was measured by the writer in its original position in the clay. It was 17 inches deep, 12 inches wide at the mouth, and 6 inches at the bottom, and its average thickness was above five-eighths of an inch.—*Northern Ensign.*

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Owing to an accidental circumstance our usual report from the Society of Antiquaries has not come to hand.

THE OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

First Meeting, Easter Term.

May 8. The Rev. the Master of University College, President, in the chair.

It was announced that Mr. H. W. Challis, of Merton College, had been elected Secretary in the room of Mr. E. S. Grindle, resigned.

The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Society:—

Rev. C. Humphrey Cholmeley, M.A., Magdalen College.
Rev. H. Ramsden Bramley, M.A., Magdalen College.
A. T. Barton, Esq., Corpus College.
John E. Field, Esq., Worcester College.
Charles Bigg, Esq., Corpus College.
E. Chapman, Esq., Merton College.
H. W. Moore, Esq., Merton College.

Professor Goldwin Smith then delivered an interesting lecture, upon the "Different Views of the Character of Cardinal Pole."

The following brief account of his remarks has been supplied for the Report by the Lecturer:—

He read a passage from Burnet as giving the ordinary view of Pole's character, and referred to Mr. Froude as giving the other view. He observed that Mr. Froude's determination to clear the character of Henry the Eighth involved the necessity of condemning all those with whom Henry the Eighth had come into collision.

He remarked that in estimating any character of these times two things must be taken into account. Allegiance, especially the allegiance of Churchmen, was divided between the Pope and the King; and the world had not yet learned the doctrine of toleration. The first remark bore on the charge of treason made against Pole, the second on the charge of persecution.

The Lecturer then proceeded to some specific charges which had been made against Pole; the charge of misbehaviour towards the King in the question of the divorce, of which, it was submitted, there was no proof; the charge of attacking the King in the book *De Unitate Ecclesiæ*, which was met by evidence shewing that the same view of the King's government was taken by impartial witnesses; the charge of shrinking from personal danger, which was met by evidence proving that Pole, while taking part against the King, was in imminent danger of assassination; the charge of extravagant fanaticism, which was met by evidence shewing that Pole belonged, like Contarini, to the moderate party in the Church; and the charge of persecution, which was met by evidence from Foxe and others, shewing that Pole, though partly responsible in his official capacity for the persecutions, had personally taken the side of humanity.

The Lecturer concluded by recommending the period for study, as one of which an impartial history still remained to be written. He pointed to the especial interest attaching to the moderate party in the Church to which Pole belonged, and which had endeavoured to bring about reform without a breach of the unity of Christendom.

The PRESIDENT returned the thanks of the Society to Professor Goldwin Smith, and made some remarks respecting Pole's book *De Unitate Ecclesiæ*.

PROFESSOR STANLEY said that Mr. Froude was out of England, or he would no doubt reply. He certainly must be allowed the merit of candour, because it seems that he himself has supplied most of the documents which have been used against him. The account of the moderate party, he added, was certainly a most interesting one, and well deserving of study; and it would be curious to observe how those moderate views which Pole held, passed off into those which he adopted on his return to England.

The MASTER OF BALLIOL COLLEGE made some remarks respecting the European view of Pole's character as a practical reformer, which were followed by some observations from the PRINCIPAL OF NEW INN HALL, and the PRESIDENT; after which the Meeting was adjourned.

SECOND MEETING, EASTER TERM.

May 15. The Rev. the MASTER OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, President, in the chair.

A letter was read from the Incumbent of Dorchester respecting the renewed exertions which are being made to continue the work of restoration there.

The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Society:—

The Hon. A. J. R. Anson, Ch. Ch.
R. M. Gawne, Esq., Ch. Ch.
Rev. W. Chambers, M.A., Worcester College.
Rev. J. E. T. Rogers, M.A., Magdalen Hall.
Rev. J. Bosworth, D.D., Ch. Ch., Professor of Anglo-Saxon.

Professor Westwood then called the attention of the meeting to a large number of very careful rubbings from the curious early crosses and inscriptions which occur in Wales. These he had brought to illustrate the remarks he had to make upon the early Christian Monuments of Wales contrasted with those of the Catacombs of Rome, of which an account had been given at a previous meeting by the Rev. J. W. Burgon.

The following abstract of the remarks has been kindly supplied to the Society by the Lecturer:—

Of course, in number and importance the inscriptions of Wales will not bear a comparison with those of Rome, but still they are very valuable in throwing light upon a subject of great importance and interest, namely, the introduction of Christianity into Britain.

The existence of a Church in Britain previous to the arrival of St. Augustine is admitted on all hands, and there is little doubt that the British Church still maintained its separate existence in Wales long after St. Augustine had Romanised the greater part of the country. There is another point to be remarked, and one which is distinctly recorded, that the British Church was assimilated to the Church of the 'Scots,' i. e. Irish, and very different from the Church of Rome: the controversies which took place shew at once that important points of difference existed between them.

The Lecturer had, at much labour, sought out the stones which remain as records of those times, some of which seem not to have been touched since the days they were put up. Mr. Burgon in his lecture had already pointed out the peculiarities of the inscriptions in the Cata-

combs, both as to formulæ and paleography: those in Wales differ exceedingly both as to the one and the other from those in Rome, yet of course there were Romans for many years in Wales. This is a matter difficult to explain. Then, again, there is not a single indication of Christianity to be met with upon one of the hundreds of Roman tombstones in Britain, although the Romans occupied this country for 400 years. Either all the Christian evidences have been destroyed, or there were no Christians amongst the Roman colonists, or else they inscribed no Christian element upon their tombstones. The British certainly copied the Roman character of writing, for no Bardic writings are found, all inscriptions being in Roman letters; instead, however, of being inscribed in the Roman rustic capitals, (employed to such a great extent in the Catacomb inscriptions, that the writer only recollected one amongst all those exhibited by Mr. Burgon which was not in such characters,) the earliest British and Romano-British inscriptions were written in ordinary Roman capitals, often of a very debased form. [To contrast with this the Lecturer exhibited two Roman inscriptions found in Wales. In the one from Tomen y Mur, now in Miss Roberts' garden at Maentwrog, the letters P and R were of the most elegant Roman capital form, as now used in printing, whilst on another stone at the same place the word PERPETUA is written in tall narrow capitals, not much unlike the rustic Roman letters.] At a later period even the debased Roman capitals were rejected in favour of the Anglo-Saxon or Irish minuscule characters, of which there are no instances in the Catacombs; indeed, scarcely a single minuscule letter of any kind is ever found in Roman inscriptions.

Again, not only was an *early* influence from Rome evident in the form of the letters themselves in the early inscriptions in Wales, but we find the Latin language constantly endeavoured to be adopted in these monuments*: generally, however, the Latinity is as debased as the characters in which it is written. Moreover, it seems evident that in most instances the prevalent taste for the employment of a language probably regarded as superior to their own induced these early Christians to give a Latinized form to their names when inscribed on their tombstones.

There are only two or three early inscribed stones in Scotland, but one of these is especially of high importance as an historical example; the general absence of dates upon these monuments being one of the great difficulties in determining the history of these curious stones.

The Scotch stone in question is known by the name of the Cat-stone, and was found a few miles to the west of Edinburgh. It is inscribed to the memory of Wecta, the great-grandfather of Hengist and Horsa, as follows: IN [H]OC T[U]MULO JAC[E]T VETTA F[ILIVS] VICT.... Both these names are recorded in the Saxon Chronicle, where, under the year 449, we read, "Hengist and Horsa were the sons of Wihtgils, Wihtgils son of Witta, *Witta* of *Wecta*, Wecta of Woden: from this Woden sprang all our royal families, and those of the South-Humbrians also." We may infer therefore that this inscription is to be dated about the beginning of the fifth century. The letters of this inscription are decidedly Roman capitals, though somewhat debased in their form, and several of the letters are conjoined, as is usual in the early inscriptions. This stone, therefore, both as to the formula and form of the letters, affords an excellent medium of comparison with the subsequently described stones of Wales.

It is very unusual to find stones inscribed only with the single name of the person commemorated. Such, however, is the case in the "Gurmarc" inscription at Pen Arthur, near St. David's, as well as in the gravestone inscribed PASCENT, a warrior recorded by Nennius, still existing in the churchyard of Towyn; also in

* The only early monument written in the Welsh language is the famous stone of St. Cadvan, of which a rubbing was exhibited. This has all the four sides inscribed,—the inscription being considered the earliest known specimen of the language of the Principality in existence.

the gravestone of "BRANCUF," which, although ornamented with a beautiful interlaced cross, had been discovered by Mr. Westwood used as a coping-stone of the churchyard wall of Baglan, near Neath.

Palimpsest inscriptions are of very rare occurrence. Such is, however, the case with the Port Talbot stone; one side of which bears a truly Roman inscription to the Emperor, IMP. MAXIMINO INVICTO AUGUS,— whilst the reverse was at a subsequent period inscribed HIC JACIT CANTUSUS PATER PAULINUS, evidently intended for the father of Paulinus, a name which constantly occurs in early Welsh records: although according to the usual formula it is the son who is commemorated, here both names are written in the nominative case. The peculiarity of the name of the deceased person being often written in the genitive case was alluded to. It has indeed been supposed by one writer to prove that the names really ended in *i*; but more generally it is considered to imply the omission of the word *corpus*. Thus the stone which, before it had been carefully read, led to much discussion, having been supposed to be dedicated to Jove, is inscribed in the genitive form —AIMILINI TOVISACI: this stone is now removed to Pool-park, Clocaenog. So also we have SEVERINI FILI SEVERI on a stone formerly standing at Llan Newydh, Caermarthen, but now moved to Traws Mawr. So also in the Maen Madoc inscription we have the formula DERVAC— FILIVS JUL— —IC IACIT, and in the Llanfechan stone still more correctly TRENACATVS IC IACIT FILIVS MAGLAGNI.

Another inscription, in which the genealogy is especially set forth, occurs on a stone on the Margam mountain in Glamorganshire, as follows: ✠ BODVOC — HIC JACIT FILIVS CATOTISIRNI PRONEPUS ETERNALI VEDOMAV—, which the lecturer read, "In the name of Jesus Christ. The body of Bodvoc lies here, the son of Catotisirnus, the great-grandson of Eternalus Vedomavus." It has indeed been suggested that Bodvoc was the son of Catotus and grandson of Sirnus, and that the two last words of the inscription were intended for the "eternalis domus," which occurs, although very rarely, in Roman inscriptions; but as the word Eternus occurs on several stones as a proper name, and as we have such names as Vendumagli, Mr. Westwood considered the former to be the correct reading of the inscription. It is to be observed that the name of Bodvoc is found upon certain early gold British coins, which have been considered coeval with those of Cunobelinus. It is of course only a conjecture that the stone records the coiner of these pieces.

The usual formula of the early Welsh inscriptions is simply HIC JACET A filius B. The termination 'in pace,' derived from the Jewish inscriptions and of such constant occurrence in the Catacombs, nowhere occurs in Wales. The total absence of any indication of a date, the omission of the age of the deceased, and of the names of the person or persons by whom the grave was erected, are all distinctive characters, proving the want of a common origin of the Roman and British formulæ; we miss also the tender expressions and epithets so common in the Catacombs.

The Llangadwaladr inscription in Anglesea affords an early instance of pompous epithets as rare as it is absurd: CATAMANUS REX SAPIENTISIMUS OPINATISIMUS OMNIUM REGUM. The palæographic character of this inscription is very unlike any of those previously referred to, which are debased Roman capitals, this being in the rude minuscule letters formed between the rounded uncial and cursive forms in which almost all the oldest Irish and Anglo-Saxon manuscripts are written, and of which no examples occur in the Catacomb inscriptions.

The next inscription, from Llanfihangel Cwm Du, CATACUS HIC JACIT FILIVS TEGERNACUS, affords an instance in which even the father's name is given in the nominative case, and in which the forms of the Roman capital letters become more debased, the C being square and the G minuscule shaped.

The monogram of the name of the Saviour, formed of the Greek letters XPI conjoined, which is of such constant occurrence in the Catacombs, occurs, to the knowledge of the Lecturer, only once

in Wales, upon a stone lately found at Penmachno. The monogram is placed at the head of the inscription, HIC IACIT CARAUSIUS IN HOC CONGERIES LAPIDUM. And it appeared not improbable that this is the famous governor Carausius, with whose coins we are so familiar.

The names of females occur on several of these tombstones, as in the Llangefni inscription, CULIDORI IACIT ET ORVVITE MULIER SECUNDI, referring either to the second wife of Culidorus, or to the wife of Secundus. Other females are recorded in the Llandyssil, Spittal, and Pentre Voelas (Brochmael) inscribed stones.

At Caerwys is a stone inscribed HIC IACIT MVLIER BONA NOBILIS; and at Llanfihangel y Traithau is the sepulchral stone of WLEDER MAT[R]IS ODELEV QVI P'MVS EDIFICAVIT HANC EC̄LA IN TE[M]PORE EWINI REGIS.

Another more interesting instance occurs in the inscription of the Church of Llansadwrn, being the tombstone of the patron Saint of the Church himself, HIC BEA[TUS] SATURNINUS SE . . . IACIT ET SVA SA . . . . CONIUX . PA[CE ?]; thus indicating that the Saint was married.

Many of the simplest inscriptions in Wales record only the name of the deceased and that of his father, without any indication of Christianity; but others, precisely similar in the formula and character of their letters, are marked with a cross, simple or ornamented, and sometimes of the Latin, but far more commonly of the Greek form, with the four limbs of equal length. The Bodvoc stone above-mentioned bears one of the last-named crosses; whilst in the Devynock stone there are two cruciform ornaments of the Greek type at the end of the inscription PUGNIACIO FILI VENDONI, and which from the style of the letters can hardly be later than the fifth or sixth century. Another stone at Merthyr Tydvil bears the simple historical name ARTBEN, (Arthgen,) preceded by an ornamental cross. Occasionally we find two names simply inscribed, quite in the Roman fashion, as PVMPEIUS CARANTORIVS in Roman capitals.

The Christian character of some of these stones is still more forcibly evinced in the terms of the inscription itself. One of the noblest is that of St. Paulinus, now at Dolocauthy. It is to be read SERVATVR

Inscription to St. Sadwrn.

FIDÆI PATRIEQ SEMPER AMATOR HIC PAVLINVS IACIT CULTOR PIENTISSIMVS EQVI.

In the Bedd Porus stone near Trawsfynydd we read PORIVS HIC IN TUMVLO IACIT HOMO XP̄IANUS FVIT. The contraction of the word Christianus is remarkable, the X being formed by the rounded stroke of the P, emitting two branches united to the I near its top. In the Pen Arthur stone we have a large ornamental Greek cross inscribed within a circle, having the letters XPS on the outside of the circle at the top, the single name GURMARC in Anglo-Saxon letters beneath the cross. At first the letters were considered to be Hebrew, which arose from the stone being placed upside down. The only instance the Lecturer was acquainted with in which the Roman formula "Requiescit" was used, is a very much injured stone at Hen Eglwys, Anglesea, of which only FILIUS AV . . . [A ?]NIMA REQUIES . . . are decipherable.

The name given to the tomb itself, or to the commemorative stone, deserves notice. Thus, whilst in general an upright stone bears the simple "hic jacit," in some rare instances we read "hic in tumulo jacit," and "in hoc tumulo." In the Llanfihangel y Traethau inscription we find "H. est sepulchrum," &c.; in the Carausius inscription "—jacit in hoc congeries lapidum;" in the Bronweg stone "—erexit hunc lapidem;" whilst in the later instances we have "Hec est crux cristi quam preparavit—."

A remarkable peculiarity, first pointed out by the Lecturer some years ago, distinguishes these Welsh inscriptions from those of Cornwall, the Isle of Man, Cumberland, and Scotland, and assimilates them to many of the early Irish inscriptions. In some of the Welsh inscriptions the edge of the stone appears to be notched irregularly; but this is not accidental, since, on examining the stone carefully, it will be found that these marks were made with a purpose; and on closer examination it has been found that in their various arrangement they form an alphabet, to which the name of Ogham has been applied, and to the explanation of which Dr. Graves has devoted a great degree of attention. In Wales, however, a bilingual stone has been fortunately found, at the church of St. Dogmael, near Cardigan. The Latin runs thus,—SAGRANI FILI CUNOTAMI. The Ogham translation and characters on the edge are identically the same, with one exception, and that a very natural one,—instead of FILI we find the Celtic equivalent MAQI, (=*Mac*: Welsh, *Mab*.)

The Llan Vaughan stone, TRENACATUS IC JACIT FILIUS MAGLAGNI, also bears an Ogham marginal inscription, which commences TRENACATLO. The Trallong inscription, which reads CUNOCENNI FILIVS CVNOGENI HIC IACIT, has Ogham characters, the commencement of which is to be read CVNACEN. This stone, which cannot be later than the fifth or sixth century, bears a Greek cross within a circle, accompanied by a long stem running down the centre of the stone.

At a somewhat later period these stones became far more ornate in their character. The two beautiful crosses, of which drawings of the full size (13 or 14 feet high) were exhibited at the end of the room, shew great beauty of workmanship; but unfortunately the inscriptions, although in fair preservation, are not to be deciphered, consisting in one case (that at Nevern) of initials; the other (Carew) has a regular inscription, hitherto undeciphered, [see next page].

There are two peculiarities to be mentioned respecting the ornaments of the Welsh crosses and ornamental stones. We never find in Wales the pattern formed of several spiral lines converging to a point, which is so common in Ireland; nor do we ever, secondly, find representations of animals, which are also very common features in the Irish and Scotch crosses. The patterns consist chiefly of the ribbon pattern, most elaborately interlaced, or of a Chinese-like pattern, formed of diagonal or straight lines, which seem rather to be the bars of separation between ribbons bent at right angles or obliquely. Unlike the Irish and Scotch crosses, also, the Welsh ones scarcely ever bear representations of the human figure, whilst the greater number of them are inscribed, thus remarkably differing from the Irish and Scotch ones. It is also to be noticed that the ornamented crosses are divided into compartments, and exactly the same arrangement is found in the great initial illuminated letters of the most elaborate of the Irish and Anglo-Saxon MSS. (specimens of which were exhibited), especially from the Gospels of Lindisfarne, long preserved in the cathedral of Durham, and the Gospels of Mac Regol, in the Rushworth MSS. at the Bodleian Library, from which it was quite evident that both classes of productions had been executed under the direction of the same artists and at the same period. When it is remembered that the Lindisfarne Gospels were written not later than A.D. 721, the importance of this observation will be evident.

Some of the ornamental stones in the south of Wales are of the most elaborate and beautiful character. Rubbings of the great wheel-cross, and the cross of Einiaum

Cross at Carew West Side.

Cross at Carew, East Side.

at Margam, the cross of Howelt at Llantwit, St. Samson's cross at the latter place, inscribed with the historic names of St. Samson, Iltyd, Samuel, and Ebisar, and the elaborately ornamented cross of Eiudon, were exhibited, as well as of the two small stones at Penally, of which figures are given, the inscription upon one

Incised Stones from Penally, near Tenby.

of which is to be read, HEC EST CRUX QUAM ÆDIFICAVIT MAIL DOMNC . . . ., the letters being of the Hiberno-Saxon minuscule form. The two kinds of ornament above described will also be here noticed.

The majority of the early Welsh stones, as we have seen, bear Latinized names, and inscriptions intended to be in the Latin language. Scarcely a single instance, however, is known of their occurrence otherwise than in a debased form. A few additional instances of this were given: thus at Cefn Amwlch, Anglesea, we read, SENACUS PRĒB HIC JACIT CUM MULTITUDINEM FRATRUM, probably commemorative of the massacre of the inhabitants of a religious house. At Margam a small wheel-cross is inscribed INOMINEDISUMI CRUX CRITDI PROPARABIT GRUTNE PRO ANMA AHEST, evidently to be read, "In nomine dei summi crucem cristi preparavit grutne pro anima ejus." So, again, the very beautiful wheel-cross at Llantwit, erected by Howell for his father Rees, is inscribed, IN NOMINE DI PATRIS ET SPERETUS SANTDI [SPIRITUS SANCTI] ANC CRUCEM HOVELT PROPERABIT PRO ANIMA RES PATRES EUS.

It will be recollected that Mr. Burgon exhibited a rubbing of a single female figure from the Catacombs, in which the arms are uplifted and the hands outstretched, an attitude which has ordinarily been considered to be that of prayer in these early monuments. In the Welsh stones we have two or three similar instances, of which rubbings were exhibited. In one of these the figure is nearly of life size, and occurs in the grounds of Gnoll Castle, near Neath. Another, of smaller size, accompanied by two Greek crosses and interlaced ribbon ornaments, has been found at Llanfrynach, near Brecon.

The only representation of the Crucifixion with which the Lecturer was acquainted is found rudely delineated on a stone at Llangan, Glamorganshire. The figure is very distorted and grotesque, and similar to some in Ireland, having the sponge and spear-bearers at the sides of the cross.

Of figures of a secular character, of which the crosses of Ireland, the Isle of Man, and Scotland exhibit so many instances, there is scarcely a single instance in Wales. The most remarkable is that of the warrior 'briamail' at Llandevailog, near Brecon: here a rude figure of the deceased is represented standing erect, each hand holding a club. The stone is surmounted with a beautifully ornamented Latin cross, and the sides with interlaced ribbon patterns, the name itself, preceded by a †, being inscribed beneath the figure. Another very interesting stone on Caldy Island bears a large ornamented Latin cross at the top, beneath which we read, "Et Singno crucis in illam fingsi rogo

omnibus ammulantibus ibi exorent pro anima Catuoconi." The last-mentioned stone, and others indicating the doctrine of prayers for the dead, are all written in the peculiar Hibero-Saxon minuscule characters of the eighth and ninth centuries; they are, moreover, confined to the south of Wales. This may, in fact, be regarded as the only peculiarity exhibited by these stones as to the religious doctrines of the early Welsh Christians, beyond the evident adoration of the cross itself, (of which numerous instances occur in the figures of the sacred emblem singly, sometimes twice or thrice, represented on the same stone,) and the acknowledgment of the Trinity upon Howelt's cross above-mentioned.

In conclusion, it may be remarked, that although the early Welsh Christians adopted the letters of Rome, as well as the Latin language itself, for the inscriptions on their tombstones, we find both debased in their character. The phraseology employed on the monuments is unlike that of the Catacomb inscriptions, the ornamental details of the Welsh stones are nowhere met with in early Italian remains, and the Christian doctrines set forth on them are only such as could have been learned from Rome at a period preceding the mission of St. Augustine. In this point of view the stones of Wales merit especial attention, as affording unsuspected evidence of the truth of the early history of the British Church.

The PRESIDENT asked if the inscribed stones which had been exhibited were found in any one particular part of Wales, and whether in churchyards or not?

In reply, the Lecturer stated that they were found in all parts of Wales, but more numerously in the South than in the North; that their position was by no means confined to churchyards, but they were scattered sometimes in the wildest parts of the country, difficult of access.

The SENIOR PROCTOR differed from Mr. Westwood as to the dates of the inscriptions; he considered that the identification from a mere resemblance of the name inscribed to that of an historical personage rather hasty, e. g. the monument to Bodvoc was probably of an earlier date to any with a cross of the kind found on it. He threw doubts also on the stone to Carausius, and the name of Paulinus was so frequently repeated that it was dangerous to identify from that alone. He also asked what the fathers of Hengist and Horsa could have been doing in Scotland? The Segrams stone, he remarked, contained a Celtic word, *Mac*, in modern Welsh it is *Map*, which raises a suspicion that the inscriber of the stone was no Welshman.

The LIBRARIAN suggested that the cross referred to might have been added at a later date, and mentioned the instances in Brittany, where the missionaries had carved crosses on the Menhirs.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH referred to the stone with the name of Carausius inscribed upon it. If it was a monumental inscription it could scarcely be that of the Emperor Carausius, who was slain, if he remembered rightly, near London. He also asked some questions respecting the connection between the workmanship on Irish and Welsh crosses.

After some remarks from the PRESIDENT on the ornamental character of the stones, the meeting was adjourned.

FIRST MEETING, TRINITY TERM.

May 22. The Rev. the MASTER OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, President, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Society:—

The Hon. A. Legge, Ch. Ch.—R. S. Cobbett, Esq., Pembroke College.—Ralph Blakelock, Esq., Lincoln College.—Rev. J. P. Tweed, M.A., Exeter College.—Luke Rivington, Esq., Magdalen College.—J. T. Berwick, Esq., Queen's College.

Mr. J. H Parker read a paper "On the Remains of the City Walls and Fortifications of Oxford," which we are obliged to defer until next month.

Annual Meeting, 1861.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday, June 4, at the Music Room, Holywell, the Rev. the Master of University College, President, in the chair.

The room was adorned with a large collection of fine architectural photographs, chiefly lent for the occasion by the Architectural Photographic Association.

The President, in opening the proceedings, referred to the general prosperous condition of the Society, and then called upon the Secretary, Mr. Le Strange, to read the

ANNUAL REPORT.

"The past year has been one of the most eventful to the Society since its commencement.

"In 1859 the Society completed the 21st year of its existence. Although the state of its funds at that time, and the estimation in which it was still held, seemed such as to warrant its members in believing that its strength and vigour was in no way impaired, still those who had watched it from its birth, through the years of its infancy, till it legally came of age, could not but feel anxious for its future welfare.

"The event, perhaps, which more than any other hastened the crisis which was then impending, was the expiration of the lease of the rooms of the Society, and although during 1859 the Committee were anxious to seize on any opportunity for obtaining a place of safety where the valuable collection of casts, models, seals, brasses, drawings, and books which, during the many years of its existence, the Society had accumulated, might be deposited, still 1860 came upon them before they had been successful. The University had, however, signified their willingness to accept the collection and prevent its being scattered, provided that they could find amongst their several buildings any room which they could conveniently spare.

"As a temporary place of safety, an unoccupied room over the Clarendon Building was provided, in which the collection was placed, but the room was totally unfit for lectures; the library, from want of space, was rendered useless; and after the expenses on moving from the old rooms had been met, the Society found itself in a most unenviable position as to its funds.

"It was exactly at this time last year that a general meeting was called, and the state of the Society freely canvassed. There were those present who, surveying the past history of the Society, considered that it had done its work, and that the taste for architectural studies was not sufficiently extended to support a Society of the kind. Various suggestions were made, but eventually the one put forth by the Committee, with some slight modification, was adopted.

"The substance of the changes was, that History should be added to Architecture as one of the objects of the Society, and that it should henceforth be called the Architectural and Historical Society; that the subscription for residents should be reduced to 10s. instead of one guinea, the sum previously paid, and that 5s. should be fixed as the sum to be paid by non-resident members.

"The following Term found the Society again in working order, and the Committee have no slight reason to congratulate themselves that their expectations as to the results of those changes have been fully realized.

"We have, during the past year, held nine meetings, exclusive of the present Annual Meeting of the Society, and your Committee will now proceed to lay before you a short analysis of the papers read and the subjects discussed on those occasions. We may divide them into two classes: first, those which are both Architectural and Historical; and secondly, those which are purely Historical. To subjects belonging to the first of these we have devoted seven of our meetings, and in these we shall find that sometimes it is Architecture and sometimes History which predominates; of the second class we have had two papers.

"The first meeting of the Society as newly constituted was appropriately occupied with a discussion, opened by Mr. J. H. Parker, 'On the Connection of History with Architecture,' which shewed in a concise and clear manner how the character of each century was stamped on its architecture, and how much the style of the latter depended on the influence of external circumstances. At the next meeting Mr. Parker delivered a lecture 'On the Comparative Progress of Architecture in England and France during the Middle Ages, with especial reference to the History of the Times,' in which he shewed how much closer a connection than is now generally supposed existed at that time between the two countries, and how much the friendly intercourse between the nations had to do with the almost similar and simultaneous development of Architecture on each side of the Channel.

"At the subsequent meeting there were two papers read, which may be said to have been devoted to Architectural, or rather to Antiquarian research. One (Nov. 28, 1860,) by the Rev. J. W. Burgon, who offered some interesting remarks on a series of rubbings, suspended round the room, which he had made from inscriptions on the marble and stone slabs covering the graves of the early Christians in the Catacombs of Rome. The Lecturer contended that the custom of burying in underground vaults was of Jewish origin, and was probably a national custom introduced at Rome by the Jewish converts to Christianity settled there. The second was by Mr. J. O. Westwood, the Hope Professor of Zoology, who exhibited a valuable collection of rubbings, which he had made with great labour and perseverance, from the early Christian monuments of Wales. The subject, he said, had been suggested to him by Mr. Burgon's rubbings

from the Catacombs, and there were many points of resemblance between them.

"On February 19 of the present year, Professor Goldwin Smith discussed 'Several Subjects for Inquiry connected with the History of the University and Colleges,' but the lecture was, in fact, a lucid and interesting summary of the History of the University, which he divided into four phases, extending from the traditionary foundation by Alfred down to the commencement of the present century.

"The paper with which we were favoured at our last meeting, by Mr. J. H. Parker, comprehended both the subjects which our Society has in view. He traced and illustrated, with several plans and views, the remains of the city walls and fortifications of Oxford,—not only those which existed in the civil commotions under Stephen, and in the times of Henry III., but also the earthworks erected in the times of the Rebellion, when King Charles fortified the city against the Parliament.

"The last paper of this class was by the Librarian, 'On Walter de Merton as Chancellor, Founder and Architect;' who, he said, was the first to conceive the idea of the collegiate system, and to whom we owe a debt of gratitude, not only for his munificence in founding Merton, but for his skill in architectural design, since he was one of the first to introduce the Decorated style. The Lecturer then traced the principal incidents both of De Merton's public and private life, shewing how to him and the three other Chancellors, Wykeham, Waynflete, and Wolsey, Oxford owes the foundation, perfection, and extension of a system which has placed her University in the foremost rank among similar institutions in Europe, as well as her finest architectural monuments.

"Of these seven papers the first is devoted to the discussion of Architecture as well as History. In the second, by Mr. Parker, the former predominates. Architectural remains form the basis of the papers of Mr. Burgon and Mr. Westwood. Professor Goldwin Smith's History of the University threw much light on the same subject. Mr. Parker's lecture on the Walls of Oxford is illustrated by the remains which exist around us; and, finally, the Librarian brought before us Walter de Merton in the character of Architect as well as of Chancellor and Founder.

"On the other hand, we have devoted two evenings to the consideration of purely historical points. The first paper of this class read before us was by the Rev. W. Shirley, 'On some Questions connected with the Chancellorship of Becket,' in which he shewed that we owe him a lasting debt of gratitude for permanent and beneficial traces left by him, (1) in the office of Chancellor, (2) in the constitution of our Courts of Justice, (3) in the character of the Common Law.

"On the 8th of May, Professor Goldwin Smith offered before the Society some valuable remarks, 'On the Different Views of the Character of Cardinal Pole,' shewing how the history of those times lately published by Mr.

Froude was likely to lead one to form a false estimate of the public and private character of that distinguished statesman.

"While fully admitting, therefore, that the work of the Society is now twofold,—that it does not give undivided attention to Architecture, as was formerly the case, the Committee believe that they have in the main furthered the interests of that study, for which the Society was originally founded. Architecture by itself, as a study, was not sufficient to sustain a Society in a position to command general respect and esteem; and they believe that the uniting History with that study has been the chief means of preserving the Society from dissolution. And more than this, they believe that at the present time the historical view of the architecture of this country is of the highest importance, when we meet with so many instances of the introduction of foreign designs under the idea that the architecture on the Continent provides examples which are entirely wanting in England. The historical view will shew how the architecture of the country always adapted itself—and that with the greatest success—to the requirements of the times; and it is only by paying close attention, not only to medieval plans and designs, but to the causes which gave rise to them, that we can hope so thoroughly to understand the national style of this country as to regain for it the love and admiration which it once enjoyed.

"Time was when all architectural works going on in the kingdom possessed so great interest for the members of this Society that it was customary to refer to them in the Annual Report. By degrees we learnt to regard only those which were in progress in our immediate neighbourhood; and of late years we have paid little attention to any work beyond the boundaries of this city.

"Since our last Report there is indeed little to mention, as the space is somewhat circumscribed, and great works—such as Exeter Chapel, Balliol Chapel, and the New Museum—may well precede a pause. However, it is not entirely so: a new library has been built at University College, to receive the statues of the great Lord Eldon and his brother Lord Stowell, the most distinguished members of the College in the early part of the present century. The building has been entrusted to Mr. Scott, and your Committee have every reason to congratulate that College on their choice, the building possessing every advantage, combined with simplicity and beauty of design.

"Mr. Scott has studied the history of the Architecture of his country, and has mastered not only the forms, but the principles, of medieval designs also; and it is from this cause, probably, that his works have been so successful that at the present moment the Committee have been told that the restoration or building of no less than eleven cathedrals are entrusted to his sole charge.

"Of the new church in St. Giles's your Committee could not approve when the designs were laid before them. They reserve a final judgment till the

work is finished; but as far as it has gone the building appears decidedly otherwise than English in character; and against the introduction of foreign details for the sake of novelty, instead of carefully developing the styles which we have so exquisitely represented in our own country, this Society has constantly protested.

"The introduction of a new painted window into the cathedral of Christ Church has called forth several remarks. As to the details of the design, all will agree, probably, that it merits great praise; but as a whole, considering its position, and the nature of the material with which the artist has had to deal, exceptions may fairly be taken to a general verdict in its favour.

"To return to matters connected more directly with our own Society.

"Among the officers but few changes have been made. Our President, Treasurer, and Librarian continue the same as last year. Mr. E. S. Grindle, of Queen's College, one of your Secretaries, was, we regret to state, compelled to resign on account of his health; and Mr. H. W. Challis, of Merton College, has been elected in his room. Five of the late Committee retired in regular rotation, and the following gentlemen have succeeded them:—

The Rev. P. G. Medd, M.A., of University College,—The Rev. W. W. Shirley, M.A., of Wadham College,—The Rev. the Rector of Lincoln College,—E. W. Urquhart, Esq., of Balliol College,—and W. J. Gunther, Esq., of Queen's College.

"The Committee cannot close their Report without congratulating the Society on the very large number of new and influential names which they have been able to add to their list during the past year. It is in great measure owing to this fact that we were able last Term to issue with our Report such a satisfactory balance-sheet of the receipts and expenditure of the year. Our accounts, including our liabilities, at the commencement of the October Term, shewed a deficit of more than £50. We had, therefore, great satisfaction in being able to shew last Term that by donations from former members, by renewed subscriptions from life-members, and the payment of several arrears, in addition to the subscriptions received from new members,—of whom upwards of fifty have been added to our list in the course of the year,—the whole of our liabilities have been met, leaving a fair balance in hand. Our expenses have been considerably reduced by the kindness of the Curator of the Ashmolean Museum in permitting us to hold our meetings there; and should such permission be continued to us, and the amount of subscriptions keep up to their present average, we shall hope to have funds in hand, and be able further to extend the influence of the Society, whether by more frequent meetings or by further enlargement of the Reports of our proceedings."

The adoption of the Report was moved by the MASTER OF BALLIOL COLLEGE. He said that he sincerely congratulated the Society upon the very satisfactory statement which the Committee had laid before them. Not the least encouraging subject referred to in the Report, was that which related to the state of their funds. The prosperity of every Society depended very materially upon the state

of its finances, and it was therefore with much pleasure that he heard so great an improvement had taken place in that department during the past year. He was of opinion that during the year the Society had to a certain extent changed its ground of operation, but the transition from Architecture to History was an easy one,—indeed a natural one; and he congratulated the Society on the manner in which they had been able to combine both. It had been said that Architectural Societies had done their work, and there was nothing left for them to do; he did not think, however, this was the case. He was anxious to bear testimony to the immense amount of good which these societies had accomplished throughout the kingdom during the last twenty years; but he also thought that there was still much to be done. He thought, too, that combining historical with their architectural studies would in no way interfere with the work of the Society. He would refer especially to one field of work which he thought was still open: hitherto the efforts of the Architectural Societies had been directed towards the improvement of ecclesiastical buildings only; he thought they might do much by turning their attention to domestic buildings, and he believed that the time would soon arrive when it would be as impossible to hear nonsense talked on the subject of domestic architecture, as it is now almost impossible, thanks to these societies, to hear nonsense talked by educated men about church architecture.

PROFESSOR STANLEY then rose, and expressed the gratification which he felt in seconding the Report. He was sorry his numerous duties had prevented him from giving that time and attention to the Society which he would wish to have done; but he hoped next Term to be able to be more often present at their meetings.

The PRESIDENT then made some remarks upon the plan which the state of their funds had permitted them to adopt, namely, the issue, at the end of each Term, of a Report of their proceedings. He also drew attention to the great debt of gratitude which they owed to the kindness of the Curator of the Ashmolean Museum for permitting them to hold meetings in that building.

The adoption of the Report was then unanimously carried.

The President said he had next to call upon PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH for his lecture upon "Some Points connected with the History of Ireland."

The Lecturer touched first on the physical character of Ireland, its physical relations to Great Britain, and the influence of these circumstances on its history. He then proceeded to treat of some points connected with the state and characteristics of Irish civilization previous to the Conquest, to describe the early manifestations of the national character in various departments, and to trace the connexion between its primitive peculiarities and those which it exhibits in the present day, shewing, in the course of this inquiry, that, upon a just view of history, great allowance must be made for some of the reputed vices and infirmities of the people. He next described the circumstances which led to the Conquest, the Conquest itself, the causes which occasioned its incompleteness, and the evils of which its incompleteness was the source. The subsequent course of Irish history, political and ecclesiastical, was then followed through the period of the early Pale, the Tudor and Stuart era, the great rebellion of 1641, the civil war in the time of James the Second, and the concluding rebellion of 1798, down to the Union and the passing of Roman Catholic Emancipation.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Professor for his interesting lecture. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the lecture was concluded, there was little time for calling attention to the beautiful collection of photographs. A vote of thanks to the Architectural Photographic Association for their kindness having been passed, the meeting was brought to a close.

Several persons, however, remained for some time afterwards to inspect the photographs.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

June 7. LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, President, in the chair.

The formation of distinct classified collections, at the meetings of the Institute in alternate months, for the special illustration of some interesting subject of investigation connected with ancient arts and manners, has greatly contributed to the gratification of the numerous visitors by whom these collections have been viewed. On the present occasion, being the fourth of these special exhibitions formed during this year, the subject proposed was the exemplification of Glyptic Art, and a very rich display of cameos and intaglios, of antique and cinque cento work, with some choice specimens of later times, such as the fine productions of Pistrucci or other modern artists, was brought together. Lord Talbot, in opening the proceedings, offered some observations on the great value of the relics of glyptic art in connexion with many departments of archæological enquiry; their importance as evidence regarding the history of the arts, and also the manners, religion, and history of antiquity, had possibly never been sufficiently appreciated, owing to the want of facilities of access to any extensive series of gems; even at the British Museum the precious glyptic collections there preserved were only available under very special restrictions, for any purpose of public instruction. On the present occasion a collection unequalled probably in extent and value was for the first time placed before the archæologist through the liberality of the possessors of the most precious gems preserved in this country. During the last session, the Duke of Marlborough had with most gratifying kindness proposed, in the event of any series of glyptic art being formed, to entrust to the Institute the Arundel and the Bessborough collections, now preserved at Blenheim Palace. His Grace's generous example had been followed by the Duke of Devonshire, who had not only sent for exhibition the large collection which for some time had been shewn at the Kensington Museum, but had also permitted the precious jewels to be exhibited prepared for the Countess Granville on occasion of the coronation of the Emperor of Russia. The Duke of Hamilton, with other noble and tasteful possessors of antique gems, had, moreover, enriched this unique exemplification of ancient art.

Previously, however, to entering upon the special subject of the evening, Lord Talbot de Malahide invited the Rev. J. L. Petit, who had recently returned from a continental tour in quest of certain remarkable architectural examples in various parts of Europe, to give the results of his investigations, illustrated by his admirable drawings displayed on this occasion. Mr. Petit then gave a discourse replete with interesting details regarding churches of circular form, of which a few remarkable specimens exist in this country. He adverted to the occurrence of this form of structure from the earliest ages of Christian architecture, sometimes attached to large churches, as at Aix in Provence, and at Frejus, and used as baptisteries; sometimes insulated, as S. Costanza at Rome; in some cases, as in England, wholly independent. Almost every continental specimen is supposed by popular tradition to have been a Pagan temple. Mr. Petit explained the different types of these picturesque and interesting structures, more or less complicated in plan, and described the examples shewn in the series of drawings exhibited, namely, the curious churches at Altenfurt, Grasse in Provence, Albenga, Montmajour, Peyrolles, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Nimeguen. He referred to the observations of Mr. Fergusson in elucidation of the curious questions connected with the ecclesiastical examples of this class, of which the most remarkable are known to the architectural student through the useful Handbook produced by Mr. Murray.

At the close of Mr. Petit's interesting lecture, which will appear in the forthcoming Journal of the Institute, the subject of glyptic art, selected for especial consideration on the occasion, was brought before the meeting by Mr. Edmund Water-

ton, F.S.A., who proceeded to give an able dissertation on the attractive section of ancient and mediæval art, to which the exquisite *dactyliotheca*, formed by him with great taste and judgment, has of late greatly contributed to draw the attention of antiquaries. Mr. Waterton alluded particularly to the value of glyptic art as presenting probably the greatest perfection of execution, and illustrative in an eminent degree of the history and artistic genius of ancient times. The claims and interest of the subject, he observed, had been well set forth by a recent writer, Mr. King, whose beautiful work on ancient gems is full of interesting research and valuable information relating to the diminutive masterpieces of antique skill, which have preserved in durable characters the images and attributes of ancient mythology, and the features, conditions, and actions of the most illustrious persons in all times. Indeed, from the evidence which gems present in so attractive a form, history, mythology, and allegory have derived verifications and elucidations of the greatest value, which have been faithfully and expressively recorded upon the imperishable gem, whilst the greater works of the sculptor, the architect, and the painter have been swept into oblivion. Mr. Waterton adverted to the principal collections of gems, from the *dactyliothecæ* of Mithridates, Julius Cæsar, and Marcellus;—the appreciation of such treasures in mediæval times, as instanced by the collections of Petrarch, Lorenzo de Medici, and some of the most eminent patrons of art and literature in the middle ages. The engraving of gems presents one of the most interesting features in the history of the revival of the arts in Italy; the taste rapidly spread, and was extended to our country, as shewn by the tasteful collection formed by the Earl of Arundel, early in the seventeenth century, which the Society, through the liberality of its noble possessor, had now the gratification to contemplate. Another of the richest private cabinets of that early period, formed by a wealthy patrician of Nuremburg, and known as the Praun Collection, was also brought before the Institute by the kindness of the present possessor, the Rev. G. Rhodes.

Mr. Waterton proceeded to give a sketch of the history and progress of the art among the Egyptians, the Assyrians, Etruscans, Greeks, and Romans, and pointed out examples in the extensive series which the archæologist had now the advantage of examining, through the kindness of numerous collectors, who had favourably recognised the value of such serial exhibitions as the Institute had proposed to form for the gratification of their friends. Of every class and period the rich assemblage of gems now brought together presented examples in great perfection. The glyptic art was revived in a remarkable degree in Italy as early as the fifteenth century. It was liberally encouraged by the Medici, and other distinguished promoters of the arts of design. The works of the eminent masters of a later period were not unknown in England; portraits of Queen Elizabeth, attributed to the inimitable Vicentino, occur in the Royal Collection at Windsor, and also among the gems exhibited by the Duke of Devonshire. Artists of no slight note occur in later times, and our own country has produced some worthy of mention, although surpassed by the accomplished *maestri* of Italy. The revival of a higher style of artistic taste and skill, not unworthy of comparison with that of the best periods, may be anticipated, Mr. Waterton observed, from the efforts of his gifted friend, Luigi Saulini, whose productions are of the highest promise. Mr. Waterton concluded his interesting remarks by pointing out the rarest and most characteristic specimens in the series displayed with a degree of liberality unprecedented on any former occasion.

Lord Talbot expressed his high sense of the favour and generous confidence shewn toward the Institute by the noble possessors of the treasures now entrusted to them. The collection, more especially, preserved at Blenheim Palace, and which the Duke of Marlborough might justly regard as one of the most precious possessions of his stately inheritance, must be regarded with singular interest, as a

monument of the taste and discernment of one of the most distinguished patrons of art in our country, the great Earl of Arundel. Lord Talbot proposed an appropriate expression of thanks to the Duke of Marlborough, and the other generous exhibitors on this occasion.

Among the precious gems exhibited, the celebrated Praun collection, subsequently in possession of Madame Mertens, Schaffhausen, occupied a foremost position, as exemplifying the characteristic types of ancient art, the works of the most eminent artists of antiquity. It has been augmented with great judgment, by the present possessor, Mr. Rhodes, whose cabinet contains nearly 4,000 gems. A small collection of choice antique examples was sent by the Duke of Hamilton; also two precious jewels, the crystal cross found in the tomb of the sister of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, Joan, wife of William II., King of Sicily; and a gorgeous pendant jewel set with diamonds, enclosing a portrait of James I., by Hilliard, one of his finest works. Numerous other valuable gems were exhibited by Mr. C. S. Bale, Mr. Beresford Hope, Monsieur Fould, Signor Castellani, Sir John Boileau, Bart., Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., Mr. Henderson, Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Garrard, Mr. Robinson, the Rev. J. Beck, Mr. Carruthers, and other collectors.

The exhibition continued open to the members, and friends invited by them, until Wednesday, June 12, and nearly 5,000 visitors availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting so remarkable a collection. On the evening of June 8, H.R.H. the Prince Consort, with Prince Louis of Hesse, attended by Lieut-Col. the Hon. D. de Ros, honoured the Institute with a visit, and was pleased to signify the desire that certain precious gems in possession of her Majesty, at Windsor Castle, should be entrusted to the Institute, of which H.R.H. is the Patron. This highly valuable accession to the collection was accordingly displayed during the three last days of the exhibition. It consisted of nearly three hundred gems, amongst which is a very large and remarkable Roman cameo, probably of Constantine the Younger. Of cinque cento productions the cameo portraits of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Lady Jane Grey, Philip II., Louis XII. of France, and other fine works, which may be attributed to Vicentino, or Coldoré, attracted much attention.

At the ensuing meeting, on July 5, a discourse on Ancient Goldsmith's Work, from the earliest periods, will be delivered by Signor Castellani, of Rome, who has recently read a memoir of great interest on that subject before the Institute of France.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

May 22. T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

The Rev. John James, M.A., of Avington Rectory, Berkshire, was elected an Associate.

Dr. Palmer, of Newbury, made a communication relative to the discovery of a Roman villa at Stanmore Farm, near East Ilsley, Berks, and transmitted the antiquities thence obtained. They were found accidentally by some labourers digging chalk, by the fall of the superincumbent soil displaying portions of broken pottery. A portion of wall 7 ft. in length, built of large flint stones well cemented together, was also brought into view, and a careful search (of which the particulars were detailed) produced a portion of bronze resembling a stylus, some bits of iron, and some nails. The principal object is a vase 5¾ inches in height, with an open-work design of some elegance and only found in the pottery obtained from the Rhine, which is directed to be engraved. There were various tiles for roofing and other purposes, a bronze spear-head of good form, and an iron arrow-head with a hole in the centre.

Mr. A. S. Bell, of Scarborough, gave information of the discovery of a large dolium or amphora, fished up in the trawl-

ing-net of the smack "Vigilant" of Hull, at the back of the Goodwin Sands. It was covered with sea-weed, oyster and mussel shells, and a coating of corallines, the greater part of which has been removed. It is 5 ft. 9 in. high, and 2 ft. 6 in. in circumference, and capable of holding sixteen gallons. The bottom is round, and it has two handles.

The Rev. Mr. Ridgway exhibited a French casting in brass, representing a crucifixion, but of whom is uncertain. The figure is bound to a knotted cross with cords, is bearded and nearly nude. He is surrounded by a group of male and female figures clothed in Asiatic garb. Mr. Ridgway also exhibited a beautiful carving in wood of the Crucifixion of the Saviour, executed in the Netherlands in the early part of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Syer Cuming exhibited an interesting disc, a fac-simile, in gutta percha, of the brazen field of a Limoges enamel of the twelfth century, discovered at Thornholm in Yorkshire.

Mr. John Moore, of West Coker in Somersetshire, forwarded the results of a digging made by some labourers in a field, by which an ancient British interment was brought to light in April last. Ashes, charcoal, and a variety of comminuted bones, constituting a large mass, all pronounced by Mr. and Dr. W. V. Pettigrew to be human, and not having been burnt; portions of rude, unbaked pottery, flint arrow-heads, and celts were also found, rendering the discovery one of interest, and worthy of being printed in the Journal.

Mr. John Barrow, F.R.S., exhibited the drawing of a stone known as the Fardle Stone, which it was said is to be deposited in the British Museum. It formed a support for the ring post of a shed in the court-yard of Fardle Manor-house, near Ivy Bridge, South Devon. It is 4 ft. high and more than 6 in. thick, and has upon it characters not easily read. It was referred for particular examination.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in the reading of a paper by the Rev. Mr. Ridgway, giving an account of Caversham in Oxfordshire, and correcting some errors published by topographers of this locality. The paper will be printed.

June 12. T. J. PETTIGREW, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

George Goldsmith, Esq., of Belgrave-road, Joseph George, Esq., of Goldsmiths' Hall, and Alfred George Sharp, Esq., of Westbourne-park-villas, were elected Associates.

Presents were received from the Smithsonian Institution, the Archæological Institute, &c.

Mr. Bateman, of Golgrave, sent a drawing of a bronze sword and the supposed ornament from its scabbard, found, together with another sword and some human bones, at Ebberston in Yorkshire. Mr. Bateman stated it to differ from all other specimens in his museum, and referred it to the most recent bronze period. In regard to the scabbard ornament, Mr. Cuming stated that only one perfect scabbard of a bronze sword is known, and that is in the Copenhagen Museum: several portions presumed to be the metal mountings, ferule, &c., have been discovered in Ireland. Of ferules, three distinct types are distinguished, and Mr. Bateman's belongs to one of these. It is the only instance discovered in England.

Mr. Cuming exhibited a portion of an olla, found at Colchester, resembling in pattern and texture that exhibited from Berkshire at the former meeting. It is of fine terra-cotta, almost equal to the Samian ware, and is a product from the potteries of the Rhine.

Mr. Schultye exhibited eleven Hungarian and Polish silver coins, the earliest being of the fourteenth century. They were used for ornaments, having a loop for suspension.

Mr. W. H. Forman exhibited a fine collection of knives and forks of Italian, French, German, and English manufacture, the handles of which were variously enamelled, and some with fine carvings of ivory. He also exhibited an ivory carving of the eleventh century, apparently representing King Saul, attended by his cupbearer, whilst David, accompanied by an attendant, is playing before him on a

harp. Mr. Forman also produced several other interesting antiquities referred for future description, together with three large specimens of illuminations which had belonged to a work of St. Augustine, (probably a French translation of the *De Civitate Dei*). The drawings in gold and colours were of the most exquisite description, and worthy of particular detail.

Dr. Kendrick sent various antiquities found at Wilderspool, the presumed site of Condate. They consisted of many specimens of pottery, several of Samian ware, a mortarium, &c., iron nails, perforated tile, and, of a late period, a fine hunting-knife, with carved handle illustrative of the chase. There were also two gutta percha impressions from the ivory backs of mirrors of the time of Edward I. The largest specimen represented an incident in the siege of the Chateau d'Amour. A glaive or scythe blade was also exhibited, found in Lincolnshire.

Dr. Wilkins exhibited an ancient British coin found in the Isle of Purbeck. It appears to be a new type, and will be figured.

Mr. Bell sent a drawing of the large dolium or amphora, capable of holding sixteen gallons, fished up at the Goodwin Sands.

Mr. C. Ainslie exhibited some large specimens of pottery bearing the names of the potters, found upon excavating behind the Guildhall.

Mr. Dundas exhibited a Mohammedan pendant of silver, with bright flowers on a niello field. It held a compass to mark the direction to Mecca. It had also held a relic.

Mr. E. Roberts exhibited a presumed autograph of Shakespeare, found in a book belonging to Mr. Hird.

Mr. T. Wright exhibited a curious bronze instrument just found at Wroxeter. It has the appearance of a saw, but is the segment of a circle entirely new to antiquaries, and the general opinion in regard to it was that it had been used as a currycomb or scraper.

The Rev. Mr. Kell sent a large collection of tiles found at Netley Abbey, together with photographs by Mr. Addison of the parts recently excavated; but as these operations are being continued, the reading of Mr. Kell's paper was deferred until they should be completed.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting over until November, and announced that the Congress in Devonshire would assemble in Exeter on the 19th of August, and would be presided over by Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., C.B., M.P., &c. The programme is nearly completed.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

May 23. W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen, Lieut.-Gen. Fox, and the Rev. C. T. Weatherley, were elected members.

Mr. Sim of Edinburgh communicated some remarks on "the Lee Penny," which is well known as being "the Talisman" from which Sir Walter Scott took the title of one of his novels. It consists of a stone of a dark-red colour, triangular in shape, and inserted into a silver coin. Unfortunately, however, for the tradition which assigns this talisman to the days of the Crusades, the coin of which the setting is formed appears to be a groat of Edward IV., of the London mint.

Dr. Friedländer of Berlin communicated an account of a coin of Helike, the ancient Ionic capital of Achaia. It is of brass, bearing on the obverse the head of Poseidon, possibly Helikonios, encircled by waves, and on the reverse a trident between two dolphins, the whole surrounded by a laurel-wreath. The legend on the obverse is ΕΑΙΚ. This is the first coin that has been attributed to Helike, which town was destroyed by an earthquake B.C. 373, the coin having been struck probably but a short time before that event.

Mr. Webster communicated a paper on some unpublished Roman coins, including coins of Vespasian, Domitian, Hadrian, Carus, Carinus, and other emperors, the most remarkable being a medallion of

Antoninus Pius in bronze, with Sylvanus standing beneath a tree on the reverse.

Mr. Madden gave an account of "an aureus of Licinius the First," lately brought from the East by Mr. George Macleay, and of extreme rarity, but one other being known, which is in the Vienna collection. It bears on the obverse the full-faced bust of Licinius the First, with the legend LICINIVS AVG OB DV FILII SVI; and on the reverse, Jupiter seated on an estrade, inscribed SIC X. SIC XX., with the legend IOVI CONS. LICINI AVG. The exergual mark S.M.AN.B shews it to have been coined at Antioch. The British Museum possesses the full-faced aureus of Licinius the Second, with the same reverse, excepting the exergual letters, which designate the mint of Nicomedia. The letters OB D V have been variously explained, as "OB Decennalia Vota," "OB Duplicem Victoriam," &c., but none of these explanations are satisfactory. M. de Salis suggests OB Diem V. (Quintum scilicet Natalem) as a more probable interpretation.

Mr. Bergne communicated an account of a hoard of coins recently discovered at Hounslow. They are all groats with one exception, a half-groat of the London mint of Edward IV. The total number of pieces found was 376, of which 86 are coins of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. The remainder are English, and may be thus arranged:—

Henry V. or VI. . .	Calais Mint .	2
Edward IV.'s 2nd coinage	London . .	182
,, ,, ,, ,, .	York . .	32
,, ,, ,, ,, .	Bristol . .	4
,, ,, ,, ,, .	Norwich . .	3
,, ,, ,, ,, .	Coventry . .	1
,, ,, ,, ,, .	Dublin . .	1
,, ,, ½ groat .	London . .	1
Richard III. . . .	,, . .	19
Henry VII.'s 1st coinage	Open crown .	12
,, ,, 2nd coinage	Arched crown .	33
Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy (1466—1477)		86
		376

The coins are much oxidized, and present no features of novelty, but the hoard is of interest as proving the correctness of the attribution of the coins of Henry with the open crown to Henry VII., and shewing the relative proportions of the issues of the different mints in circulation at one time. It is also curious to observe how quickly the English coinage at that time disappeared from circulation, as, setting aside the two Calais groats, none of the coins are earlier than 1464, or later than 1502. It is in fact probable that the latest of the coins are several years earlier than that date, as but one mint mark is to be found upon them.

Mr. Evans read a paper on a legionary coin of Carausius, in which he shewed that the legend on the coin exhibited by Mr. Warren of Ixworth[a] must have been in all probability LEG I. MIN., Legio Prima Minervia. In proof of this he referred to Roach Smith's *Collect. Antiqua*, vol. iv. pl. xxx. 5, and vol. v. pl. xvii. 8; the latter being a coin in the late Mr. Rolfe's collection, which has now passed into Mr. Evans's hands. It was suggested that the ram was assumed as the symbol of this first Minervian legion, because the constellation Aries was sacred to Minerva, and was also the first of the signs of the zodiac, as this was the first of the Roman legions. It was the custom among the Romans to have several legions, each known by the same number, but distinguished by different appellations. Of the first legion there were the Macriana, the Adjutrix, the Augusta, and the Italica, beside the Minervia. This latter was first constituted by Domitian in Lower Germany, and appears on the coins of Severus and Gallienus, and possibly those of Aureolus, beside these of Carausius, so that its history can be traced for upwards of 200 years.

Mr. Madden contributed a paper, "On the Three Valentinians," in which he stated that Eckhel, Mionnet, and Akerman recorded that the coins of Valentinian II., excepting when specially marked by the epithet IVNior, and those of Valentinian III., when this latter was not called PLACidius, were not able to be distinguished from those of Valentinian I., and shewed that by a careful comparison these coins can be separated; that in many cases, in consequence of the mint letters, coins that had been assigned to the elder Valentinian

[a] See GENT. MAG., vol. ccx. p. 665.

could not but belong to the son, and that the reverses of the coins of Valentinian III. so resembled the reverses of the coins of the time, that it was impossible to mistake them. Valentinian I. was a stout, full-faced man, ("Corpus ejus lacertosum et validum,"—mm. Marcell. xxx. 9); while the son was only four or five years of age on his father's death, and died when a little more than twenty; and that in consequence it was easy to distinguish between a *man* and a *youth*. A list of the coins of Valentinian II. followed, and some remarks on the mint-marks found in the *field* on these coins, TR. (Treviri), LD. (Lugdunum, Lyons), AQ. (Aquileia), all accompanied by COM. (Constantinæ monetæ) in the *exergue;* also on a coin with the mint-mark COM. *alone*, and assigned to Arles. Constantina was the name given to Arles by Constantine when he built a new town on the opposite side of the Rhone, and the attribution of a coin of Fausta with the mint-mark CONST. to Arles, which could not be of Constantinople, because Fausta died before Byzantium was founded, is due to the late Mr. Borrell of Smyrna. Mr. Madden gave an account of many more mint-marks, and in conclusion stated that the explanation of some of them was hypothetical, though decidedly probable, referring to his forthcoming work on "Roman Numismatics," in which he had fully treated this interesting subject.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX AND SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

May 21. CHARLES BAILY, Esq., in the chair.

Edward Basil Jupp, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a coloured lithographic proof of the grant of arms by William Hawkeslowe, Clarencieux, to the Carpenters' Company, dated November 24, 6 Edw. IV. The arms are thus described in the grant: "A felde siluer, a cheveron sable grayled, iij compas of the same." These arms were confirmed to the Company by Thomas Benolt, October 28, 22 Henry VIII. The fine seal of Hawkeslowe is appended to the original grant.

Sir John Musgrove exhibited the mace of Broad-street Ward. This mace, which is of silver-gilt, is in height 1 ft. 11¼ in.; on the head, which is surmounted by an arched crown, are embossed the Royal arms, also the rose, harp, thistle, and fleur-de-lis, all crowned. The following inscriptions are on the handle:—

"The guift of Mr. Mathew Forster, An° 1635, to the Ward of Broad-street, Lond.n."

"The Worshipful John Cowan, Esq., Alderman, Thomas Corney, Esq., Deputy."

"Repaired and regilt 1850, the Right Hon. John Musgrove, Lord Mayor, Thomas Corney, Esq., Deputy, H. H. Collins, Beadle."

The arms of the city of London are engraved on the flat extremity of the handle.

Alderman Hale exhibited the mace of Coleman-street Ward, which is also silver-gilt, and is in height 2 ft. 3 in. The head is surmounted by an open crown, under which are represented the Royal arms, supporters and motto; the rose, fleur-de-lis, harp and thistle, crowned, are embossed round the bowl. Inscriptions on handle:—

"Wm. Hunter, Esq., elected Alderman 1845, Lord Mayor 1851."

"Warren S Hale, Esq., elected Alderman 1856, Sheriff 1858."

Mr. Sachs exhibited several examples of impressed leather bindings; also two leaves of an illuminated Missal of the fourteenth century.

Joseph J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of Thomas Hart, Esq., of Reigate, the following seals:—

1. The seal of Isabella, Countess of Warren, affixed to an undated grant of lands, &c., to Richard de Cumbes and his heirs. The date of this deed may be assigned to the middle of the twelfth century.

Isabel, Countess of Warren, was the wife of Hameline, natural son of Geoffry Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou. She died July 13, 1199, and was buried in the

chapter-house, Lewes. The Countess is represented on the seal holding in one hand a hawk, the usual symbol of nobility and greatness, and in the other hand a sprig, probably the broom, allusive to her husband's name, Plantagenet.

2. The seal of John de Warenne, appended to a charter of lands dated 38 Henry I. On the seal is the figure of Earl Warenne, clad in mail, his horse armed for war, its housings covered with the Warenne arms "chequy;" on the left arm of the Earl is a shield charged with the same arms, and in his right is a drawn sword. On the reverse of the seal is a large shield "chequy," surrounded by the legend SIGILLVM IOHAÑIS COMITIS WARENNIA.

3. Fragment of the seal of John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, Lord of Mowbray, Segrave, and Gower, affixed to a deed confirming to John Tymperley a messuage called Flauncheford, in the parish of "Reygate," dated July 4, 24 Hen. VI. On the shield in the centre are the Brotherton arms, (surmounted by the crest, On a chapeau turned up, ermine, a lion statant,) having on the right a shield charged with the Warren arms, and on the left the Mowbray lion. Above the Warren arms is an ostrich feather, this cognizance having been granted to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, by Richard II. The autograph of John Duke of Norfolk, (which is of great rarity,) is written under the fold of the deed.

4. Seal and autograph of John Lord Russell, K.G., Lord High Admiral of England, appended to a deed dated 32 Henry VIII.

He was the son of James Russell by Alice his wife, daughter and heiress of James Wyse, Esq., and grandson of Sir John Russell, Knt., Speaker of the House of Commons in the second and tenth years of the reign of Henry VI.

John Russell was created Lord Russell of Cheyneys, March 9, 1538-9, and in the following year, on the dissolution of the monasteries, he obtained a grant of the site of the Abbey of Tavistock. After the accession of Edward VI. he had a grant of the monastery of Woburn, and was created Earl of Bedford. He died March 15, 1554. The arms on the seal are: 1st, Quarterly, 1 and 4, A lion rampant, on a chief 3 escallops; 2 and 3, A tower and vane; 2nd, Three fishes haurient, (Hering); 3rd, A griffin segreant between 3 crosses crosslet fitchée, for Froxmore; 4th, (Wyse), Three chevrons ermine; in dexter chief a crescent.

H. W. Sass, Esq., exhibited a key, the property of the Rev. James Beck, found under the ruins of the House of Lords after its destruction by fire, Oct. 17, 1834. It originally belonged to the lock on the door of the vaults annually searched on Nov. 4 since the Gunpowder Plot.

Joseph Wilkinson, Esq., communicated a paper on the discovery of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery near Barrington, Cambridgeshire. Mr. Wilkinson remarked that this cemetery was first brought to light during the process of ditching for land drainage, when the labourers, digging a trench at a depth of about 20 in., cut across several skeletons, and met with fragments of pottery, &c. The cemetery is situated on a slightly rising slope in a field of eleven acres, which has been known for the last 200 years (as shewn by maps of that date) as Edix-hill Hole. It is the property of Capt. Bendyshe, of Barrington. Mr. Wilkinson stated that he had opened about thirty graves, and that as a rule the skeletons were found with the feet to the north-east, generally straight. They are nearly all in a wonderful state of preservation, which may be accounted for by the nature of the soil on which they were placed being a dry white clay. The bodies were laid on the clay, but not covered with it, the average depth being about 20 in. Mr. Wilkinson described the contents of the various graves, and exhibited many objects found in them.

Thomas Wells, Esq., Lay Rector of Cobham Church, Kent, exhibited three helmets from that church. One of them, of the time of Edward V., bore the crest of a bearded figure, probably intended for a Saracen's head.

John Faulkner, Esq., exhibited six volumes of "the Gregory Collection," relating to the Clothworkers' Company.

The series, which extends to fourteen volumes, contains fac-similes of the various charters and grants to the Company; descriptions of the Company's estates, memoranda relating to the old and new halls, plate, &c., and biographical accounts of lord mayors, aldermen, and other members of the Clothworkers' Company, illustrated by autographs, portraits, original drawings, &c. This collection is now the property of the Clothworkers' Company.

Dr. Bell made some remarks on several Runic staves exhibited at a previous meeting. "These staves," Dr. Bell observed, "might be considered a species of almanack, there being marks on them indicating the Sundays, and the days of the week," &c.

The Rev. Thos. Hugo, F.S.A., exhibited a volume entitled "The Life of Dr. Sanderson, late Bishop of Lincoln, written by Isaak Walton," printed in London by Richard Marriott in 1678, on the title of which is this inscription:—

"for my son Birch
Iz. W." (Izaak Walton.)

Mr. Hugo also exhibited an early copy of the Gospels, *temp.* tenth century, and an illuminated book of Hours of the fifteenth century.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's exhibited the two following manuscripts from the Cathedral Library, viz. 1. "An Inventory of Ornaments and other things relating to Divine Service belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral, A.D. 1295;" 2. "A Book of Rules and Regulations for the Canons of St. Paul's, A.D. 1183," (erroneously lettered "Chartularium.")

CAMBRIDGE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

May 20. The excursion took place. A party of about seventeen started with coach and four from the "Eagle," at 10 a.m., and drove over to Huntingdon, taking Long Stanton, Over, Swavesey, and Fen Stanton on the way. At Long Stanton they stayed and examined both the small and interesting church of St. Michael, and its larger neighbour of All Saints. Over is a very interesting specimen of modern restoration, which has been well carried out by the present energetic vicar. At Swavesey the party were invited by Mrs. Long to view the Old Manor-house, which has many very interesting portions remaining; and by her hospitality they were refreshed for their journey. The church at Swavesey is fine and large, but in very poor condition. Fen Stanton has had the nave lately restored in good taste, but the chancel looks very meagre, being a fine shell with good windows and very poor fittings. It is to be hoped that in time it may be made to agree better with the body of the church. At Huntingdon the party visited All Saints' Church, which has lately been restored, or rather partially restored, under the superintendence of Mr. Scott. Chairs are introduced here throughout, with good effect and great convenience, but much remains to be done to the church before the restoration can be considered complete. After dinner at the "Crown" the party returned to Cambridge, arriving soon after seven in the evening.

May 30. The Rev. G. Williams, King's College, in the chair.

The Rev. J. W. Beamont, Trinity College, read a paper on the Conventual Church of Mount Sinai. The convent dates its formation from the Emperor Justinian. The present buildings form a square, each side of which is one hundred yards long. The church is a little off the diagonal towards the northern wall. Its form is, externally, rectangular. It contains four portions—the ordinary narthex, naos, and hieron, and an opishieron behind the hieron, wherein is the traditional site of the burning bush. The narthex is a dark corridor, preceding the entrance to the naos. The naos is divided into aisles by two rows, of six pillars each, two more being added and enclosed within the hieron. The pillars are of granite, whitewashed, their capitals palm-leaf and other Egyptian types, the height twelve feet. Wooden screens of lattice-

work serve to divide the centre and side aisles; the ordinary gallery for women over the narthex is wanting. The hieron teminates in an apse, around which run three stone benches, corresponding to the seats of the bishop and presbyters in ordinary basilicas. On the arch of triumph is a mosaic of the Transfiguration, in honour of which the convent is dedicated. On either side of this are portraits in mosaic—that on the left of Justinian, shaggy and unintelligent; on the right of Theodora, effeminate and sensual. These portraits are, probably, contemporary. The length from the apse to the narthex is 108 ft., and the breadth of the nave 30 ft. From the piers round arches spring, and support the roof, which is, internally, flat; externally, pyramidal. Over the arches are plain clerestory windows. The chapel of the Burning Bush is said to have been founded by Helena; but the present structure is not pretended to reach any remote antiquity. The altar is reported to cover the site of the burning bush: the east end is square: you are required to take off your shoes on entering. The convent contains thirty-five monks, seven of whom are priests, one a deacon, and the rest lay brothers. They are under the charge of a Hegoumenos, Militius, who formerly studied in Athens; he has held his present post four years. A constant interchange of inmates is maintained between the convent on Mount Sinai and its branch in Cairo, where the Archbishop of Sinai usually resides. It is the intention of the present Archbishop to rebuild the monastery on Mount Sinai, so as to fit it for the residence of a hundred monks. It would be well if, in his improvement, he included a school for the monks, and for the children of their dependant servants in the neighbourhood.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 26. The Rev. ROBERT BURNABY, M.A., in the chair.

The Rev. Ernest Tower exhibited a sword from Bosworth Field, and some portions of encaustic tiles from Shenton Church, bearing heraldic devices, one being apparently—Lozengy, or and gules—the arms anciently borne by Creon of Freeston or Burton Croun, co. Lincoln, whose descendant, William Lord Vaux, the second son of Petronel de Creon, married Eleanor, daughter of William Lord Ferrars, *temp.* Hen. III. According to Domesday, Henry de Ferrariis held lands at Shenton when the general Survey was taken. A Nuremberg token of the ordinary character was also found lately in Shenton Church.

Mr. James Thompson then read a paper on the "Herrick Portraits in the Town-hall, Leicester." In the chamber in which the Town Council of Leicester usually meets are suspended two ancient portraits. They hang on each side of the Mayor's chair, and above the bench on which, in old times, the Aldermen were wont to sit, ranged to the right and left of the chief magistrate.

That on the left hand is evidently the portrait of a man far advanced in years, and of grave and venerable aspect. His head is bald and covered with a close-fitting skull-cap, though his visage is still ruddy. In the upper right-hand corner of the picture is painted a shield, on which is blazoned the coat armorial of Heyrick, quartered with that of Bond, of Ward End, in the county of Warwick. In the upper left-hand corner of the picture are these lines:—

> "His picture whom you here see
> When he is dead and rotten,
> By this shall remembered be,
> When he shall be forgotten."

The portrait is that of Alderman Robert Heyrick, who died in the reign of James the First.

The other portrait has something of the same style of feature, but is that of a much younger man. He wears on the little finger of his right hand a signet-ring, on which is engraved the shield of Bond, of Ward End, distinctly visible. In the upper right-hand corner are painted the armorial bearings of the Goldsmiths' Company. In the upper left-hand corner

is the coat of arms of the Bond family. On the left-hand side of the head are the words "*ætatis suæ* 30:" on the right side, "*An.* 1594."

This portrait has generally been described as that of a citizen and goldsmith of London named Bond; but Mr. John Gough Nichols, after a close inspection of it, has lately conjectured that the picture represents William Herrick, the youngest brother of Alderman Robert Heyrick.

The Heyrick family were originally landowners at Great Stretton, but they removed to Houghton-on-the-Hill in the earlier part of the fifteenth century, where Robert Eyrick possessed an estate in the year 1450. His son, Thomas, removed to Leicester, where he became a settled inhabitant. He was chosen town chamberlain, and died in 1517. His sons Nicholas and John both became Mayors of Leicester. The former was the father of Robert Herrick, the "English Anacreon," and the latter was the father of Robert and William, the subjects of the portraits in question. Robert, who was thrice Mayor of Leicester, died in 1618, aged 78; but William attained to greater distinction:—

"Early in life he had amassed considerable wealth, for he purchased the estate at Beaumanor from the agents of Robert, Earl of Essex, in 1595, when he was only a year older than he is seen to be in his portrait. In another year the new proprietor of Beaumanor married Joan May, daughter of Richard May, Esq., a citizen of London, and sister of Sir Humphrey May, Knight, once chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He now renewed his connection with his native town, and became enrolled on the list of freemen, giving to the Mayor 'in kindness' twelve silver spoons, with the cinquefoil upon the knobs of them, instead of the usual fee of 10s. Shortly afterwards, in the year 1601, Mr. Herrick was elected one of the burgesses in Parliament, with Mr. Belgrave, of Belgrave, and remained in that position until the decease of Queen Elizabeth, in March, 1603. In that year Sir Henry Skipwith and Sir Henry Beaumont, of Gracedieu, were elected to represent Leicester in Parliament. In the early part of the year 1605, William Herrick was knighted by King James, and he was a second time returned member for Leicester, in the place of Sir Henry Beaumont, who deceased in the month of October of the same year. At this time also he was appointed to an office in the royal jewelhouse, having for one of his coadjutors George Heriot, the 'jingling Geordie' with whom Scott has rendered us delightfully familiar in his 'Fortunes of Nigel,' who was the contemporary, and in some sort the rival, of Sir William Herrick; who himself must have seen as much of the eccentric and pedantic monarch as Heriot did in his frequent intercourse with royalty. The owner of Beaumanor was now as frequently a resident in the metropolis as in the country, for he was appointed a Teller of the Exchequer about the same date as that under review; and in this capacity, as in that of the great capitalist and court banker of the age, whose money was lent alike to the king, the noble, the peeress, and the commoner, he cannot help but have been constantly employed.

"In the year 1602, the worthy knight was a third time elected member for Leicester, with Sir Richard Morison, Knight, Master of the Ordnance. In the letter to Mr. Pares, the Mayor, (still extant,) in which he returns thanks, he characteristically writes: 'It is a sentence in the Gospel that there were ten lepers cleansed, but there was only one that returned to give thanks. I wish I may be that one; for of all vices I would not be counted ungrateful. I acknowledge your love to me in choosing me your burgess; and, I speak it with truth, never any did with better alacrity attend that service than myself did.'

"On Sir William's retirement from Parliament, he seems to have sought the tranquil enjoyments of a country life in his mansion, surrounded by the noble oaks of Charnwood Forest. There he dwelt until the year of his decease in 1653, aged 91, surrounded by his children's children's children; as his venerable mother, Mary Eyrick, was when, at the age of 97, she died in 1611, having seen before her departure one hundred and forty-two of her descendants.

"It is here worthy of mention that since the decease of Sir William Herrick, the estate at Beaumanor has passed in regular succession through the hands of five other William Herricks, whose united ages yield an average to each of 76 years; the present proprietor (Wm. Perry Herrick, Esq.) being the seventh link in the genealogical chain, and enjoying the prospect of a longevity equal to that of any of his forefathers. The late William Her-

rick, Esq., of Thurmaston, the last male representative in the direct line of Alderman Robert Herrick, died, at a good old age, a few years ago."

After a vote of thanks for Mr. Thompson's paper, eighteen new members were elected, and it was resolved that the general meeting should be held this year at Lutterworth, the Rev. A. Pownall, Rector of South Kilworth, being requested to act as secretary to a local committee for carrying out the arrangements.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

June 5. JOHN FENWICK, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

Among other donations, the members were gratified by a large increase to their stores in the shape of 101 volumes, which had been placed on their table by the family of the late Thomas Bell, Esq., each volume bearing the inscription,—"This volume, with 100 others, from the 'Thomas Bell Library,' is presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as a memorial of the late collector's interest in the Society from its foundation to his death." The collection is in a great measure of a manuscript character, the labour of Mr. Bell himself, and comprises matter illustrative of almost every branch of Newcastle and Northern topography and domestic history. The collections illustrative of the Town Moor and the parish of St. John are peculiarly minute and interesting.

Mr. White exhibited two poems by Robert Burns, in the handwriting of the poet. Both have been printed — one being a "Monody on Maria R.," and the other entitled "Country Lassie," comprised in his songs; and they were examined with much interest. Mr. White then read a paper, in which, beside some curious speculations on his personal appearance founded on his hand-writing, he defended the poet from the charges of idleness and profligacy that have been made against him. He said:—

"Burns has himself furnished the best reply to his detractors in the quantity of verse he published both in poems and songs, and the numerous letters he wrote from the commencement of his authorship down to the close of his life, and that was comprised in the brief course of only about ten years. During that period he had the business of a farm, first at Mossgiel and afterwards at Ellisland, to occupy his attention; while at the latter place, and also at Dumfries, he had the responsible duties of an excise officer to perform over several parishes. This he accomplished to the approval of the higher authorities, for his accounts were kept in such excellent order that old Maxwell of Terraughty, a rigid and determined magistrate, is known to have said:—'Bring me Burns's books. It always does me good to see them: they shew that a warm, kind-hearted man may be a diligent and honest officer.' It was, therefore, only in his leisure hours that he could apply himself to original composition, and when we examine what he produced by bulk alone, apart from the pith and spirit he infused into whatever he wrote, we feel justified in saying that no dissolute man could have accomplished such an amount of labour, for the pen must have been scarcely ever out of his hand."

Mr. Longstaffe then read the following notes on some rubbings from the Saxon cross at Winston:—

"Mr. H. M. Scarth, of 15, Bathwick-hill, Bath, having called the editor's attention to the head of a Saxon cross at Winston, and sent some rough sketches of it, and facilities having since been kindly afforded by the Rector for rubbings of its two sides, they are now submitted to the Society. The stone, which was lying loose in the churchyard, has been placed for safety in the entrance-hall of the rectory-house.

"Independently of the interest of its ornaments, which are of a character unusual in this part of the country, its occurrence at Winston is topographically important. It proves beyond all question the early existence of Christian worship at the place. Winston as a name does not occur until immediately after the Conquest; but both before and afterwards we have among the possessions of the see of Durham the name of Heacliffe, which, whether it be identical with a still earlier Ileclif or not, does not, for historical reasons, seem to have been Cliffe, in Yorkshire, or, for similar reasons, and from the contemporary occurrence of Acleia for Aycliffe, to have been the latter place. The manor-house of Winston Manor, and some

part of the demesne lands, are written Heighley, and pronounced Hikeley; and with Winston, or this part of it, Heacliffe is probably to be identified.

"The fragment is part of the transverse bar of an upright cross, with a border of beads, probably in imitation of the jewels on cruciform ornaments of gold. On one side is a circular centrepiece, also beaded, and the appearance of a stag-hunt—two stags, a dog, and perhaps a spear-head being the objects visible. The edges, which are not shewn here, present very rude knotwork. On the other side we have in the centre a singular group, which may be thought to resolve itself into a figure reclining on a harrow or gridiron; if the latter, St. Lawrence is probably indicated. The effigy on a seal, from a brass matrix in the hands of Mr. Abbott, of Darlington, marked *SAVNCTE LAVRENC, is produced for comparison. Near him is a bunch of the conventional grapes so common on these crosses, and thought to refer to the True Vine, and at each end is a niche with a figure. Of one only the head is left; the other is perfect, and seems to be praying to a small cross of St. Andrew, which is curiously incised on the border of the niche.

"It is a coincidence, possibly nothing more, that the church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The hill on which it stands seems to have been sliding away on the south side, as the appearance of a priest's door is above the present level. The church has recently undergone much repairing and alteration. The original portions left, namely, some walls of the chancel and the piers and arches which open into the south and only aisle of the nave, are plain work of the second half of the twelfth century. The piscina is more ornate. It is a trefoiled niche, the cusps knobbed, and the chamfered moulding ornamented with pellets or nutmeg ornaments. The western bay of the nave is marked off by the western pier being of double thickness. The belfry was very plain. It had two bells in Edward the Sixth's time. A picturesque turret has now supplanted it. The font has rude sculpture round its bowl, possibly copied in comparatively late times from a medley of Norman and mediæval originals. There are fabulous beasts, foliage, and window-tracery.

"In the south wall of the chancel is now built in a slab of the thirteenth century, with the tooth-ornament on its chamfered edges. The editor had only time to secure a rough sketch of the lower part of the cross and its attendant martlets and sword.

"There are some small brasses, of which rubbings are produced. A slab at the east end of the south aisle bears the marks of a civilian's effigy, with an inscription to Richard Mason, 1532, on a brass label. In the chancel is an earlier label of brass, engraved by an ignorant or careless workman, to John Purlles, chaplain, 1498. These inscriptions are very loosely printed in the county histories. The chaplain probably officiated at the little chapel situate near Heighley Hall, of which the last remains had been removed before Surtees' publication. He reports that the following brass, which now lies near the pulpit in the nave, had been lately discovered in an old lumber-chest in Winston Church. There are peculiarities in its engraving not noticed by the historian. The legend is in small capitals:—'Here lieth the body of M—*rs*—ary Dowthwhet, daughter of George Scroope, Esquire, and wife of *Mr.* John Dowthwhet of Westholme, who in childbed died the xxviii day of November, 1606.' The titles of Mr. and Mrs. had been interlined, and the M of Mary made to do double duty.

"The inscription laid down by the last of the Dowthwaites, which Surtees saw on a coarse stone in the floor of the nave, and which in fact now lies between the nave and south aisle in a broken state, is only repeated in order to note the injuries it has suffered in removing the ceiling of the nave for the substitution of an open roof of stained deal. The monument is interesting from the impression it seems to have made, beyond anything else in the church, on the gentle mind of our topographer. The pith of it is now missing, or hidden from view, and is supplied in brackets:—['Here was buryed the] Body of John Dowthwaite, of Westholme, Gentleman, who dyed September [16, 1680, aged 80 years. Here lyeth the body of John Dowthwaite, his grandson, who dyed June 11, 1707, aged 23 years, 5 months, and 16 days, son of Barnard Dowthwaite, of Westholme, Gentleman, now] liveing, the last Heir Male of ye Familye, owners of Westholme above 200 years.'

"Of Barnard himself, who was buried Jan. 5, 1714, *ultimus suorum*, no monumental memorial (says Surtees) is left. There is something plainly and coarsely touching in the epitaph enumerating the years, weeks, and days of his only child's existence; something speaking even in humble life of extinguished hope, and of a damp, mildewed feeling of the total extinction of the race of respectable yeomanry who had 'been owners of Westholme above 200 years.'"

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

CABALISTIC LORE.

MR. URBAN,—I beg to send you a drawing of an encaustic tile from Gloucester Cathedral. It is to be seen at the foot of the subsellia, on the south side of where the high altar stood.

"Croys [qu. for croix or croyez] Crist [Christ] me spede [speed] ame [amen]." = "The cross of Christ me speed, amen."

The cross is once written and twice represented on this tile. The arrangement is singular, the letters on the first line being sunk, on the second raised, on the third sunk, on the fourth and fifth raised. I conceive that the cross patée does duty here as an abbreviation over "ame," as a crown did frequently during the latter half of the fifteenth century. I think the date of the tile may be of the fourteenth century. The light are the raised

portions, the dark the reverse. May not this legend be considered cabalistic or talismanic, as a charm against the evil eye or the like?

In connexion with this subject I may mention, that in the Cathedral library is a small book of sermons that belonged to the old abbey of St. Peter's. At the end, on a fly-leaf, verso side, is read, in a later hand than the body of the book, a charm for man and beast:—

"Write this verse bothe for
man and beaste write
for a mane uppon chese
for a beaste appell.
✠ Leo ✠ fortis ✠ desinet ✠ q'osinet ✠
write this verse bothe for
swine and dogge write
for swine upon appells &
for doggs uppō chese and
for a horse uppon a cruste
of breade and so that the
crosses doe stande right one
under an other as they doe
here.
✠ Tua ✠ nare ✠ frare ✠ nare ✠
✠ Qua ✠ rare ✠ prare ✠ nare ✠."

May 20, 1861. J. D. T. N.

A RELIC OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

Mr. Urban,—The following verses were written either in the latter part of the great civil war or during the Commonwealth rule. The former supposition is the more probable, as there is no allusion to the death of the King; a matter which would scarcely have been passed over in silence had the poem been written after that event. It exists, as far as I have been able to discover, in but one copy, which is in the British Museum, (Lutterell Ballads, vol. ii. p. 45). No place, date, or printer's name is given; it was probably privately printed and distributed; at the time of its issue such a document would, if discovered, have brought all persons concerned into serious trouble. It is worth a column in the Gentleman's Magazine as a memorial of the civil war, and of the feelings of the Episcopalians during a period of severe trial and suffering.

I am, &c. An Antiquary.

To a vertuous and judicious Lady, who (for the exercise of her Devotion) built a Closet, wherein to secure the most Sacred Booke of COMMON PRAYER from the view and violence of the Enemies thereof, the Sectaries and Schismatiques of this Kingdome. Written by a most Orthodox, Moderate, and Judicious Divine, a banished Minister of this miserable Kingdome.

Since it hath pleas'd our wise and new born state
The Common-Prayer-Book t' excommunicate:

To turne it out of all, as if it were
Some grand Malignant or some Cavalier:
Since in our Churches 'tis by them forbid
To say such prayers as our Fathers did:
So that God's House must now be call'd no more
The House of Prayer, so ever call'd before:
As if those Christians were resolv'd to use
That House as bad as ever did the Jews;
Since that of Christ, may now of Prayer be said,
It wants a place whereon to lay its head.
I cannot choose but think it was your care,
To build your Closet for distressed Prayer;
Which here in mourning clad presents itselfe
Begging some little corner on your shelfe;
For sure 'tis banish'd from all publique view,
There be none dare it entertain but you.
How times and men are chang'd! who would have thought
T' have seen the *Service Book* thus set at naught?
A book worth Gold, if rightly understood;
Compos'd by Martyrs, sealed with their blood:
Once burn'd by Papists, merely for this cause,
It was repugnant to their Popish Lawes.
Now by our Zelots 'tis condemn'd to die,
Because (forsooth) 'tis full of Popery.
And thus we see the Golden meane defy'd,
And how ('twixt two extreames) 'tis crucify'd.
But 'tis no matter; we see stranger things:
Kings must be Subjects now, and Subjects Kings.
The meaner sort of men have all the power,
The upper end is now beneath the lower;
The head below the feet; they'll wear the Crown:
Who would not think the world's turn'd upside down.
Learning must now give place to Ignorance,
So must a Statute to an Ordinance;
Religion to Prophanenesse and Vainglory;
The Common Prayer-Book to the Directory.
All things are out of order and, I feare,
Are like to be till we are as we were:
Till Bishops do return to end the stir
'Twixt th' Independent and the Presbyter.
Till Kings be Kings, and till we (wished) see
The Church enjoy her ancient Liturgie.
Till Loyalty be had in more regard,
And till Rebellion hath its just reward.
And that these things may be we'll not despaire,
All this and more may be obtain'd by prayer.

"CURATOR AGRORUM."

MR. URBAN,—I made some time since a note on a passage in Mr. Wright's book entitled "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," and sent it to a literary friend, who advised me to submit it to the correspondents of your Magazine. The following is the passage, and subjoined is the note:—

"A monument found at Wroxeter (Uriconium) mentions an office the exact character of which seems to be doubtful, though the *curator agrorum*, or *agrarius*, may have been overseer, or bailiff, of the town-lands. The monument consists of a tablet in three columns, or compartments: that in the middle contains an inscription to the officer; the one on the left has an inscription to the wife; the other is blank, and it has either been left so for a son, or has become erased. The central inscription is:—

D. M.	To the Gods of the shades,
DEVCCV	Deuccus
S. V. AN. XV.	lived fifteen (?) years.
CVR. AG.	He was overseer of the lands
RA TRE.	of Trebonius. (?)

"The number of years is not perhaps correctly read from the stone, which seems to be in a bad condition. The other inscription is:—

D. M.	To the Gods of the shades,
PLACIDA	Placida
AN. LV.	lived fifty-five years.
CVR. AG.	Of the overseer of the lands
CON. IA.	she was the wife
XXX.	thirty years."

I doubt much if the above inscriptions are correctly rendered. I have not so much experience in matters of this kind as Mr. Wright has, but it seems to me very probable that the abbreviations CVR. AG. have been misunderstood. We do not know of any such office as that of "*curator* agrorum," neither do we know of the practice in Roman colonies of appointing lads of fifteen years of age to any office whatever. We ought then to hesitate before we adopt an interpretation based upon the existence of an imaginary function, especially if we can find in British monuments of the same era as those under consideration the key to the full solution of our apparent difficulty. The following inscriptions, figured in Mr. Wright's own book, will, I think, answer the required purpose:—

"D M IVL. IVLIANVS	"To the Gods of the shades, Julius Julianus,
MIL LEG II AVG STIP	A soldier of the second legion, the Augustan, served
XVIII? ANNOR XL	eighteen years, aged forty,
HIC SITVS EST	is laid here,
CVRA AGENTE	by the care
AMANDA	of Amanda
CONIVGE."	his wife."—(p. 320.)

If we compare this inscription with the two given above, we shall find a perfect agreement in the collocation of the three: the position, for example, of CVR. AG. in the former corresponding to that of CVRA AGENTE in the latter. There can scarcely, then, be any doubt but that CVR AG is an abbreviation of CVRA AGENTE, and not of *curator agrorum*, or *agrarius*. In the central inscription the last word RA TRE is probably either a mistranscription or an original misinscription for PATRE, for the Greek P and the Roman P being alike, were in transliteration frequently confounded. The vacant space between RA and TRE would not, even if so occurring on the tablet itself, be any valid objection, since in many of our old and even modern examples of letter-cutting similar faults are met with.

The abbreviations CVR. AG. RA TRE in the first inscription would thus = *cura agente patre*, and CVR. AG. CON. IA. in the second = *cura agente conjuge — juncta*, where *juncta* refers to Placida. I beg to observe here, for the sake of the uninitiated, that *conjux* in inscriptions of this kind means, according to the context, either *husband* or *wife*. This tablet then was, in my humble opinion, set up to commemorate, by the inscription in the central compartment,—a very suitable place,—the death of a son aged fifteen years, and by that on the left side that of a wife, aged fifty-five years, and "married thirty." The father's name is omitted in both inscriptions because the vacant space on the

right was to have that name. This reading, if correct, will abolish the office of *curator agrorum*, and eject from Uriconium not only Trebonius himself, but even his lands, and teach us that the true interpretation is the following:—

No. 1.

To the Gods of the shades,
Deuceus,
lived fifteen years.
. . . . . .
by the care
of his father.

No. 2.

To the Gods of the shades,
Placida,
(lived) fifty-five years.
. . . . . .
by the care
of her husband. Married
thirty years.

It will be observed that the formula *hic situs est* is omitted in the two inscriptions; but this is by no means unusual. Its place would be that indicated by the dotted lines.—I am, &c.,

J. O'Beirne Crowe.

Queen's College, Galway.

DEAN GOODWIN, OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

Mr. Urban,—Can you inform me where an account of the family of William Goodwin, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, 1611, can be seen, as I wish to ascertain if Prince, in his "Worthies of Devon," 1701, is not in error, as he there states, in his "Life of Bishop Prideaux," that he married for his first wife, Mary, the daughter of that celebrated martyr in Queen Mary's days, Dr. Rowland Taylor, and after her death, secondly, Mary, the daughter of Sir Thomas Reynell, of West Ogwell. From a tablet or brass still preserved in St. Michael's Church, Oxford, it appears that Bishop Prideaux's wife (first?) was the daughter of William Goodwin, and her arms are on the brass of his tomb. I wish, therefore, to ascertain these questions:—

1st, If he married three times; if not, was his first wife, Anna Goodwin's mother, the celebrated Dr. Rowland Taylor's daughter?

2ndly, If he had any children by his second wife?

3rdly, Are any descendants (male or female) of him now living? if not, when did they become extinct?

Any information or references to Dr. Rowland Taylor's family, or the Goodwin family, to clear these points up, will oblige

Yours truly,

George Prideaux.

Plymouth, June 4, 1861.

CHARGES AT THE COLLEGE OF ARMS.

Mr. Urban,—Mr. Hewitt, at p. 681 of your last Number, speaks of the "present prohibitory charges" made by the College of Arms. It is only an act of common justice to assure him that he is under a misapprehension. I speak from my own experience of the courtesy of Mr. Courthope when inspecting the "treasures" there, and my knowledge that Sir Charles Young and the other heralds have never levied a fee on a literary person who has frankly and succinctly explained his purpose, and shewn that he was in search of purely antiquarian information. I confidently invite your correspondent to make the proof himself. I am, &c.,

Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, M.A.

HERALDIC QUERY.

Mr. Urban,—To what family do the following arms belong?—

"Two lions passant counter-passant, within eight crescents in orle; the upper lion to the dexter. Crest: a pelican in her nest, vulning, and feeding her young. Motto: *Crescit vulnere virtus.*"

They occur on a red cornelian seal, (in the possession of a watchmaker,) which would be valuable to any member of the family to whom the armorial bearings rightly belong.

C. J.

The Note-book of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Under this title are collected brief notes of matters of current antiquarian interest which do not appear to demand more formal treatment.* SYLVANUS URBAN *invites the kind co-operation of his Friends, who may thus preserve a record of many things that would otherwise pass away.*]

ST. MARTIN'S, LEICESTER.—The tower of this church has now been taken down as far as the bottom of the clock face. That portion which is of Norman architecture is found to be in a very dangerous state, the mortar being quite decayed, and most of the stones readily dislodged by the hand. Fragments of coffins, corbels, and other pieces of carved stone have been frequently met with, built in the wall. While taking down the south-western angle of the tower, the workmen discovered an almost perfect monument, consisting of an oblong block of stone, on which is carved the representation of some person—who, by his tonsure, is evidently an ecclesiastic—lying in a coffin. The head of the figure lies under a Gothic canopy, and the body is represented as being covered by a coffin-lid, on which is carved a cross, surrounded by an inscription in Lombardic characters. One hand protrudes from under the lid, and holds a book or tablet on which are some illegible letters, but the feet, which should be seen at the bottom of the monument, have been broken off. The carving is very much worn, and had probably been exposed to the action of the weather before being built into the tower, but the inscription is less damaged, and will probably be ere long wholly or in part deciphered. The date of the monument seems to be the earlier part of the thirteenth century.

CHERTSEY ABBEY.—The site of the abbey, of which no remains exist above ground, was sold by auction recently, and purchased by Mr. T. R. Bartrop, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Surrey Archæological Society. It is stated to be his intention, during the present year, to have the ground thoroughly excavated. In 1855 it was partly examined, and a splendid set of encaustic tiles discovered, which are now in the South Kensington Museum.

THE SCULPTURED STONE AT MIGVIE.—One of those interesting monuments of pre-historic Scotland, which have of late engaged the attention of antiquaries, has just been discovered in the old churchyard of Migvie. It had lain half-buried in the ruins of a burial-aisle, unobserved, till Mr. Smith, schoolmaster, detected the carvings on its partly exposed surface; he had it excavated and exposed to public view, and it now stands set up in the churchyard. It is a rough block of apparently unhewn granite, standing some six feet above the ground, and sculptured on both sides. On one side is the conventionally ornamented cross, peculiar to that class of sculptures, supported on each side by a pair of the symbolical figures of, as yet, unknown meaning; below these, and underneath the arms of the cross, is the almost effaced representation of a horse, and an implement like a pair of spring-headed shears. The other side of the stone, which is very rough and uneven, bears the figure of a single mounted horseman. We believe the stone has been drawn for the Spalding Club, and will form a plate in their new volume of sculptured stones preparing for publication.—*Aberdeen Free Press.*

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The English Cathedral of the Nineteenth Century. By A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE, M.A., D.C.L. With Illustrations. 8vo., 282 pp. (London: Murray.)—This volume is a development of the lecture which Mr. Hope delivered to the Architectural Congress at Cambridge last year, and which we considered at the time more sensible and practical than we should have expected, nor do we see any reason to think differently of it in this more developed form. The name of Mr. Beresford Hope is associated in the mind of the public in general with the wild fancies and vagaries of the Cambridge Camden Society in its early days; but this is really an unjust prejudice at the present time, and one to be regretted, as it is a material drawback to the utility of a really able man. Twenty years have elapsed since those days, during which he has had ample time, by coming in contact with the world of actual life, to mould his opinions into a more practical form, without losing his active zeal and benevolence. His language, however, still savours too much of his early views, which we are sorry for, as a great impediment to his power of doing good.

The plans, ideas, and suggestions thrown out in this work are, on the whole, sensible, practical, and useful, agreeing, to a great extent, with those of the Cathedral Commissioners, and where different, the reasons for differing are sound. The work is quite as much to be recommended on social, moral, and religious grounds, as on architectural; indeed, we should say more so; we should be inclined to differ on some minor points of taste and history, but when we can cordially approve and agree in the main points it is better not to pick holes in details. The volume is profusely illustrated by woodcuts borrowed from the "Ecclesiologist" and from Mr. Fergusson's "Handbook," which greatly assist in making the author's architectural views more clear and intelligible. He unfortunately adheres to his prejudices against the Early English and the Perpendicular styles of Gothic architecture, and is almost as bigoted as Mr. Ruskin in favour of everything foreign, in preference to those features which are peculiarly English. This we consider a matter greatly to be regretted, and a mistake in every way, as a matter of history, of taste, and of practice. It is creditable to Mr. Hope's honesty that while he still avows his dislike to the genuine Early English style, —the earliest development of a pure Gothic style in Europe, and which appears to us the natural starting-point for any improvement or development to meet the wants of the age, in preference to the later style recommended by Mr. Hope under the absurd and unmeaning name of "Middle Pointed,"—he still cannot help acknowledging the merits of Mr. Raphael Brandon's Irvingite Church in Gordon-square. These matters of architectural taste are, however, quite secondary, and though they are blemishes likely to impede the general adoption of his views, they really may fairly be passed over as immaterial. The wants of our teeming population are paramount to everything else; and the manner in which a revival of the old cathedral system may be made to meet those wants are the really important parts of this work.

It is evident from many passages that Mr. Hope really wishes to be, and intends to be, English and popular in his views, and is not at all aware how much his vision has been coloured and his views distorted by his early training. The natural frankness, honesty, and candour of his own mind will gradually dispel those mists, as they have already done to a great extent, and there is so much that is good and true in his present work, that we can cordially recommend its careful perusal. These few preliminary remarks are not written in any unfriendly spirit, and we will now enable our readers to judge for them-

selves by a few extracts, regretting only that our space does not permit us to make them more numerous:—

"No doubt, in much of what I have to say, I may appear to the mere student of tracery and mouldings to be travelling out of the record; while at other times I may be set down as dwelling too strongly on technical and material considerations by the professed 'sociologist.' But I do not address these pages exclusively to the architect or to the sociologist, but to all those who feel interested in making up their minds, either for artistic or social reasons, whether more cathedrals are really wanted for the religious advantage of the people, and if so, how these cathedrals had best be provided.

"It must not, however, be supposed, because the point of view from which I take my general survey stands rather within the limits of the architectural ground, that I consider this the more important aspect of the matter, as if the body existed for the raiment and not the raiment for the body."—(p. 3.)

"Westminster Abbey is a quasi-cathedral of the thirteenth, and St. Paul's an actual one of the seventeenth century, while the idea which I propose to develope is that of the English Cathedral of the Nineteenth Century. In adopting this title, I desire that every word in it should be taken in an absolute and exclusive sense. The building and the institution are to be a Cathedral as distinct from and opposed to a parish church and its organization; they are to be English — English, that is, both nationally and ecclesiastically — as distinct from and opposed to foreign; and, last but not least, they are to be of the nineteenth century, as distinct from and opposed to one of any earlier age."—(p. 5.)

"The remedy, I need hardly say, I see in the extension of that co-operative agency which is best and most briefly described as the cathedral system. In advocating its adoption in England, such as England is in the present century, I am not proposing a leap in the dark, or suggesting the trial of an experiment alien to the national character and the present condition of the English Church. It is true that no new cathedral has been reared in England or Wales for the use of our communion within this century. But in that great England beyond the seas, the British Colonies, where the Church has had to constitute itself in every particular, without the material advantage of being 'established,' the cathedral system has been, within the last quarter of a century, evolved out of nothing as the foundation of the great creative work. The leader, I should add, in the movement, both in date and onwardness, was, as I shall have occasion to shew, that energetic prelate, Bishop Daniel Wilson of Calcutta."—(pp. 19, 20.)

"The internal roof of the cathedral is a topic which will require a more careful consideration. I do not for one instant hesitate to say that the principal roofs must all be groined or coved in stone or brick or wood. Stone is of course generally the best, though Mr. Le Strange has taught us to what good use wood may be put in the magnificent legend which he is inscribing upon the now coved roof of Ely nave in lieu of that quaint succession of rafters with which it was formerly spanned. The open-timbered roofs of England undoubtedly possess a picturesqueness of their own."—(p. 224.)

"Indeed, strange to say, a perfectly flat ceiling, if properly decorated, like the one which has long existed at Peterborough, and that which Mr. Burges and Mr. Pointer have cleverly re-arranged at Waltham, wears more of the cathedral aspect than the most elaborate open roof which Norfolk or Somersetshire could produce."—(p. 225.)

"As to the roof, it would be intolerable to think of framing the roof of a new cathedral with any other pitch except a high one. But if taste and convenience alike in our climate order the high pitch, natural prudence equally enjoins that the safety of the church shall not be put out to pawn with the carelessness of the artizans by the use of wooden framing when iron can be adopted. The roof of Chartres Cathedral was burnt off about a quarter of a century since, and the church itself had a narrow escape. In consequence, the architect who superintended the repairs had the good sense to make his new roof of iron. M. Zwirner is doing the same at Cologne; and I have, I own, very little sympathy with the antiquarianism which would venture to risk the stability of such buildings for the sake of seeing a revival of those vast complications of timber-work which were undoubtedly very clever, but which were never intended to be seen, and for which we are able to substitute a material which is lighter, more flexible, more powerful, cheaper, and more indestructible."—(p. 248.)

"The Commission was perhaps wise in avoiding any proposition to incur the double expense of planting the prelate

and rearing the church. But, happily exempt as I am from official obligations, I dare to urge the claims of Liverpool, Bradford, and Birmingham, as not inferior to those of Southwell and St. Albans. The responsibility of satisfying those claims is not for me to fulfil. If I point out the want, and, at the same time, contribute some ideas towards making it good, I venture to hope that I shall not have subscribed a contemptible contribution towards the work; for in England, so wealthy, so energetic, and so munificent as it is, the knowledge of a want, and the knowledge of how that want may be removed, is a sure incitement for zeal and liberality to come forward with the material remedy." —(pp. 269, 270.)

"If we cannot, from political or other difficulties, build cathedrals where they are most wanted, namely, in our large towns, we can at least build collegiate churches, and to their constitution as well as their construction most of what I have been saying will be strictly applicable, while in due time these may become, what they ought to have been from the first, cathedrals. Of course, when I talk of a collegiate church, I do not imply the necessity, though I should prefer the presence, of a charter or of an Act of Parliament. St. Peter's, Leeds, for example, is, for all practical purposes, a collegiate church, although its staff are denominated vicar and curates."—(p. 272.)

[We are indebted to an esteemed Correspondent at Copenhagen for the following notice of a valuable work that will probably be new to most of our readers.]

Slesvigkse Provindsial - efterretninger. Udgivne af FR. KNUDSEN, Medlem af den Kgl. Appellationsret for Hertugdömmet Slesvig. (Flensborg, 1858—1861. 8vo.)

Slesvig Provincial Intelligence. Published by F. KNUDSEN, Member of the Royal Court of Appeal for the Duchy of Slesvig. (8vo. Parts I.—VI.)

WE have long been desirous to bring this work before the notice of our readers, but preferred waiting to see whether it would die an early death or would become an established organ for the Danish duchy of South Jutland. As it has now reached to a volume and a-half, and is daily becoming better known, the time has come for a short notice of its contents. They are of course varied; and while some are of little interest to foreigners, others are highly important.

The papers comprised are as follow:—

I. (pp. 1—40), A notice, short but brilliant, by Dr. Grimur Thomsen, the Icelandic scholar, of Professor Allen's masterly two-volume work on the History of the Danish Language in this duchy. With two coloured language-maps.

II. (pp. 41—58, and vol. ii. pp. 47—64), An historical and statistical account of the great lunatic asylum in the town of Slesvig, from 1854 to 1859, communicated by the Danish Ministry.

III. (pp. 59—84), An examination, by the Rev. J. Koch, of the plains of Middle Slesvig, and of the manners and customs of their inhabitants. His conclusion is,—"In everything essential, in everything characteristic of the nationality of a people, these Middle-Slesvigers entirely resemble their brethren across the Kongeaa and the Belt,—in fact, have nothing which can be called a special Slesvig peculiarity."

IV. (pp. 85—96; 169—188), The adventures of a Flensborg crew in the Adriatic and Salerno in the year 1817.

V. (pp. 97—121), A remarkable statistical sketch, by Laurids Skau, (Lord Lieutenant,) of the unjust compulsory Common Fire Insurance Company for South Jutland and Holstein, from which the former duchy has never yet been allowed to break loose. In sixty-two years South Jutland has paid to Holstein 1,520,634 dollars, and only received 7,114 dollars.

VI. (pp. 122—140), Documents connected with the biennium in the University of Kiel, illustrating Allen's work.

VII. (pp. 141—168), Notice of Husum Gymnasium in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, by the Conrector, C. Manicus. Contains many very curious details, especially as to the early times.

VIII. (pp. 169—187), On the Finds at Sönder Brarup Moss, by Lector Engelhardt, Conservator of the Royal Museum of Northern Antiquities in Flensborg. With a folding-plate of illustrations.

What Pompeii and Herculaneum are to

Italy, South Brarup and the near-lying mosses are to Scandinavia. The antiquity and number, and value and beauty of the articles found there is something most extraordinary. They are carefully dug for at the expense of the province, and deposited in the museum of its capital city—Flensborg. Owing to the fortunate circumstance that coins have been found side by side with the other remains, it has been possible to fix a proximate date for this whole class of objects, namely, the second or third century after Christ. In most instances their style is Roman, direct or indirect. They consist chiefly of swords, sword-sheaths, axes, lances, shields, bows, arrows, buckles, &c., of bronze and wood. Still something has been detected of iron:—a blade-fragment, two ring-brinies, ring-mail similar in form to that of the thirteenth century, five axes, fragments of horse-harness, and some smaller things. Silver also occurs, especially for ornamentation of swords and buckles. Leathern belts have been found, and also round or oval wooden bucklers, set and strengthened with bronze and silver. One of the many central bronze shield-bosses bears inscribed upon it the letters "AEL AELIANUS," and has thus been made in Italy, or at least has been in the possession of some Roman soldier of that name. Another, smaller, bears Old Northern Runes, usually called Anglo-Saxon, but which are common to the whole North—England and Scandinavia,—and are very much older than the specific Scandinavian Runic alphabet, which has also fewer letters. This inscription is on the side fastened to the wood. It has not before been read, but we have deciphered it, and we shall speak of it at large on another occasion. It is in the oldest Old-English or Old-West-Danish, (which two dialects about 1,500 years ago were almost identical,) and simply announces the name of its owner.

There is also a round copper breast-plate, overlaid with a plate of silver ornamented with nine small female heads, type of the Medusa, and other decorations. Head-pieces were also found; one, a fragment of a helm, of Roman workmanship; another, a kind of rich silver coronet, is barbarian. Burnt urns, elegant wooden cups and spoons, a couple of breeks, (breeches,) fibulæ, necklaces, and rings of gold, mostly stretched and cut for ring-money, Roman coins from Trajan to Commodus, and other things, are well worthy of a visit to Flensborg. Mr. Engelhardt will be happy to explain them. We ourselves have twice examined them in his company. He speaks English, as do several of his friends. Since this description was printed, other and most valuable discoveries have been made, and they will go on increasing every year. The peculiar antiseptic and tanning properties of the moss-water have preserved these remains to a wonderful degree.

IX. (pp. 188—215), On the attempts of Germany to grasp and annex the Duchy of Limburg, by Dr. G. Thomsen.

X. (pp. 216—230), The Criminal Statistics of the Duchy in 1857, by Kierulf.

XI. (pp. 231—258, 365—382, and vol. ii. pp. 120—144), On the Influence of foreign Laws on the Jurisprudence of South Jutland down to the middle of the thirteenth century, by the Chancery Councillor C. Juel. This is highly interesting. The learned author shews that South Jutland has borrowed nothing either from the German, or the Roman, or the Canon Law; but is independently Scandinavian—while it has several most striking coincidences and agreements in detail with the old legal traditions and institutes of England. Some of these points are worked out with a master-hand.

XII. (pp. 259—284), Documents connected with the dialects and antiquities of the duchy.

XIII. (pp. 285—291), On "The Slesvig Goblet" and the medal struck to commemorate the Peace of Fredericksborg, July 3, 1720. With three Plates.

XIV. (pp. 292—326), The life and exploits of Kruse, a Flensborg popular hero in the last war against the Germans. Excellently and feelingly written by the Rev. Fr. Graae, and full of interest.

XV. (pp. 327—364), On the district of Angle and its people. Contains many

curious details respecting this *Angle* of our old home.

XVI. (vol. ii. pp. 1—46), North-Frisic in its relation to Danish. By Con-rector C. Manicus. Well worthy of perusal by our philologists.

XVII. (pp. 65—119), Terrier of the West Huderslev Bailiwick, 1690. Valuable for local and personal names and olden taxation.

XVIII. (pp. 145—205), Contributions towards the physical history of the West Coast of Slesvig. By C. Fogh. Treats especially of storm-laws and the great dikes.

XIX. (pp. 206—212), The will and testament of Christian the Fifth, lately discovered in the Royal Danish Chronological Collection, Cheapinghaven, and published, at the King's command, by Professor Worsaae. We here see that Danish Denmark to the Eider, as separate from the German lands, was two hundred years ago firmly insisted on by the reigning King of Denmark, and solemnly recommended to his successors.

XX. (pp. 213, 214), The last census in the duchy of South Jutland. The final results are:— Families, 1860, 84,072, Population, 1845, 365,426; 1855, 395,860; 1860, 409,907.

This outline, we trust, will be sufficient to draw attention to a valuable repertorium of history and antiquities.

The Twelve Churches; or, Tracings along the Watling Street. By the Authoress of "The Red Rose." (Rivingtons.)—This thin octavo makes no very noticeable addition to our knowledge of Edgware, and Elstree, and Stanmore, Harrow, Hadley, or Totteridge; but it is adorned by several very fair lithographs of these and some neighbouring churches, and we trust it will meet a sufficiently favourable reception to answer the end proposed—viz. to assist the fund now being raised for a new organ for the church of St. Alban's, the noblest structure within the district which the authoress has undertaken to illustrate.

The Comprehensive History of India, (Blackie and Co.,) is proceeding steadily and satisfactorily towards its conclusion. The parts now before us embrace the period from 1794 to 1819. To the fulness and fairness of the narrative, generally speaking, we have no exception to take; but we think that justice is not done to the chivalrous Gillespie, in the account of the assault on Kalunga. If our readers will turn to our own pages a few years back[b], they will probably be of the same opinion.

Flowering Plants of Great Britain.—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge are publishing a work in shilling parts, under this title, which by its handsome coloured plates seems well calculated to lead many to pursue the fascinating study of botany. The work is arranged on the Natural system, and the writer has taken much pains to render each detail intelligible; and he has also called to his aid legendary lore and old poetic association. Thus he has produced a work which deserves a wide popularity, and will attain it, if carried out in the manner that it has been begun.

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[b] See "An Indian Mutiny, and He who quelled it," GENT. MAG., Nov. 1857, p. 537.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

May 31. Miss Victoria Alexandrina Stuart-Wortley, to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Mary Bulteel, resigned.

June 4. Sir George Grey, K.C.B. (now Governor of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope), to be Administrator of the colony of New Zealand.

Jeremiah Thomas Fitzgerald Callaghan, esq. (Chief Magistrate of the colony of Hongkong), to be Administrator of the Government of the colony of Labuan during the absence of the Governor.

Henry Augustus Cowper, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Pernambuco, to be H.M.'s Consul at Porto Rico.

George Samuel Lennon Hunt, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Porto Rico, to be H.M.'s Consul at Pernambuco.

Spenser St. John, esq., now H.M.'s Consul-General in the Island of Borneo, to be H.M.'s Consul-General to the Republic of Hayti.

Mr. George Wortmann, approved of as Consul at Gibraltar for H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Hesse.

June 7. George Benvenuto Mathew, esq., now Secretary to H.M.'s Legation to the Mexican Republic, to be H.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador.

Senor Mauricio Mocatta, approved of as Consul at Liverpool for the Republic of the Equator.

June 11. Robert Stuart, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Volo, to be H.M.'s Consul in Albania.

June 14. The Most Noble Edward Adolphus, Duke of Somerset; Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick William Grey, K.C.B.; Capt. Charles Eden, C.B., Capt. Charles Frederick, Capt. the Hon. Jas. Robert Drummond, C.B., and Samuel Whitbread, esq., to be H.M.'s Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

June 18. Lord Dufferin and Claneboye, the British Member of the late European Commission in Syria, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

William Swan Field, esq., to be Collector of Customs, Principal Controller of H.M.'s Customs and Navigation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping for the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Francis Bertrand Pinney to be Sub-Collector and Controller of H.M.'s Customs and Navigation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping at Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope.

Thomas C. Taylor, esq., to be H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Abbeokuta.

Mr. Edwd. Leavenworth, approved of as Consul at Sydney, New South Wales, for the United States of America.

The Commander Juan Clemente de Las Casas, approved of as Consul at Liverpool for the Republic of Venezuela.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

May 31. *County of Flint.*—The Hon. Richard De Aquila Grosvenor, in the room of the Hon. Thos. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, deceased.

BIRTHS.

March 19. At Bareilly, India, the wife of Capt. Murdoch McLeod, 42nd Royal Highlanders, a son and heir.

April 8. At Champ de Mars, Mauritius, the wife of Dr. Gordon, C.B., Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, a dau.

May 1. At Meerut, the wife of the Rev. W. Barry Coles, a son.

May 11. At Barbados, the wife of G. Graham, esq., 1st Batt. 21st Fusiliers, a son.

May 17. At Broughton Grange, the wife of Marmaduke Vavasour, esq., a son.

May 22. At Stockholm, the wife of Edwin Corbett, esq., H.B.M.'s Secretary of Legation, a son.

May 23. At Queen's-gate-gardens, South Kensington, the wife of M. E. Grant Duff, esq., M.P., a son.

At Canon-house, Wingham, the wife of Charles John Plumptre, esq., a dau.

At Catterick-hall, Withington, the wife of William Slingsby, esq., a dau.

At Cirencester, the wife of Professor Buckman, a dau.

At Enys, near Penryn, the wife of Lieut. Henry Rogers, a son.

May 24. At Star-hill, Rochester, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Stewart, 2nd Depot Battalion, a son.

At Kew, the wife of Major A. Martin, commanding H.M.'s 33rd Bengal Native Infantry, a dau.

At Rose-hill, Dorking, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Joyce, a son.

May 25. At Farnham-parsonage, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. F. A. Johnson, a dau.

At Fermoy, co. Cork, the wife of Capt. Thurston, 13th Light Infantry, a son.

At Drigg, Cumberland, the wife of the Rev. John W. W. Penney, a dau.

At Clifton, the wife of Capt. Alan Gardner, R.N., a son.

In Leinster-terrace, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Whiting, M.A., a dau.

At Southend, Essex, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. D. Aitken, Bombay Artillery, a son.

May 26. At Tongham, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Harry Marshall, 9th Royal Lancers, a dau.

May 27. At Brancaster Rectory, the wife of the Rev. O. Sadler, a son.

At Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, the wife of Capt. W. C. Justice, 5th Depot Battalion, twin daus.

At Marnhull Rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Robert Bruce Kennard, a dau.

The wife of Capt. Harley, 3rd West India Regt., a dau.

At Southacre Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. John Fountaine, a son.

May 28. In Eastbourne-terrace, the wife of Capt. Martindale, Royal Engineers, a son.

At Lordington, the wife of Capt. Geoffrey Phipps Hornby, a dau.

At the Worcester Diocesan Training College, Saltley, near Birmingham, the wife of the Rev. William Gover, a dau.

At Wilderslowe, Derby, Mrs. J. L. Davenport, a son.

At Dartford Vicarage, Kent, the wife of the Rev. George John Blomfield, twin daus.

May 29. At the British Legation, Carlsruhe, the Hon. Mrs. Eden, a son.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of Rear-Adm. Hathorn, a son.

In Southwick-place, Hyde-park, Mrs. Henry Hyndman Kennedy, a dau.

At Windmill-hill, Sussex, the wife of H. M. Curteis, esq., a dau.

At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Walter Waddington Shirley, a dau.

At Hegadon, Devonshire, the wife of the Rev. Walter Bullock, of Hegadon, and Faulkbourn-hall, Essex, a son and heir.

May 30. At Randolph-house, the Hon. Mrs. Seton, a dau.

At Haute-ville, Guernsey, the wife of the Rev. Haviland De Sausmarez, Rector of St. Peter's, Northampton, a son.

At Queen's-terrace, Southsea, the wife of Lieut. S. P. Townsend, R.N., of Her Majesty's yacht, a son.

At Denton-house, Oxfordshire, the wife of the Rev. Walter Sneyd, a dau.

At Newchurch, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Cooper, M.A., a dau.

May 31. At Easter Elchies, Craigellachie, the Hon. Mrs. George Grant, a dau.

At Eastwood-lodge, Rotherham, Yorkshire, the wife of Fretwell W. Hoyle, esq., F.G.H.S., a son and heir.

At Southsea, the wife of Capt. Bower, Royal Navy, a dau.

At St. James's, Hampstead-road, the wife of the Rev. J. P. Waldo, a dau.

In Porchester-sq., Hyde-park, (the residence of her father, E. T. Hooper, esq., R.N.,) the wife of the Rev. F. J. Rawlins, a son.

At Blackheath, the wife of Capt. H. Miller, of the Military Train, a dau.

At Cathorpe Rectory, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. H. Harper, a son.

June 1. At Overbury-Court, Worcestershire, the Lady Catherine Berkeley, a dau.

At Rowling, the wife of N. Hughes D'Aeth, esq., a son.

In Charlton-road, Maida-vale, the wife of Capt. C. W. Moore, 3rd M. E. Regt., a son.

At Tunstead Vicarage, Norwich, the wife of the Rev. Herbert S. White, a son.

June 2. At Edinburgh, the wife of Col. R. F. Crawford, Royal Artillery, a son.

In Chesham-place, the wife of George Douglas Pennant, esq., a dau.

At Chiswick, Gabrielle, Vicomtesse de Torre Bella, wife of Russel Manners Gordon, esq., a dau.

At Braunston, Northamptonshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lowndes, a dau.

In Vernon-place, the wife of Geo. F. Ansell, esq., of the Royal Mint, esq., a dau.

In Norfolk-st., Park-lane, the wife of Capt. Arthur Cumming, R.N., of H.M.S. "Emerald," a dau.

June 3. At Banstead, Surrey, the wife of Col. Lysons, C.B., a son.

The wife of Major L. Hook, Ceylon Rifle Regt., a dau.

At Melksham, Wiltshire, the wife of Capt. G. A. F. Hervey, a son.

At St. John's Parsonage, Woking, the wife of the Rev. Charles Marson, a dau.

June 4. In Charles-street, Berkeley-sq., Mrs. George Cavendish Bentinck, a dau.

At St. John's-wood, the wife of Capt. Anson, R.N., a dau.

At Kidlington, Oxon, the wife of the Rev. T. Whitehead, a son.

At her father's residence, Lamport Rectory, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Longden, Royal Artillery, a dau.

At Holywell, co. Sligo, Mrs. C. H. Otway, a son.

At Pittville-house, Cheltenham, the wife of William Fraser McDonell, esq., V.C., Bengal Civil Service, a dau.

At Rutland-gate, Mrs. Charles Webster, a son and heir.

June 5. At Acton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Edward Parry, a son.

At Hinton-lodge, Hurst, the wife of Lieut. G. W. Gregorie, R.N., a son.

At the Rectory, Little Glemham, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. R. H. King, a dau.

At Lapworth Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Arundell St. John Mildmay, a dau.

June 6. At Ash-hall, Glamorganshire, the wife of Hamilton Baillie, esq., a son.

At Halse Vicarage, Taunton, the wife of the Rev. R. Twyford Mills, a son.

June 7. At Addington-pl., Kent, the wife of J. Wingfield Stratford, esq., a son.

In Cleveland-sq., Hyde-park, the wife of Wm. H. Brodhurst, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a dau.

June 8. In Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of Nevil Story-Maskelyne, esq., a dau.

At Great Missenden Abbey, Mrs. G. Carrington, a son.

In Clarendon-gardens, Maida-hill, the wife of the Rev. H. G. Henderson, a son.

At Little Addington, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. Adolphus Boodle, a dau.

June 9. At St. John's-wood, the wife of Major R. C. Lawrence, C.B., Military Secretary to the Punjaub Government, a dau.

At the Hall, Wem, Salop, the wife of Henry Corbett, esq., a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of James Salmon, esq., R.N., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals at Woolwich, a dau.

June 10. At St. Leonard's-court, Gloucester, (the residence of her father, the Hon. J.H.Knox,) the Countess Zeppelin, a dau.

At Seaford, Sussex, the wife of Francis Richard Tothel, esq., J.P., a dau.

At Calverton, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. T. R. J. Laugharne, a dau.

At Chatham, the wife of Major Charles Elgee, a son.

June 11. At Glenmore, the Hon. Mrs. Style, a son.

At Eton College, the wife of the Rev. George Richard Dupuis, a son.

In Norfolk-crescent, the wife of Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, esq., a son.

The wife of Capt. George Towers Hilliard, 50th Regt. Madras N.I., a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. John Ormond, Vicar of Great Kimble, a son.

June 12. At Beeston-hall, Norfolk, Lady Preston, a son.

At Broomwood, Surrey, (the residence of her father, Sir Chas. Forbes, bart., of Newe,) Lady Forbes, the wife of Sir Wm. Forbes, bart., of Fintray and Craigievar, a dau.

At Southampton, the wife of the Rev. Trayton Fuller, Chalvington Rectory, Sussex, a son.

June 13. At Birr Barracks, Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. Somerset Ward, a dau.

In Chester-st., Belgrave-sq., the wife of J. R. Homfray, esq., Penllyn-castle, Glamorganshire, a son and heir.

In Duke-st., Manchester-sq., the wife of John Walter Sherer, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.

June 14. At Princes-gate, the Lady Ulrica Thynne, a son.

At Eton College, the wife of the Rev. John Eyre Yonge, a dau.

In Upper Berkeley-st., W., the wife of M. C. Merttins Swabey, esq., D.C.L., a son.

At Blackheath, the wife of Capt. G. A. Halsted, R.N., a son.

At the residence of his father, (J. H. Crawford, esq., Brighton,) the wife of J. A. Crawford, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.

June 15. At Cosgrove-priory, Northamptonshire, the wife of Francis Thursby, esq., a son.

In Hereford-road-north, Westbourne-grove, the wife of the Rev. A. Seaton, Rector of Colton, a dau.

June 16. In Eaton-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Mostyn, a son.

June 17. At Bedfords, Essex, the Hon. Mrs. H. W. Petre, a son.

At Sydenham, the wife of George E. Watson, Major Bengal Engineers, a dau.

June 18. At Sedgeford Vicarage, King's Lynn, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. J. Ambrose Ogle, a son.

In Prince's-terr., S.W., the wife of the Rev. Edward Lawson, of Longhirst-hall, Northumberland, a dau.

June 19. The wife of the Rev. Edward Mansfield, of Higham, near Gloucester, a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 28. At Williamstown, Victoria, Australia, the Hon. George Frederic Verdon, M.L.A., Colonial Treasurer, to Annie, second dau. of John Armstrong, esq., solicitor, of Melbourne.

March 30. At Shanghai, China, Charles Treasure Jones, esq., H.M.'s Acting Vice-Consul at Shanghai, to Selina Fanny Johnson.

April 4. At Moradabad, William Dinwiddie Hogg, D.-A.-C.-General, Lieut. H.M.'s Indian Army, to Emily, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. W. Shaw, Chaplain.

At St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, the Hon. John R. Bailey, late Commissioner of Trade and Customs, and Postmaster-Gen. of the Colony, to Jane, third dau. of William Rainsford, esq., of Witley, Surrey.

April 9. At Simon's-bay, Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Algernon F. R. de Horsey, of H.M.S. "Brisk," to Caroline Augusta, only dau. of Capt. Andrew Drew, R.N.

April 10. At Calcutta, John F. Wyse, Lieut. H.M.'s 34th Regt., to the only dau. of the late Rev. Arthur Onslow.

April 16. At Ahmedabad, Arthur Bosanquet, esq., Bombay Civil Service, eldest son of A. H. Bosanquet, esq., Osidge, Herts, to Isabella Matilda, eldest dau. of Major A. Crawford, Assistant-Adjutant-Gen., N.D. of the Bombay Army.

April 18. At Agra, Fitzroy Stephen, esq., 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to Frances Harriet, second dau. of Charles Kane Sivewright, esq., Burntisland, Fifeshire.

May 1. At the Cathedral, Bombay, Morrice King Man, esq., of Halstead, Kent, and of the Govern-

ment Telegraphic Department, Indore, to Jane Smart, second dau. of the late Major James W. H. Walch, of H.M.'s 54th Regt.

May 21. The Rev. Chas. W. Barnett Clarke, M.A., Incumbent of Fenny Stratford, to Mary, third dau. of the Rev. Thomas Pym Williamson, Incumbent of Little Brickhill, Bucks.

At Lympne, Kent, Edward John Briscoe, esq., H.M.'s 14th Regt., only son of Jas. Briscoe, esq., Rosse-house, Tullamore, to Emma Sophia, younger dau. of the Rev. Edwin Biron, Vicar of the parish.

At Martham, Norfolk, Thomas N. Fonnereau, esq., of Christ Church-park, Ipswich, to Blanche Editha, youngest dau. of the Rev. George Pearse, Vicar of Martham.

May 22. At Enfield, the Rev. Claude Bosanquet, Incumbent of St. Osyth, Essex, second son of Samuel Bosanquet, esq., of Dingestow-court, Monmouth, to Amelia Eleanor, youngest dau. of Capt. C. J. Bosanquet, R.N., of Wildwood, Enfield.

At Bury, Lancashire, Hales Wilkie, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 29th Regt., eldest son of E. C. Hales Wilkie, esq., of Chislett-court, Kent, to Eleanor, youngest dau. of Wm. Walker, esq., of Lark-hill, near Bury, Lancashire, and of Summerfield, Bowden, Cheshire.

William Lucas, esq., Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, to Margaret, dau. of Robert Kerr, esq., of Crinkston-hall, Govan, Glasgow.

May 23. At Stamford-hill, J. C. Lamb, esq., of Ryton-house, co. Durham, to Isabella Anderson, second dau. of the late P. Hutchison, esq., H.E.I.C.S., and niece to the late Col. Sir Alex. Anderson, K.C.B.

At Holy Trinity, Upper Chelsea, the Rev. Reynolds Hole, Vicar of Caunton, Notts, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late John Francklin, esq., of Gonalston.

May 27. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. Frederick James Abbot, Chaplain to the Forces, to Harriett, only dau. of William Rothery, esq., jun., of James-street, Buckingham-gate, and Denbigh-house, Haslemere.

May 28. At All Saints', Paddington, the Rev. Thompson Phillips, M.A., Incumbent of Holme Eden, near Carlisle, to Eliza Catherine, second dau. of Gen. Sir James Wallace Sleigh, K.C.B., Col. of the 9th Lancers.

At Brighton, Charles Edmund Webber, esq., of the Corps of Royal Engineers, to the Hon. Alice Augusta Gertrude Hanbury-Tracy, fourth dau. of Lord Sudeley.

At Crediton, the Rev. Sackville George Cresswell, Incumbent of St. Luke's, Posbury, Devon, to Sarah Anne, youngest dau. of the late John Rowe Bennett, esq., of Sandwell, Devon.

May 29. At Delamere, Cheshire, the Rev. Henry Martyn Sanders, M.A., Incumbent of Skidby, Yorkshire, to Eliza Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Darwin Fox, Rector of Delamere, and granddau. of the late Sir Richard Fletcher, bart., R.E.

At Rotterdam, Pierre Charles Jean, second son of P. T. M. Fauchey, esq., of Rotterdam, to Ellen Young, dau. of the late Sir T. H. Turing, bart.

At Kexby, Roger Leigh, esq., to Elizabeth Jane, dau. of the late T. Eden Blackwell, esq., and granddau. of the late Major-Gen. Blackwell, C.B.

May 30. At Kinnerley, the Venerable Henry Weir White, Archdeacon of Merionethshire, to Emily Katherine, eldest dau. of the late Rich. Richards, esq., of Caerynwch, Merionethshire, formerly member of Parliament for that county.

At the Cathedral, Ripon, the Rev. James Metcalfe, Incumbent of Knypersley, Staffordshire, to Anne Emily Goode, dau. of the Very Rev. the Dean of Ripon.

At Paris, Eugène de Cantillon de Ballyhigne, of the Imperial Guard, second son of the late Baron De Cantillon de Ballyhigne, to Georgina, only dau. of the late Adolphus Cottin Murray and Lady Murray, of Ardeley-bury, Hertfordshire.

June 1. At Acton, Frederick, son of the late Wm. Hedger, esq., of Southwark, Surrey, Dep.-Lieut. of the co., to Ellen Maria, younger dau. of the late Rev. James Dunne, M.A., Chaplain to the Royal Hospital, Haslar.

At Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, Arthur Edw. Turnour, esq., M.D., of Denbigh, North Wales, son of the late Hon. and Rev. Adolphus Augustus Turnour, to Frances Helen, youngest dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Edward John Turnour.

At Hove, Sussex, Capt. Dalby, Royal Marines L.I., to Helen Lyttleton, dau. of J. E. Bennett, esq., of Brunswick-sq., Brighton.

At Wenden, Saffron Walden, the Rev. Charles Baker Haslewood, M.A., chaplain R.N., Fellow of Durham University, to Elizabeth Albina, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Rodney Shannon, R.N.

June 4. At How Caple, Herefordshire, Humphrey Francis Mildmay, esq., M.P., to Sybella Harriet, dau. of George Clive, esq., M.P.

At Ingatestone, Thos. J. Eyre, esq., of Uppercourt, co. Kilkenny, to the Lady Milford.

At St. Mary's, Woolwich, G. Kepple Taylor, esq., Capt. R.A., to Adela, youngest dau. of Gen. Coryton.

At Holy Trinity, Brompton, A. Pollock, son of Jas. Henry, esq., M.D., Brougham-house, Seacombe, Liverpool, to Sarah Helena, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Ready, formerly Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Man.

At Kirkleatham, Yorkshire, the Rev. Henry Smith, Vicar of Easton Maudit, Northamptonshire, son of the late Rev. Dr. Smith, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, to Eliza Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Colonel Forbes Macbean, R.A., of the Old Hall, Kirkleatham.

At Matheran, Bombay, George, second son of John Geo. Hamilton, esq., Hafton-house, Argyleshire, to Annie, dau. of Major Shaw, H.M.'s Bombay Fusiliers.

June 5. At Valetta, Malta, George William Cockburn, younger of that ilk, Lieut. 42nd Royal Highlanders, son of the late Sir William Sarsfield R. Cockburn, bart., to Emily Sarah, only dau. of the Rev. John Cleugh, Chaplain to the Government, Malta.

At Holy Trinity, Brompton, the Rev. Montagu F. F. Osborn, Rector of Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire, to Catherine Barbara, eldest dau. of John Marriott, esq., of Kibworth Harcourt.

At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, the Rev. Charles E. Donne, B.A., son of W. Bodham Donne, esq., of Mattishall, Norfolk, a Deputy-Lieut. of that county, to Mildred, dau. of the late J. Mitchell Kemble, esq., M.A.

At St. Mary's, Chester, Frederick Ford, esq., H.M.'s 83rd Regt., to Caroline Anne Theodosia, second dau. of J. Hamilton Hall, esq., and granddau. of the late Major-General Hall.

At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Lieut. Geo. Washbourne Williams, 44th Regt. M.N.I., to Mary, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Bisset, late of the Madras Army.

At Aylesbury, the Rev. Basil Williams, Senior Fellow and Dean of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Holme-on-Spalding-Moor, Yorkshire, to Catherine Mary, dau. of the late William John Wood, esq., of the Thrupp, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

At Antony, Cornwall, Edward Willis, esq., R.M. Light Infantry, to Mary Lamprey, only dau. of the late Major Jno. Tudor Tucker, R.M.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Ives Raymond Barker, esq., of the Crofts, Fairford, Gloucestershire, to Elizabeth Palmer, dau. of the late Wm. Moffatt, esq., and relict of Col. Black, of the 53rd Regt.

At St. Giles', Camberwell, William Robert, second son of the late John T. Pursell, esq., Rathmines, Dublin, to Catherine Clementina, only dau. of the late John A. Napier, esq., H.M.'s Customs, Ceylon.

June 6. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Mark Robert Pechell, Commander R.N., son of the Rev. Horace and Lady Caroline Pechell, to Ellen Maria, youngest dau. of C. Derby, esq., and niece to Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart.

At the Catholic Church, Cheltenham, William, sixth son of the late Sir Edward Mostyn, bart., to Clementina, fourth dau. of the late Edmund Jerningham, esq.

At Queenstown, Capt. Duncan McNeill, Scots Greys, third son of the late Capt. Alex. McNeill, of Colonsay, to Fanny Charlotte Emma, second dau. of Rear-Adm. Charles and the Hon. Charlotte Georgiana Talbot.

At Monken Hadley, John Phillips, only son of J. Thomas, esq., of Bletsoe Manor, Bedfordshire, to Julia Pauline, eldest dau. of the late Sir Richard Plasket, K.C.M.G.

At Bathwick, Bath, Arthur Guy Elkington, esq., Scots Fusilier Guards, to Léoncine Elizabeth Madeline, only child of Capt. William Parsons, of the Mauritius.

At Christ Church, Tunstall, the Rev. Thomas Chas. Hose, Curate of Harpenden, Herts., to Fanny, only child of the late Thomas Goodfellow, esq., of Tunstall.

At Christ Church, Folkestone, the Rev. William Henry Carpendale, eldest son of the late Rev. William Carpendale, Rector of Lilton, Dorset, and Perpetual Curate of Wincanton, Somerset, to Katherine Julia Ellen, dau. of the late Henry Hall Joy, esq., Q.C., of Hortham-park, Wilts, and Madame Chavannes, of Mycrscough-hall, Lancashire.

At Nether-Broughton, Leicestershire, Robert O. Law Ogilby, esq., of Sussex-pl., Regent's-pk., to Marianne, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Noble, Rector of Nether-Broughton.

At Brooke, Benjamin Temple, eldest son of Benjamin Cotton, esq., of Afton-house, Freshwater, to Frances Anne, second dau. of Charles Seely, esq., of Brooke-house, Isle of Wight, and Heighington, Lincoln.

June 7. At Wakefield, Edward Wilds, esq., R.N., to Jane Sutton, fifth dau. of Edw. Nowers, esq., Dover.

June 10. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., and afterwards at the chapel of the Russian Embassy, Count Nicolas Rostovtzoff, Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to Mary, eldest dau. of Dr. Bridgman, Woolwich-common.

At Cambridge, the Rev. Arthur Wolfe, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Clare College, to Louisa Morier, younger dau. of the Rev. Alex. J. D. D'Orsey, B.D., of Corpus Christi College.

At Clifton, Arthur Davies Berrington, esq., of Pant-y-Goitre, Monmouthshire, to Ada, dau. of the late John Lane, esq., of Leyton Grange, Essex.

June 11. At Upperby, Carlisle, Rear-Adm. Pennell, of Ravenside, near Carlisle, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest dau. of F. Colridge Hutchinson, esq., M.D., of the Cottage, Brisco, near Carlisle.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Richard Hugh Stotherd, esq., Capt. R.E., son of Major-Gen. Stotherd, R.E., to Caroline Frances, dau. of Thomas Wood, esq., Neasham-house, Darlington.

At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, Thomas Roxburgh Polwhele, esq., M.A., only son of Major-Gen. Thomas Polwhele, and nephew of Lieut.-Col. Richard Graves Polwhele, of Polwhele, Cornwall, to Fanny, only child of the late Thomas Carne, esq., and granddau. of the late Joseph Carne, esq., F.R.S., &c., of Penzance, Cornwall.

At St. Mary's, West Brompton, Alfred Goold, esq., of Southsea, Hants, son of Capt. Goold, R.N., of Clarence-sq., Gosport, to Ellen Harriet, only dau. of Wm. Tate, esq., of Hereford-sq., Old Brompton.

At St. John's, Lowestoft, Fred. Aston Oakes, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, third son of Henry James Oakes, esq., of Nowton-court, to Ellen Frances, third dau. of the Rev. Hervey Aston Adamson Oakes, Rector of Nowton.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Wm. Philip Strong Bingham, M.A., Incumbent of West Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, to Alicia French, second surviving dau. of the late Major Henry Maxwell Wainright, of H.M.'s 47th Regt.

June 12. At Christ Church, Bayswater, the Rev. Henry Carmichael Grant, third son of the late Rev. Chas. Grant, Vicar of West Barsham, Norfolk, to Louisa, third dau. of the late John Burder, esq.

The Rev. Frederick W. Shannon, Rector of Quarrington with Old Sleaford, Lincolnshire, to Catherine Emma, fourth dau. of D. L. Manthorp, esq., of Thorp.

At Donnybrook, Major John Mackenzie Lyle, 29th Regt., to Bessie, dau. of the late Rev. Chas. Henry George, Glasnevin, Dublin.

At Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York, the Rev. H. S. Hildyard, Rector of Loftus, to Octavia, youngest dau. of William Richardson, esq., of Micklegate.

June 13. At Taynton, Gloucestersh., Capt. A. G. Onslow, 97th Regt., eldest son of Richard Foley Onslow, esq., Oxenhall, Gloucestershire, to Mary, fifth dau. of the late Sir John Owen, bart., M.P., Lord-Lieut. of the county of Pembroke.

At Bridstowe, Benjamin Greame Sadler, esq., of Belfast, youngest son of the late Michael Thos. Sadler, esq., M.P., F.R.S., to Catherine Harriet, eldest dau. of Wm. Price, esq., of Benhall, co. Hereford.

At Nether Winchendon, Bucks, Joseph Napier Higgins, esq., of New-sq., Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Sophia Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Thos. Tyringham Bernard, esq., M.P.

At Mileham, Norfolk, Robert Delafosse Shield, surgeon, of Hungerford, Berks, to Mary Easter, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Williams, Rector of Stokesay, Salop.

At Hoddesdon, Donat John Hoste, elder son of the late Rear-Adm. O'Brien, of Yew-house, Hoddesdon, to Martha Shepherd, second dau. of the Rev. R. W. Morice, Incumbent of Hoddesdon.

At Northallerton, Herbert Lowe Campbell, esq., Capt. in H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Emily Georgiana, widow of Wm. Alexander Hickey, esq., Capt. and second in command of the 15th Irregular Cavalry, Bengal.

At Folkestone, the Rev. Cloudesley Hughes D'Aeth, son of Vice-Adm. Hughes D'Aeth, of Knowlton-court, Kent, to Charlotte Russell, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Warburton, Rector of Sible Hedingham, Essex.

At Walcot Church, Bath, George Bakewell, eldest son of G. C. Dewhurst, esq., of Beechwood, Cheshire, to Frances Adamina Lucy, dau. of the Rev. W. H. G. Mann, formerly Vicar of Bawdon, Cheshire.

At St. Marylebone, Wm. Henry Besant, esq., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Margaret Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Robert Willis, Jacksonian Professor in the University of Cambridge, of York-terr., Regent's-park.

At the Rectory, Maiden-Newton, Dorset, Lieut.-Col. John A. Digby, to Diana Alicia, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. William H. Scott, Rector of Maiden-Newton, &c.

June 15. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Right Hon. Wm. Hutt, M.P., of Gibside, Paymaster-Gen. and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, to Fanny Anne Jane Hughes, dau. of the Hon. Sir Francis and Lady Stanhope, and niece of the Earl of Harrington.

At Penzance, the Rev. Arthur Holmes, Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Eleanor, second dau. of L. R. Willan, M.D., of the same University, and niece of the Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel, late Chief Justice of Bengal.

At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Henry Gilpin, esq., R.N., to Margaret Christianna, only dau. of Chas. Bevill, esq., of Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq.

At Hammersmith, Robert Charles Carrington, esq., of the Admiralty, Whitehall, to Sarah Jane, second dau. of Ebenezer B. Pewtress, esq., formerly of Buffalo, New York.

At Rawreth, Essex, the Rev. J. C. White, Rector, to Frances Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Purrier Smith, esq., of Ashford, Kent.

June 18. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lord Pelham, eldest son of the Earl of Chichester, to Elizabeth Mary, dau. of the Hon. Sir John Duncan Bligh, K.C.B.

At Kew, the Rev. Dacres Olivier, second son of Lt.-Col. Olivier, of the Manor-house, Potterne, Wilts, to Emma Selina Eden, fourth dau. of the Lord Bishop of Moray and Ross.

At North Cray, Nevile, third son of Sir John W. Lubbock, bart., of High Elms, Farnborough, Kent, to Harriet Charlotte, second dau. of Western Wood, esq., of North Cray-place, in the same county.

At St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, the Rev. Henry Eve, Rector of South Ockendon, Essex, to Eliza, widow of Mr. R. Hannen, of Brixton.

At Hove, Robert William Piper, esq., (late Capt. of the 46th Regt.), only son of Lieut.-Gen. Piper, Royal Engineers, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Charles Vallance, esq., of West-street, Brighton.

At Leicester, the Rev. Arthur Mursell, of Manchester, to Lizzie, younger dau. of John Thompson, esq., Lancaster-place, Leicester.

June 19. At St. Martin's, Birmingham, the Rev. Fred. Spencer Dale, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Incumbent of St. Luke's, Birmingham, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. John C. Miller, D.D., Honorary Canon of Worcester, and Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham.

June 20. At Danbury, Essex, George Gooch Clowes, Major 8th Hussars, youngest son of Lt.-Col. Clowes, late 3rd Dragoons, of Broughton Old Hall, Lancashire, to Susan Caroline Wigram, eldest dau. of the Lord Bishop of Rochester.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

COUNT CAVOUR.

June 6. At Turin, aged 50, Count Camillo Benso di Cavour, the Premier of the new kingdom of Italy.

The deceased was born at Turin, August 10, 1810. He was a younger son of a noble house, long settled in the neighbouring town of Chieri, which claims the doubtful honour of an illegitimate descent from a duke of Savoy. His father, who is said to have been a man of great abilities, attached himself to the French interest, in the time of the former kingdom of Italy, and his child had for godmother the Princess Borghese, the sister of Napoleon. Young Cavour was educated for the army, but at the age of twenty, when he had only reached the rank of lieutenant of engineers, he quitted the profession, and for the next twelve years he resided principally in England, and was deeply engaged in the study of political and economical science; for the like purpose he also visited France and Switzerland. Returning to Turin in 1842, with his political principles formed, and his future career sketched out, he, in conjunction with his friend, the well-known Count Cesare Balbo, established a first-class political daily newspaper, *Il Risorgimento*. Count Santa Rosa also, and the Chevalier Carlo Buoncompagni, joined it as *collaborateurs*. This journal became, under Cavour's guidance and diligent co-operation, one of the most influential organs of the middle classes. During the stormy period which followed the cession of the constitution by the King, Count Cavour redoubled his exertions. During that unfortunate struggle, which ended at Novara,—when the enemies of Austria were almost equally enemies of each other, and accusations of treachery were but too well founded,—Cavour took what Liberal writers called a "Conservative" course. He was adverse, for instance, to a second struggle after the Salasco armistice. But at last Novara having destroyed the hopes of Charles Albert and of the freedom of Italy for the time, the Count struck out a new policy—a policy of compromise. He formed a party which stood between Reaction and Revolution—though it had elements in it akin to each—and his success in doing this was what first gave him real position as a statesman. In 1849 he entered the Chambers as member for the first electoral college of Turin, and both as deputy and journalist upheld and advocated the Constitutional party. From this time forward, no important question was discussed in which the influence of Count Cavour did not turn the scale. He laid the foundation of his subsequent popularity principally by his speech in favour of the Siccardi Bill for the abolition of clerical jurisdiction. In 1850 his ability and weight met their necessary recognition. He joined the Cabinet, and his administrative powers were immediately shewn by the way in which the various departments were worked. He found these in a very backward and imperfect condition, and the improvements that he effected were little short of marvellous. This Parliament was prorogued from July to November, 1852, and Cavour, profiting by the recess, again visited England. He turned the time to good account, in forwarding the interests of his country and opening up his views to statesmen. In November, a ministerial crisis arose, and Cavour was sent for by the King.

From this period may be dated a new era in Italian history. The "unification of Italy" was the professed object of all

Count Cavour's exertions, and to attain this end, which of course included the aggrandizement of Sardinia, he pursued a course of policy which cannot be justified in all its parts, even by its apparent success. Though Sardinia had no imaginable cause of quarrel with Russia, he formed an alliance with England and France, and sent a contingent to the Crimea, which did credit to the military abilities of its leader, General Della Marmora. This was the first step, but a great one, to the admission of Sardinia among the Great Powers. Before, however, it could produce any result, its projector was for a time out of office. In April, 1855, in consequence of the opposition offered by the bishops to the law for the dissolution of convents, the entire ministry tendered its resignation, since it was resolved not to enter into fresh negotiations with the Papal See. This occurred at the very time when the Sardinian Expeditionary Corps was preparing to set sail for the Crimea. Placed thus in difficulty, the King charged General Durando with the formation of a new cabinet; but the steps which he took led to nothing, so that on the 31st of May, 1855, Count Cavour was again definitely entrusted with the helm of the State. Then began the propaganda of Constitutionalism in right earnest. Cavour was regarded by the patriots of the whole Peninsula as the only possible man—the only hope of Italy. The Crimean war over, he accompanied King Victor to Paris and London, and in both places received ovations that shewed what was thought and expected of him. He took an active part in the Congress of Paris, and there brought the Italian question before Europe in an official form. His power and genius were now very generally acknowledged. Austria hated him as the enemy of her Italian rule, and the Papal See as the enemy of the political power of the Church. On the other hand, he profited by the reaction in favour of monarchical government which had followed on the Revolution and on the establishment of the Second Empire,—for this fortified him against the Republicans, and enabled him to give a monarchical direction to the anti-Austrian feeling of Italy. In this country he was especially popular, as the chief supporter of constitutional government on the Continent. The Paris Congress broke up, having heard from Cavour a good deal not easily to be forgot, but leaving everything unchanged as regarded Italy. He, however, was not the man to rest quiet under the disappointment. He had shewn that Sardinia could be of service to England and France united, and now he resolved to secure the aid of France against the Austrians in Italy.

When two such astute politicians as the Emperor Napoleon and Cavour are mixed up in a transaction, it must be hard to say which is the instrument and which the master. In 1858, the baths of Plombières were visited by the Emperor, and Cavour was his guest, and then it was that matrimonial and other engagements were entered into, which bound France and Sardinia to a common policy. On the 24th of January, 1859, the *Moniteur* announced that "the mutual interests of France and Sardinia have influenced the two sovereigns to draw more closely the bonds between them by means of a family alliance. For a year past negociations have been going on with a view to this, but on account of the princess's age, it was necessary to defer till now the moment of the nuptials." On the 23rd of January, General Niel, as Prince Napoleon's proxy, went through the ceremony of betrothal, and as early as the 30th, the marriage was solemnized with great pomp at Turin. On the 25th of March the Sardinian Premier arrived at Paris, at the invitation of the French Emperor, where he did not omit anything which might be necessary to secure the interests of his country, whether the ultimate decision in that influential quarter should be for peace or war with Austria. On the 12th of April, the Sardinian Chamber voted a credit of 803,115 francs for the fortifications of Alessandria, which Austria at least regarded as a menace. Eleven days afterwards, Count Buol's ultimatum was presented at Turin. On the 26th, the three days' grace allowed to Sardinia by Austria having expired, Count Cavour

rejected the ultimatum: wisely saying nothing of the "provocations" that had proceeded from Sardinia backed by France, he threw upon Austria the whole responsibility of the war. It was not, however, until the 29th that the Austrians actually crossed the Ticino, their movement having been arrested at the eleventh hour by a last unsuccessful attempt at negociation on the part of Lord Malmesbury. The brief campaign of seventy days witnessed the two sanguinary battles of Magenta and Solferino, but the peace of Villafranca disappointed Cavour's hopes, and he retired from office. He was soon recalled, and he then contrived, by the treaty of Zurich, to put a new reading on Villafranca. Lombardy, surrendered by Austria to France, was transferred to Sardinia, the Duchies and the Legations were "annexed," *à la Americaine*, and Savoy and Nice were "re-annexed to France," as the avowed price of the Emperor Napoleon's support in the formation of the Italian kingdom—or at least his armed neutrality. At the same time a mere soldier was, probably half unconsciously, working out the designs of the statesman. Garibaldi landed in Sicily, and soon drove out the Bourbons. His expedition was fitted out in the Sardinian ports, but all knowledge of it was officially denied. When, however, it succeeded almost beyond expectation, and King Francis was obliged to leave Naples, Cavour "accepted the situation," and came forward to appropriate the spoil. The reduction of Gaeta by the Sardinian forces, and the defeat of the Papal troops under De la Moriciere, caused Victor Emmanuel to be received as king, *de facto* at least, of all Italy, except Venice and a remnant of the Papal States. These exceptions, however, were quite enough to mar the whole design so far as Count Cavour himself was concerned, and he died with his great purpose unaccomplished. If the statements current respecting his habits are correct, it is only a wonder that he lived so long. He was of a full habit of body, and so neglectful of health that he made one inordinate and luxurious meal serve for the whole day, quietly assuring his physician that he "could not spare time for more." When he at last fell ill, he was treated according to the Sangrado method which still prevails in Italy, though abandoned in most other civilized countries, and was literally bled to death.

Of a man who has played so prominent a part in the affairs of Europe, and especially one who could at first wield the resources only of such a feeble state as Sardinia after the battle of Novara, there has been, as might be expected, a wide difference of opinion. Those who think only of what he accomplished, and are practical assertors of the maxim that "the end justifies the means," are loud in his praise, and seem to think the Italian cause "all but lost" with him. But there are others, who revolt from both his principles and his actions, and naturally look most at what he failed in doing; their view was thus strongly expressed by the "Dublin Morning News" of the day after his death:—

"What an awful warning must not the sudden blow which has prostrated Cavour be to the other principals and accessories in the sacrilegious robbery of God's Church! Far be it from us to presume to point out the hand of Divine vengeance in this unexpected visitation; but who can hear of the sudden death of a man who has played such a part, and who, to his very last hour, filled so large a space in the public mind, without a thrill of awe? The conscience of the Christian world will feel that such as this is no ordinary death, but one which should strike a salutary terror into the hearts of wicked men. Hardly a week ago the organs of the revolution were trumpeting forth the plans Cavour had in contemplation for completing the destruction of that sovereignty which has survived the storms and trials of a thousand years."

We would say, that the real history of the last twelve or fifteen years is too little known as yet to allow any very sound opinions to be formed as to the motives of the chief actors, and that it would be well to suspend our judgment, especially on a man cut off in the midst of his labours.

We will conclude with a pen-and-ink portrait of the deceased, from the "London Review:"—

"Cavour at the period of his last visit to England was about five-and-forty years

of age. He was of middle height, and of rather full habit, with short neck and florid complexion—one of those men with a plethora of blood, who are peculiarly liable to acute and inflammatory diseases..... Still Cavour, when he visited England, was in the prime of life, and the full vigour of health. If we may sketch the portrait of his outward man, as he so lately stood and moved among us, we would say that this was a man of ruddy complexion and sanguineous temperament. His brown hair inclined to auburn. He always wore spectacles, which to a great extent concealed the eyes and much of the expression of the face. His face was somewhat full. He wore no moustache (the King, his master, had enough for two), but a brown whisker continued under the chin, and even then becoming tinged with gray. His lips were not full, and were frequently compressed in a manner indicative not only of great firmness of purpose, but of the secretiveness which enabled him to cope with the French Emperor himself. When he smiled, however, and addressed those about him, it could be seen how conciliatory and persuasive the countryman of Machiavelli could be upon occasion."

PRINCE MICHAEL GORTSCHAKOFF.

May 30. At Warsaw, aged 65, Prince Michael Gortschakoff, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army of the South, and at the time of his death Governor of Poland.

He was the second son of Prince Alexander, one of Suwarrow's bravest Generals, and was born in 1795. He entered the Imperial army at an early age, but first came into notice as an officer of the Artillery of the Guard in the war with Turkey in 1828-29, during a part of which he was attached to the staff of General Krassowski. He here made his first acquaintance with the fortifications of Silistria, destined in after years to test the power of Russia to the utmost. Silistria fell, and Diebitsch, who had waited for the event, proceeded on his march to the Balkan. It was the duty of the corps to which Gortschakoff was attached to occupy the attention of the Ottoman army during the Marshal's advance. Gortschakoff was on the staff of the artillery, and remained with Krassowski's army corps until the campaign against Poland, when he served for a short time as chief of the staff to General Pahlen, at the same time commanding the collective artillery. Perhaps artillery has never performed a more terrible part than in the battle of Ostrolenka, where Gortschakoff had under his orders 70 guns. Ten times the Poles rushed forward to drive the Russian grenadiers into the Narew and storm the bridge, and every time Gortschakoff shattered their attacking columns with grape and canister shot. At Grochow he had, in the same campaign, previously rendered a similar service to his master; and at the last struggle for Polish independence—that of Warsaw,—his guns played an important, though less decisive part. During the Polish campaign he had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and upon the disgrace of Count Soll he was placed on the general staff of the active army. In 1843 he became a General of Artillery, and in 1846 was named Military Governor of Warsaw. He accompanied the Russians upon that mission of intervention which terminated the struggle for Hungarian independence, but achieved no new distinction on that occasion. In 1852 the Prince visited London to represent the Russian army at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, who had held the rank of a field-marshal in the Imperial service. In the summer of 1853, when the Emperor of Russia had resolved to take possession of the Danubian Principalities, Gortschakoff was appointed to the command of the army of occupation, at first numbering about 40,000 men, and arrived at Jassy on the 1st of July. The service was of the most ordinary kind until, in October, Omar Pacha sent him a polite note, inviting him to recross the Pruth, with the alternative of being attacked in his usurped position. The events which followed and the Crimean war are subjects of history into which we need not enter now. The recent events in Poland have again familiarized the public with Gortschakoff's name. Of his personal appearance a German gentleman who travelled in the Danubian Principalities in 1854, said:—"The Prince has a

tall, commanding figure, thin, but strong. His head and the upper part of his body incline forwards, but this appears to be more from the effect of custom than old age, for though 60 years of age, he is hale and healthy. His eyes, which in his stooping position frequently shoot over his spectacles, have a firm and scrutinizing look; his voice is deep but not sonorous, and his whole appearance impressed one with that decision and energy which peculiarly belong to a good military commander."—*Breslauer Zeitung.*

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR R. S. DUNDAS, K.C.B.

June 3. In New-street, Spring-gardens, aged 59, Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Saunders Dundas, K.C.B., senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty.

The deceased was the second son of Robert Saunders Dundas, second Viscount Melville, by Anne, daughter and co-heir of Richard Huck-Saunders, M.P., and brother of General Viscount Melville, and the Hon. Robert Dundas, Storekeeper-General of the Navy. He was born at Melville Castle, April 11, 1802.

On leaving Harrow School, at the age of thirteen, he entered the Royal Naval College, and in June, 1817, first went afloat as a volunteer on board the "Ganymede," 26 guns, Captain the Hon. Robert Cavendish Spencer, with whom in that ship, and the "Owen Glendower," 42, he served as midshipman on the Mediterranean and South American stations. After a considerable course of active service he became a Lord of the Admiralty in 1854, and in February, 1855, he was selected as Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic fleet, in the room of the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier. In 1857 he resumed his seat at the Admiralty Board, Whitehall, and continued attached to that department until his death. In 1841 he was created Companion of the Order of the Bath for his services in China, and in 1856 was nominated a Knight Commander of that order of knighthood, after the close of the Russian war; he also was a grand officer of the Legion of Honour, and had received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford.

His death occurred under painfully sudden circumstances. He had attended Divine service, as usual, at St. Matthew's Chapel, Spring-gardens, apparently in excellent health, on the Sunday, and on the next morning descended to breakfast at his usual hour. He soon after complained of illness, and left the room to lie down; finding no relief, medical aid was called in, but had only been a short time in attendance when the Admiral expired. The cause of death was disease of the heart. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, June 18, 1821; Commander, June 23, 1823; Captain, July 17, 1824; Rear-Admiral, July 4, 1853; and Vice-Admiral, February 24, 1858.

THE BARON DE FORRESTER.

May 12. Drowned in the river Douro, by the upsetting of a boat, aged 51, Joseph James Forrester, Esq., Baron de Forrester, &c., &c.

Mr. Forrester had passed a considerable portion of his life as a merchant in Portugal. In the years 1844 and 1845 he took a very active part in endeavouring to expose the abuses of the wine trade in that country, and published several pamphlets on the subject, of one of which, entitled "A Word or Two on Port Wine," there were many editions. He also published in 1844 an essay on the most approved mode of making olive oil.

He had previously undertaken a very complete and laborious survey of the river Douro, with a view to the improvement of its navigation. This task had occupied his attention for more than twelve years. In 1843 his map was engraved in this country. It is entitled "The Portuguese Douro, with so much of the river as can be made navigable in Spain:" and is an engraving 10 ft. in length by 2 ft. 2 in. in breadth. It embraces an exact representation of the river Douro from above Vilvestre in Spain, to St. João da Foz, (the mouth of the river,) on a scale of 4¼ in. to the Portuguese league. The adjacent country, to the extent of a quarter of a league on either bank, is minutely delineated, as well as every feature and characteristic of the river itself. In acknowledgment of this service Mr. Forrester received the

warmest expressions of approbation from the Municipal Chamber of Oporto, the Agricultural Society of the Douro, and other municipal and public bodies. His surveys were adopted by the Portuguese Government as national works, and reprinted in England by order of the House of Commons. He was elected a member of the Royal Academies of Lisbon and Oporto, of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin, and of the Royal Geographical Societies of Berlin, Paris, and London. He was decorated with the stars of Knight Commander of the orders of Christ and Isabela la Catolica, and with the crosses of Chevalier of the orders of Nossa Senhora de Conceição de Villa Vicoça, and of Carlos III. He received from Charles Albert, the King of Sardinia, a peculiar mark of personal regard, for that magnanimous sovereign placed upon the breast of the Baron Forrester the identical cross of the order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus which his Majesty had worn throughout his campaigns, as Grand Master of that order. He was further honoured by the present King of Italy by election into the corps of Equestrian Knights of St. Maurice; and he received from their Imperial Majesties of Russia, Austria, and France, and from his Holiness the Pope, their gold medals of the first class awarded to learned foreigners.

The Great Exhibition of 1851 suggested to Benjamin Oliveira, Esq., F.R.S., late M.P. for Maidstone, to offer a prize of £50 for an essay on Portugal, particularly in connexion with manufactures, wine, and other produce, railroads, and free trade. The appeal was answered by four candidates, one of whom was a native of Portugal, and the other three Englishmen; and in April, 1853, the premium was awarded to Mr. Forrester. This essay was immediately after published, accompanied by the evidence given by the author before a select committee of the House of Commons on the wine duties, which sat in May, 1852; and it formed an octavo volume, full of very valuable statistics on the resources and commerce of Portugal. A second edition was printed in 1854.

Mr. Forrester has since published some pamphlets on the Oidion, or Vine Disease; and he had prepared for the press a project for the improvement of the navigation of the river Douro, with a view to the saving of human life, and facilitating the conveyance of the agricultural produce of the rich but insulated provinces of Leon and Castile to Oporto, in order to supply the European market with grain and other necessaries.

It is a sad and very remarkable close to the life of this ardent and energetic man that he should at last have fallen a victim to the floods of that river for which he had done so much, and which he had so zealously laboured to improve. He was coming down the river, when on passing a rapid named the Ponto do Cachão, the boat was carried against a rock, its side stove in, and it immediately sank. A man-servant clung to Mr. Forrester, and they went down together. One woman-servant was also lost, but the remainder of the party, consisting of three gentlemen and two ladies, were saved. Mr. Forrester's body has not since been recovered.

His death caused a profound sensation both at Lisbon and Oporto, and all the vessels in port lowered their flags half-mast high, on receiving the distressing intelligence.

Mr. Forrester was raised to the rank of Baron by the late Queen of Portugal. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, May 1, 1856. He had been for some years a widower, but has left six children. There is an excellent portrait of the Baron, a large private print in lithography, by Baugniet of London, 1848.

Vice-Admiral Moorsom.

May 26. In Montagu-place, Russell-square, aged 68, Vice-Admiral Constantine Richard Moorsom.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Admiral Sir Robert Moorsom, K.C.B. (who died in 1835), formerly Commander-in-Chief at Chatham, by Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Scarth, Esq., of Stakesby, near Whitby, Yorkshire, and was born on the 22nd of September, 1792. He was educated at the Royal Naval College, where

he distinguished himself by gaining the first medal. He served at the siege of Cadiz as signal mate, in the "Revenge," 74, under the late Sir C. Paget and Commodore Sir H. Hotham. He afterwards held the post of Lieutenant in the "St. Alban's," 64, and the "Superb," 74, in the blockade of New London, Long Island Sound, and New York; and became Commander in 1814. He commanded the "Fury" in the attack on Algiers in 1816, in which that vessel threw more shells than any other of the vessels engaged. This result was attained by arrangements which were afterwards adopted in bomb-ships, by order of the Admiralty. In the "Prometheus" he was in the exercising squadron, under the late Sir B. Hallowell, and in the "Ariadne" he had the "Race-horse" and the "Helicon" under his orders for experiments in the Channel for some months. After having been senior officer at the Mauritius and dependencies, he succeeded to the command of the "Andromache" and of the Cape of Good Hope squadron on the death of Commodore Nourse. He had not been afloat for many years, but he became Rear-Admiral in 1851, and Vice-Admiral in 1857. He led a very active life of late years in connexion with railways, and at the time of his death he was chairman of the London and North-Western line. He presided at a Wharncliffe meeting on the 18th of May, and then appeared in excellent health. The cause of his death, it is said, was an operation rendered necessary in consequence of a wound he received in the arm many years before. As resident director of the Chester and Holyhead Railway he had four steam-packets under his direction at a time when the attention of the Government and the public generally was closely directed to the improvement of steam navigation and the substitution of steam for sailing ships. His duties in this office led him particularly to consider this question, and to address to the British Association two papers, the effect of which was that the Steamship Performance Committee, of which he was the chairman, was appointed. Much of Admiral Moorsom's leisure was given to the study and exposition of practical naval science, and he was the author of several treatises on naval tactics. He married, in 1822, Mary, daughter of Jacob Made, Esq., of Silaby-hall, co. Durham, by whom he had issue five sons and three daughters.

MISS CURRER.

April 28. At Eshton-hall, near Skipton-on-Craven, aged 76, Miss Mary Frances Richardson Currer.

This lady was descended in the male line from the family of Richardson, of Bierley in Craven; and through her great-grandmother, the wife of Richard Richardson, M.D., was the representative of the ancient family of Currer, of Kildwick, in the same district of Yorkshire. Her father, the Rev. Henry Richardson, M.A., Rector of Thornton-in-Craven, had married, in 1783, Margaret Clive, only daughter of Matthew Wilson, Esq., of Eshton, by Frances, daughter of Richard Clive, Esq., of Stych, in Shropshire; and in June, 1784, on the death of his uncle, John Richardson Currer, Esq., unmarried, had succeeded to the Kildwick estates, and taken the additional name of Currer; but his premature death ensued in November of the same year, when he left an only and infant child, the lady now deceased, born at Eshton-hall on March 3, 1785.

It is remarked by Mr. Nichols, in his "Literary Illustrations of the Eighteenth Century," after giving some account of her learned ancestors, that Miss Currer inherited all the taste of the Richardson family, "having collected a very large and valuable library, and also possessing a fine collection of prints, shells, and fossils, in addition to what were collected by her great-grandfather and great-uncle."

In 1820 she printed, privately, (40 copies only of) a Catalogue of her library, which was compiled by Mr. Robert Triphook, bookseller, of London; and, in 1833, an entirely new one was made by Mr. C. J. Stewart, bookseller, of London, and one hundred copies printed. The latter is illustrated with four beautiful local views by F. Mackenzie, from sketches by Mr.

Stewart. Of these, the two interiors of the Library and Drawing-room were transferred to the "Literary Reminiscences" of the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, D.D. (1836), where we find the following remarks:—

"Miss Currer is not a collector at the caprice of a day. From earliest youth her passion for reading and amassing books has been extreme; and fortunately her means enable her to gratify this passion to an extent of placing her at the head of all female collectors in Europe. In fact, as I have often remarked, this lady is a sort of modern Christina of the North. But she has been fortunate in building a superstructure upon a broad and splendid foundation. The Bierley Library, descending with the property of her great-grandfather Dr. Richardson, has enabled her to erect one of such splendour and extent as to fill two rooms, whose united lengths (besides a bay window in each room of fourteen feet by twelve) are seventy-six feet by twenty-four feet in width, and sixteen in height. The first of these rooms, of forty feet, is the library, properly so called; the second is the drawing-room, but equally devoted to books as the first. A third room, on a smaller scale, but to be fitted up with furniture equally bibliomaniacal, is in contemplation, to which a conservatory is to be attached."

The mansion was partially rebuilt in 1825, that portion containing the library being new.

The collection was thus characterized in the Advertisement prefixed to the Catalogue:—

"The Library has been collected solely with a view to utility; yet in those works usually considered ornamental and curious, it possesses specimens of no common occurrence. In the Natural Sciences, Topography, Antiquity, and History, it is more particularly rich; and the Manuscripts, although not numerous, are interesting and valuable. [Amongst them is the Correspondence of Lord Dacre, Warden of the West and Middle Marches, from June, 1523, to August, 1524.] The books, individually, are in the finest condition, and not a few of them in the richest and most tasteful bindings."

The number of volumes was estimated as fifteen thousand by Dr. Dibdin, and at twenty thousand in Burke's "Seats of Great Britain," 1852.

In 1835 Miss Richardson Currer was also at the expense of producing another volume, being "Extracts from the Literary and Scientific Correspondence of Richard Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., of Bierley, Yorkshire," 8vo. This was edited by the late Mr. Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth; being a selection of about one-eighth part of the correspondence, chiefly on botanical subjects, (and filling twelve folio volumes of manuscript,) of Dr. Richardson, Miss Currer's great-grandfather. Of this privately printed work the number was 250.

Miss Currer was an intimate friend of the great bibliomaniac Richard Heber, who filled many houses with his books. It was even rumoured that they might become united by a tie more permanent than that of kindred pursuits in literature. This, however, is now a tale of times gone by, and Heber's treasures are long since dispersed. It is believed that Miss Currer intended her library to remain as an heir-loom at Eshton-hall, which, having been the property of her mother, is now owned by her half-brother Matthew Wilson, Esq.

The surname of Currer was assumed in 1801 by the Rev. Danson Richardson Roundell, M.A., the cousin-german of Miss Currer, being the third son of the Rev. William Roundell, of Gledstone, Yorkshire, by Mary Richardson, sister to the Rev. Henry Richardson, the father of the lady now deceased. He married, in 1815, Hannah, elder daughter of Sir William Foulis, Bart., and has a numerous family.

Rev. John Stevens Henslow, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

May 16. At his residence, the Rectory-house, Hitcham, Suffolk, aged 65, the Rev. John Stevens Henslow, M.A., F.S.A., &c.

This distinguished naturalist and excellent man was the son of a solicitor at Rochester, and grandson of Sir John Henslow, sometime Master of the Dock-yard at Chatham. He was born Feb. 6, 1796; and was educated at the Free Grammar-school, Rochester, and St. John's College, Cambridge. He graduated as a Wrangler in 1818, and became M.A. in 1821. In 1819 he took a geological tour in the Isle of Wight with Professor Sedgwick, during which the idea of founding

the Cambridge Philosophical Society originated between them. It was carried into execution soon after their return to Cambridge in the autumn of that year. In 1822 he was elected Professor of Mineralogy at Cambridge, which caused much litigation in the University, not concerning him personally, but relative to the mode of election. (See Cooper's Ann. of Camb., iv. 536.) In 1823 he married Harriet, daughter of the Rev. George Jenyns, of Bottisham-hall, Cambridgeshire. In 1824 he was ordained deacon and priest.

On the death of Professor T. Martyn, a difficulty again arose relative to the right of appointing his successor as Professor of Botany, which was terminated by the Crown making it a patent office in favour of Mr. Henslow, and endowing it with a nominal stipend of £200. This appointment took place in 1827.

The Professor took much interest in the contested elections for the town of Cambridge as long as he resided there, and he supported the Liberal party.

Having previously held successively the perpetual curacy of St. Mary the Less, at Cambridge, and the Rectory of Cholsey, Berkshire, he was presented in 1837 to the excellent Crown living of Hitcham, Suffolk, where he settled permanently in 1839. He was not a party man in Church matters, but endeavoured, with eminent success, to improve a very neglected place, so that Hitcham is now known as a model parish. He established an excellent school, after paying fully half the expense himself, and soon introduced botany into it as an extra and optional study, which was quickly taken up with enthusiasm by many of the girls, who have much benefited thereby. He commenced a system of allotment, which, although much opposed at first by the farmers, has tended greatly to improve the character of the labourers. His rules for allotments are excellent, and are now adopted in many other parishes. He established various clubs, by which the poor people are enabled to assist themselves, and avoid the degradation of parish relief or application for private charity, in many cases where previously they had no other resource. Also he formed a cricket-club, and introduced other athletic games among the younger men. He was in the habit of taking one or more excursions with his poorer parishioners in each summer, the expense being defrayed chiefly by a small weekly payment made by them in advance. They thus visited Ipswich, Cambridge, Norwich, and even London, being conducted by the Professor, and visiting such things as he thought might interest and instruct them. But the Horticultural Society established for his parish is perhaps more generally known than any of the above-mentioned plans. It has long held two meetings yearly on the Rectory lawn, with eminent success. At these shows the Professor usually exhibited a collection of interesting scientific and economic objects, and described some of them in short lucid addresses, which he denominated lecturets.

He was one of the most active promoters, and for many years the President, of the Ipswich Museum.

The Professor's published works are not very numerous, and some of them are pamphlets of only local and temporary interest. The following may be mentioned:—"A Geological Description of Anglesea" (Camb. Philos. Trans., vol. i.), is the foundation of our knowledge of the structure of that island. "The Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany," is one of the clearest and most philosophical treatises that we possess upon the elements of that science. Two editions of "A Catalogue of British Plants," in which the flora of Cambridgeshire is indicated. "An Account of Roman Antiquities found at Rougham," in Norfolk; a rare and interesting pamphlet. Essays on the "Diseases of Wheat," (R. Agr. Soc. Journ., vol. ii. and iii.) "A Dictionary of Botanical Terms." He also took an active part in Maund's "Botanist," and in the "Flora of Suffolk," recently published in conjunction with Mr. Edmund Skepper, of Bury St. Edmund's.

In conclusion, he was an attractive and popular lecturer, a successful teacher of science, an admirable parochial minister, a kind-hearted and generous man, and an earnest practical Christian.

MAJOR CHARLES NASMYTH.

June 2. At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, aged 35, Charles Nasmyth, Major Unattached, and eldest son of Robert Nasmyth, F.R.C.S., Edinburgh.

The deceased was born in 1826, and received an education to fit him for the Indian service.

"In 1843 he was nominated a cadet of the H.E.I.C.S.'s seminary at Addiscombe, and in 1845 passed an examination, and was appointed direct to the Bombay Artillery. Having lost his health by service in Guzerat, he was sent, in 1853, to England on sick-certificate, whence he was recommended to take change of air in the Mediterranean. After a short stay at Malta he proceeded to Constantinople, and thence to Omar Pasha's camp at Shumla. From Shumla he visited the Dobrudscha, after it was vacated by the Turks, supplying information to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe regarding the state of the country. Having reached Silistria in the month of May, ere yet the siege had commenced, he made his services available to the garrison; and for doing so he received the approbation of both the English and Turkish Governments,—the latter accompanied by medals for the campaign of the Danube, siege of Silistria, and the Order of the Medjidie. The hardships, privations, and anxieties of that period again shattered his health, and he was for some time afterwards laid aside at Constantinople, having lost all his personal property.

"In 1854 he was transferred from the East India Company's Service to the Royal Army, with which he served in the Crimea, and obtained the medal, with clasps, for Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol.

"From the Crimea he was invalided on account of bad health, and returned to England.

"He was then appointed to the Kilkenny district as an Assistant-Adjutant-General; afterwards as Brigade-Major at the Curragh; and later, Brigade-Major and Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General in Dublin. At the Curragh his health, however, had been further damaged, and, not rallying in Dublin, he was transferred to Australia; but disease had taken too strong a hold on him, and he was invalided home in the end of 1859, when he reached Pau, in the south of France, where he remained until his death. It will be in the recollection of our readers that the freedom of this city [Edinburgh] was in the most flattering manner—after his gallant and successful defence of Silistria—conferred upon Major Nasmyth, and all must lament the early removal of one whose professional skill and personal gallantry effected so early and important successes in the Turkish campaign.

"It will be a consolation to his friends to know that he faced the last enemy with the same composure and courage which distinguished his whole career, and with the resignation becoming a Christian."—*Edinburgh Courant.*

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 15. At Grahamstown, South Africa, the Rev. *John Hearyside*, for many years Colonial Chaplain. Mr. Heavyside was a native of Finsthwaite, near Ulverston, and the "Ulverston Advertiser" thus notices his decease:—"He was a man of superior talents, and of a highly cultivated mind. During the course of his active and eventful life, he had opportunities of becoming acquainted with some of the most eminent men in literature in Scotland and Germany, where he was for some time a resident. For the last thirty years of his life he has been Colonial Chaplain of Grahamstown; from the proximity of that city to the Kaffir frontier, he became conversant with all the scenes of warfare in that distracted part of the Cape colony, in consequence of the Kaffir inroads. In 1852 he was obliged to visit England from ill health. On his return to the scene of his labours, the vessel in which he sailed was wrecked at the entrance of Algoa Bay; but after two days and two nights of anxious suspense, he and his daughter were most providentially rescued, by another vessel. Mr. Heavyside had recently, after his health began to fail, obtained leave of absence, with a view, probably, of revisiting his native land, which had previously proved so beneficial; but, before this could be accomplished, his active and useful life was brought to a close, amidst the deep regret of those among whom he so long and faithfully laboured."

April 30. At New York, aged 70, the Right Rev. *Benjamin Treadwell Onderdonk*, D.D., Protestant Bishop of that city. He was of an old Dutch family, and was born at New York in 1791. At an early age he was sent to Columbia College, where he graduated with some distinction, and went through a thorough course of ecclesiastical studies. In the year 1813 he was duly ordained a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was almost immediately after appointed assistant minister of Trinity Church, of which Dr. Berrian then was and still continues to be the rector. During his connection with Trinity Dr. Onderdonk's career was of the brightest character. As a man he was universally beloved, and as a preacher his reputation was second to none. He became in a short time

a man of such prominence that, the post of Secretary to the Diocesan Convention becoming vacant, he was advanced to fill that office; and when the demise of Dr. Hobart occurred in 1830, Dr. Onderdonk was duly consecrated Bishop of New York in St. John's Chapel. Through the agency of his numerous friends, the income of his diocese was greatly increased, and he gave up his connection with Trinity Church. The diocese was divided, Dr. Onderdonk retaining the eastern section. About fourteen years after his consecration, in 1844 (we believe), a circumstance occurred which cast a cloud over his character. A charge of indiscretion in conduct was preferred against him, which resulted in his being indefinitely suspended from episcopal functions by command of the House of Bishops. The suspension took place on Jan. 3, 1845, but Bishop Onderdonk never made what can be called a confession, and a strong feeling was manifested in his favour by warm friends, who regarded him as a persecuted man. The Diocesan Convention, held in New York two years ago, adopted a petition to the General Convention of the United States, asking that Bishop Onderdonk be fully restored to functions. The petition was not successful, although the lower house passed it by a large vote. The immediate cause of his death was cardiac dropsy, from which he had long suffered, but the fatal issue is believed to have been hastened by the mental excitement caused by the refusal of the petition. —*American paper.*

May 16. Aged 59, the Rev. *Richard Foley*, Rector of North Cadbury, Somerset.

May 22. At Surbiton, Surrey, the Rev. *Terence Livingstone*, Rector of Bigbury, Devon.

At his residence, Nycolls Nymett, near Bow, North Devon, aged 80, the Rev. *H. A. Hughes*, M.A.

Aged 66, the Rev. *John Preston Reynolds*, Rector of Necton, in Norfolk.

At Priest-house, Donnybrook, near Dublin, aged 68, the Rev. *H. Hunt*, Rector of Virginia, co. Cavan, Ireland, and Vicar-General of the diocese of Elphin, co. Roscommon.

May 28. The Ven. *James William Forster*, LL.D., Treasurer and Vicar-Gen. of Limerick, Archdeacon of Aghadoe, and Rector of Aghadoe and Tankardstown, Killarney.

May 29. At Titsey Rectory, Surrey, aged 64, the Hon. and Rev. *George Brodrick*. He was born April 23, 1797, and was the second son of the Hon. and Most Rev. Charles Brodrick, D.D., Archbishop of Cashell, by Mary, dau. of the Right Rev. Richard Woodward, D.D., Bishop of Cloyne. On the death of his cousin, the fifth Viscount Midleton, in 1848, his elder brother Charles became Viscount, and at the same time the deceased and his brothers and sisters were raised to the rank of a Viscount's sons and daughters by a royal warrant. The rev. gentleman died unmarried, and is now succeeded as heir presumptive to Viscount Midleton by his next brother, the Hon. and Rev. W. J. Brodrick, M.A., Canon of Wells, who has a large family.

May 31. At Bath, aged 50, the Hon. and Rev. *Frederick Smyth Monckton*.

Suddenly, aged 32, the Rev. *C. J. A. Clarkson*, M.A., Incumbent of Kirkby Ravensworth, near Richmond, Yorkshire. He had retired to rest the preceding evening in his usual state of health. The deceased was formerly Curate of St. Leonard's, Malton, where he married; Mrs. Clarkson, with her infant, was visiting her relatives at Malton at the time of his decease.

June 1. At Hunsdon Rectory, Herts, aged 46, the Rev. *R. W. Thackeray*.

At Hastings, after three days' illness, aged 73, the Rev. *James Frederick Lateward*, Rector of Perrivale, Middlesex.

June 2. At the Rectory, Copford, Essex, aged 62, the Rev. *Kennett Champain Bayley*, second son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Bayley, bart.

June 7. At the Parsonage, aged 84, the Rev. *Patrick Brontë*, Incumbent of Haworth, near Bradford. He was the father of Charlotte, Anne, and Emily Jane Brontë, the authoresses originally well-known as Currer, Acton, and Ellis Bell. Mr. Brontë was born in the parish of Ahellerergh, co. Down, Ireland, on March 17, 1777. His father was a farmer, and had a large family, remarkable, it is said, for physical strength and personal beauty. Struck by the early intellectual aptitude of young Patrick, Mr. Tighe, the Rector of Drumgooland, sent him to England to be liberally educated. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, and having graduated, he was ordained, and appointed to a curacy in Essex. Early in the present century he was appointed to the incumbency of Hartishead-cum-Clifton, in the parish of Halifax. He was, while there, married to Miss Maria Bramwell, of Penzance. He removed, about 1814, with his wife and two children, to Thornton, near Bradford, having been appointed to the curacy there. While at Thornton, his children, Charlotte, Patrick Bramwell, Emily Jane, and Anne, were born. In 1820 he was appointed by the Vicar of Bradford to the incumbency of Haworth. Mr. Brontë was himself an author, having at different periods written and published two small volumes of poems, chiefly on homely and rural subjects, and two prose compositions, one a tale of Irish life, and the other a pleasing little narrative, entitled "The Cottage in the Wood; or, The Art of becoming Rich and Happy."

June 8. At Kensington, aged 30, the Rev. *Jas. Skerrett Baird*.

June 9. At Shroton, the Rev. *G. A. Seymer*.

June 11. At the Vicarage, Streatley, Berkshire, aged 51, the Rev. *James Robert Burgess*.

In London, aged 53, the Rev. *Lawrence Ottley*, M.A., Rector of Richmond, Yorkshire, and Canon of Ripon Cathedral.

June 13. At Bowdon, Cheshire, aged 69, the Rev. *Benjamin Powell*, J.P. for Lancashire, for 38 years Incumbent of St. George's, Wigan.

June 14. Aged 66, the Rev. *William Glaister*, M.A., Rector of Beckley, Sussex, sometime Fellow and Tutor of University College, Oxford.

At Abbots Morton, after an illness of 24 hours, aged 66, the Rev. *Thomas Walker*, M.A., (Univ.

Coll., Oxon), Prebendary of the Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton, and Rector of Abbots Morton, Worcestershire.

At the Rectory, Nympsfield, Gloucestershire, aged 57, the Rev. *Charles Thorp*, Rector of Nympsfield.

June 15. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 43, the Rev. *John Lyon*, Incumbent of Bardsea.

June 18. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 44, the Rev. *Broome Lake Witts*, Incumbent of Hersham, Walton-on-Thames.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

March 3. Of dysentery, on board H.M.S. "Punjaub," returning from India, aged 25, Lieut. Henry John Dowell, son of the Rev. S. Dowell, of Gosfield, Essex.

March 15. At Newcastle, New South Wales, John Thomas Baker, esq., J.P., son of the late Robert Baker, esq., Town Clerk of Newbury.

March 17. At Waitara, New Zealand, in an engagement with the enemy, aged 22, Edmund Charles Macnaghten, R.A., youngest son of Sir Edmund Macnaghten, bart., co. Antrim.

April 10. At his residence, Upton-house, Australind, Western Australia, aged 73, Marshall Waller Clifton, esq., F.R.S., late Secretary to the Commissioners for Victualling H.M.'s Navy.

April 11. At St. Paul de Loanda, West Coast of Africa, aged 35, John William Brown, esq., H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, eldest son of the late John Brown, esq., of Gloucester-place, Portman-sq.

April 15. At Brazil, Francis John de Quincey, esq., M.D., eldest surviving son of the late Thos. de Quincey.

At Ootacamund, Lieut.-Col. Francis Russell, 3rd N.I.

April 19. At Fort William, Calcutta, aged 21, Elly, wife of Lieut.-Col. J. B. Dennis, R.A.

April 22. At Umballah, aged 32, Major John Atkinson, 89th Regt., youngest son of the late Adam Atkinson, esq., of Lorbottle, Northumberland.

On his journey from Pallamcottah to the Neilgherries, Alexander Fraser Tytler, esq., Lieut. 17th Regt. Madras Native Infantry, eldest son of the late Patrick Fraser Tytler, esq.

May 1. At Calcutta, aged 31, Capt. Arthur William Garnett, of H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, youngest son of Wm. Garnett, esq., of Thurloe-square, Brompton.

May 5. At Fort William, Calcutta, of cholera, Oliver Ormerod, esq., H.M.'s 75th Regt., eldest son of the Rev. Oliver Ormerod, Rector of Presteign.

May 7. At Madras, aged 44, William Edward Cochrane, esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

At Bathurst, River Gambia, Africa, from a fall from his horse, Lieut.-Col. Finden.

At Canea, Isle of Candia, aged 22, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Barkly Reid, Lieut. in H.M.S. "James Watt," eldest son of William Reid, esq., of the Node, Herts.

May 9. At Fairfield, co. Dublin, aged 60, Charles Roper, esq. He was the eldest son of Wm. Roper, esq. (third son of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Henry Roper, Rector of Clownes, co. Monaghan), by Elizabeth, dau. of R. Fish, esq., and elder brother of Sir Henry Roper, knt., late Chief Justice of Bombay, and represented a younger branch of the family of Lord Teynham, being great-grandson of the eighth Baron. The deceased was married, and has left issue.

May 12. At Coonoor, Neilgherries, Mary, eldest dau. of Sir William Denison, K.C.B., Governor of Madras.

May 15. At Clifford's-inn, aged 99, Honor, widow of the late George Dyer, esq., the historian of the University of Cambridge, whom she survived twenty years.

At St. George's, Bermuda, aged 21, Jeannie, wife of C. T. Abbott, esq., surgeon 39th Regt.

May 18. At Haylands, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 66, Campbell Lock, esq., Capt. R.N.

May 19. At Elie, Fifeshire, aged 72, Jane Rankin, widow of the late Hinton Spalding, esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin., and Custos Rotulorum of St. Andrew's, Jamaica.

At Broadfield-house, Cumberland, aged 69, George Henry Hewitt-Oliphant, esq., of that place. According to the "County Families," he was the only son of the late George Hewitt, esq., by Mary, dau. of John Robinson, esq., of Longburgh, and grand-dau. and heir of William Hodgson, esq., Laird of Fauld, N.B.; he was born in 1792, and took the additional name and arms of Oliphant on succeeding in 1843 to the estates of his cousin, Henry Oliphant, esq. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for Cumberland, and discharged the office of High Sheriff of that county in 1852. By his wife, Sarah, dau. of the late Robert Ferguson, esq., of Harker-lodge, Cumberland, he has left issue. He is succeeded by his son, George Henry Hewitt-Oliphant, esq., B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and barrister-at-law, who was born in 1817. The deceased represented a branch of the house of Hewitt, which is ennobled in the person of Viscount Lifford.—*London Review.*

At Athens, Eliza, Countess Salamos, eldest dau. of the late Sir George Tuite, bart., of Westmeath, Ireland.

May 20. Suddenly, at Dingwall, N.B., aged 41, the Hon. Chas. Arthur James George Annesley. He was born April 27, 1820, and was the second but eldest surviving son of Arthur, present and 10th Viscount Valentia, in the peerage of Ireland, by Eleanor, dau. of Henry O'Brien, esq., of Blatherwyck-park, Northamptonshire.—*London Review.*

May 21. At Cranborne-lodge, Dorset, aged 88, Mrs. E. Douglas, dau. of the late John Douglas, D.D., Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

At Heavitree, near Exeter, Margaret, wife of Major-Gen. P. Faddy, R.A.

At Eaton-hall, Congleton, aged 67, Gibbs Crawfurd Antrobus, esq. He was the second son of the late John Antrobus, esq., by Anne, dau. of Gibbs Crawfurd, esq. (some time M.P. for the since disfranchised constituency

of Queenborough), and younger brother of Sir Edmund Antrobus, bart., of Amesbury Abbey, Wilts, and Lower Cheam, near Epsom, Surrey. He was born in 1793, and educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1821. The deceased gentleman, who represented Aldborough and Plympton between 1818 and 1830, was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for Cheshire, of which county he served as High Sheriff in 1834. He married, first, in 1827, Jane, dau. of the late Sir Coutts Trotter, bart., who died in 1829; and secondly, in 1832, Charlotte, dau. of Sir E. Crofton, bart., but was again left a widower in 1839. Mr. Antrobus is succeeded by his son by his first marriage, Mr. John Coutts Antrobus, who was born in 1829, and married, in 1855, Fanny, second dau. of C. Swetenham, esq., of Somerford Booths. —*London Review.*

At Hampstead, aged 82, Laura, widow of Mr. Searles Wade, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, and last surviving dau. of the Rev. Thomas Carthew, of Woodbridge Abbey.

At Bexwell Rectory, Norfolk, aged 68, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Edward John Howman, Rector of Bexwell.

Mrs. Fountayne-Wilson (mentioned at p. 710 of vol. ccx.) was the third dau. of George Osbaldeston, esq., of Hutton Bushel, and was born in 1784. She married, about the year 1803, the late Richard Fountayne-Wilson, esq., of Melton-park, near Doncaster, High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1807, and some time representative of that county in Parliament, whose mother was the only surviving dau. and heiress of the Very Rev. Dr. Fountayne, Dean of York, by his second wife, Anne, only dau. of Charles Montagu, esq., of Papplewick, which name has been assumed by her elder son, the present Andrew Montagu, esq., of Melton-park.—*London Review.*

May 22. Suddenly, at Edinburgh, Wm. Marshall, esq., Danish Consul-General for Scotland.

At Fermoy, co. Cork, Frances Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Arundel Hill, A.M., Rector, and dau. of E. F. Stratton Reader, banker, of Sandwich, Kent.

At Cheltenham, aged 58, Mary, relict of John Long, esq., of Bayton-house, Wilts.

In Dublin, Anna Maria, widow of Francis Drew, esq., of Mocollup Castle, Deputy-Lieut. co. Waterford.

May 23. In Dublin, aged 56, Col. W. Gawtin.

At Great Malvern, aged 83, Harriet, widow of Dr. Alexander Kennedy, formerly Superintending-Surgeon, Hydrabad Subsidiary Force, Madras Army.

At Dover, aged 76, Henry Urmston Thomson, esq, M.D.

May 24. In Southwick-cresc., aged 87, Mary Susanna Michel, widow of the Rev. Geo. Edward Cox, Rector of Hinxworth, Herts.

In Hampstead-road, aged 72, Sarah Cordelia, wife of the Rev. Arnold William White.

At Silver-hill, Torquay, Alexander Robert Sutherland, M.D., F.R.S.

May 25. At his residence, Roche-house, Rochdale, aged 61, George Ashworth, esq., J.P.

At St. Edmund's Rectory, Salisbury, aged 42, Eliza, wife of the Rev. T. H. Tooke.

At Church-house, Udimore, aged 76, Mr. Thos. Wickham, formerly of Stone-Crouch and Ashburnham, for fifty-six years one of Her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard.

At Dalquharran, Ayrshire, aged 79, Mary Butler, for sixty years a faithful servant and friend in the family of the late Sir Sam. Romilly.

May 26. In Montagu-pl., Russell-sq., aged 68, Vice-Adm. Constantine Richard Moorsom. See OBITUARY.

At Great Yarmouth, Charlotte Frances, dau. of the late Rev. J. F. Browne Bohun, Rector of Debden, Suffolk.

At Brighton, aged 71, James T. T. Dixon, esq., Commander R.N.

At Bathwick, aged 50, Miss Harriett Barry, dau. of the late Rev. Gains Barry, Rector of Little Sodbury, Gloucestershire, and for upwards of forty years officiating minister of Walcot St. Swithin, Bath.

At Clifton, Mary Eleanor, wife of Major W. P. Richards, Royal Artillery.

At Dunachton, Inverness-shire, after a brief illness, The Mackintosh. "Though he had considerably passed the allotted span, none who had recently seen him out could have anticipated that death was so near. He took a great interest in the Volunteer movement, and was a liberal contributor to the funds of the Lochaber, Merchants', and Clachnacuddin Rifles. The late Mackintosh was born in British North America, where the family have considerable property, and was partly educated at the Royal Academy of Inverness. During the American war of 1812 he encountered severe losses at the hands of the Americans. He was an excellent landlord, a good countryman, estimable in family and social relations, and a Mackintosh to the backbone. Whilst so many of the ancient families in the county have gone down and sunk, leaving of land perhaps only a burying-ground, the Mackintoshes have been adding to their possessions. The Mackintosh was twice married. By his second wife, a daughter of the late Macleod of Dalvey, he leaves several children. The eldest son, Alexander Eneas, now in his sixteenth year, who succeeds to the extensive estates in the parishes of Inverness, Dores, Croy, Daviot, Moy, Alvie, Kingussie, Laggan, and Kilmonivaig, as twenty-ninth of Mackintosh and twenty-fourth Captain of Clan Chattan, is a youth of great promise, receiving his education in France. The burying-place of the family is in the ancient chapel attached to the church of Petty, and the funeral took place on Monday the 3rd of June." *Inverness Advertiser.*

May 27. At Exmouth, Devon, the Hon. Mrs. Wellington, second dau. of George, 13th Viscount Hereford.

At the Vicarage, Harriette, wife of the Rev. F. Bryans, Vicar of Backford.

At Canterbury, Susan, dau. of the late Henry Godfrey Faussett, esq., of Heppington, Kent.

At his residence, Malta, aged 53, Edward Knatchbull Hughes Hallett, esq., Commander

R.N. Commander Hallett was promoted in 1841 to the rank he held at the time of his demise. He commanded the boats of the "Bellerophon" at Djebail and Sidon, and was in that ship at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840. Possessed of a private fortune, he took up his residence twenty-one years ago in Malta. He leaves a widow and four children.

May 28. Very suddenly, at Weston-super-Mare, John King Lethbridge, esq., of Tregeare-house, Launceston, for twenty-one years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the county of Cornwall.

In Eaton-sq., Louisa Anne, eldest dau. of the late Col. George Hart Dyke, Coldstream Guards, and niece of Sir Charles Lemon, bart.

In Camden-st. North, Camden-town, aged 71, Ann, widow of William Westall, esq., A.R.A.

May 29. At Southampton, aged 66, Commissary-General Sir George Maclean, K.C.B.

At Ventnor, aged 28, Frances Anne, relict of George St. Aubyn FitzSimon-Symons, esq., of Trenoweth, Cornwall, formerly of the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, and elder dau. of the late Francis Basset, esq., of Tredinnick, in the same county.

May 30. At Ramsgate, aged 50, Anne Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. C. Lenny, D.D.

At Warsaw, Prince Michael Gortschakoff. See OBITUARY.

At the house of her uncle, (A. Haldane, esq., Westbourne-terr.,) aged 32, Mary Alexina, wife of Henry Stewart Reid, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

May 31. At Felkington, Berwick-on-Tweed, aged 70, Robert Carr, esq.

At Harleston, aged 83, George Carthew, esq. He was the sixth son of the late Rev. Thomas Carthew, M.A., F.S.A., J.P., and D.L., of Woodbridge Abbey, Suffolk, being the eldest by his second wife, Anne, dau. and co-heir of the late Robert Denny, esq., of Eye, in the same county. His family have been long connected with the law, his grandfather, Thomas Carthew, esq., of the Inner Temple, and of Benacre-hall, Suffolk, having been high-steward of the borough of Southwold, and his great-grandfather, Thomas Carthew, esq., of the Inner Temple, and of Cannalidgy, Cornwall, was a serjeant-at-law, and compiler of the reports known as "Carthew's Reports." The deceased was born at Woodbridge Abbey, Nov. 9, 1777, and received his early education at the grammar-school, Ipswich. Having been admitted a solicitor, Nov. 9, 1799, he practised at Harleston, and was for many years in partnership with the late William Webb, esq., of Pulham, under the firm of Webb and Carthew. He was skilled in conveyancing and court-keeping, and was a good draughtsman. He married, in 1806, Elizabeth, only child of Peter Isaack, of Wighton, Norfolk, by whom he had three sons; the two youngest sons are dead, and the eldest son is Mr. George Alfred Carthew, solicitor, of East Dereham. Woodbridge Abbey is no longer the residence of this ancient and respectable family, but was recently sold to Mr. P. Bingham.

Lately. Aged 63, Mr. John Murray, of Sark Bar Hotel, Gretna Green. Mr. Murray was the successor of the original blacksmith who rivetted so many matrimonial chains in the old days of runaway matches. Upon the death of that son of Vulcan his mantle fell upon Mr. John Murray, and he in his turn for many years drove a brisk trade in making happy or miserable, as the case might be, many hundreds of couples who sought his kind offices. In his time he must have played a leading part in many a stirring chapter of romance, when Gretna Green was in its heyday, and he must often have had to make quick work to get through even his short "ceremony" before the fugitive lovers were overtaken by that carriage and four that had rattled behind them for many a mile, bringing their storming friends in hot pursuit. Since a residence of many days has become essential to the legality of the ceremony, Mr. Murray has had a quieter life, but still his many-leaved registers kept filling up, and he had a good many customers who kept up the traditionary character of Gretna Green.—*Carlisle Journal.*

June 1. At Belfast, James MacAdam, esq., F.G.S., President of the Natural History and Philosophical Society of Belfast.

At Aberdeen, aged 76, Harriet Lane, wife of Charles Anderson, esq., late Chief Justice at the Mauritius.

At Clifton, Marianne, wife of General Sir James Douglas, G.C.B.

June 2. The Hon. Mrs. Kneller, wife of J. L. Kneller, esq.

At Hounslow, aged 59, Major Craven, of Richardstown, co. Louth, late 5th West York Militia, and formerly Capt. 72nd Highlanders.

At Tumby-lawn, Lincolnshire, aged 53, Catherine Anne, wife of Major Smart, and eldest dau. of the late Sir Henry Hawley, bart., of Leybourne Grange, Kent.

At his residence, Amhurst-villas, West Hackney, aged 66, James Palmer, esq., for upwards of 49 years in the Bank of England.

At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, France, aged 35, Charles Nasmyth, late Major unattached. See OBITUARY.

June 3. In New-street, Spring-gardens, Vice-Adm. Sir Richard Saunders Dundas, K.C.B. See OBITUARY.

At Pisa, Adm. James Pattison Stewart, C.B. The deceased entered the navy in 1797, and served in the flagship of Rear-Adm. Cochrane at the action off St. Domingo. In 1811, in the defence of the Island of Anholt, he distinguished himself by the intrepidity and skill with which he gave chase to sixteen of the enemy's gunboats and armed vessels, two of the former of which he succeeded in capturing. From 1813 to 1815 he was employed on the Baltic and North Sea stations in the "Dictator." In November, 1813, he was attached to the in-shore squadron off Walcheren, and volunteered to command the boats of the fleet under Admiral Young, and to attempt the capture of four French frigates at Flushing. He was appointed a Commander of the Bath in 1815.

At Lewisham, Kent, Lt.-Col. Frederick Forbes Bruce, late of H.M.'s 12th Regt. Bombay N.I.

At Grasmere, Mary Euphemia, wife of Sir Thomas Woollaston White, bart., of Wallingwells, Notts.

At Malvern, of neuralgia, which suddenly attacked the heart, aged 30, Arthington, second son of Sir W. Worsley, bart., of Hovingham, Yorkshire.

At Cardigan, Maria Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Hector Davies Morgan, M.A., formerly of Castle Hedingham, Essex.

June 4. At Hampton Bishop, Hereford, aged 71, Ann, widow of Col. Weare, K.H., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

At Culdrain by Huntly, aged 71, Gen. Gordon, R.A., of Culdrain. He was the son of Col. Gordon, of Coynachie. His father served long in the 92nd, having got his appointment in it when that regiment was raised by the Marquis of Huntly. The deceased entered the Royal Artillery when very young, and as early as 1806 had attained the rank of first lieutenant. He had long retired from active service and had become a thriving agriculturist.

June 5. In Clarendon-terrace, Kensington-pk., aged 75, William MacDonough, esq., late Principal of the Power of Attorney Office, Bank of England, and fifty-four years clerk in that establishment.

At Bromley-common, Kent, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. William Motterham McQuire, of Liverpool.

June 6. At Turin, Count Cavour. See OBITUARY.

In Princes-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 40, Albert John Hambrough, esq., F.L.S., F.G.S., of Steephill Castle, Isle of Wight.

At Finchley, Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Anthony Allinson, of Long Benton, Northumberland.

At St. Sidwell's, Exeter, Lieut. Macdonald. See OBITUARY.

June 7. At Greywell, Hants, the Right Hon. Lady Dorchester.

Suddenly, near Horsham, aged 28, Lawford Andrews Richardson, Capt. 5th Dragoon Guards, and eldest son of Lawford Richardson, esq., of Eltham, Kent.

At Kenton, Devon, aged 51, Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, esq.

At Belmont, Brighton, aged 33, Anna Frances, wife of David Brooke Morrieson, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Osborne-pl., Plymouth, aged 69, Johanna Catherine, wife of J. N. Molate, of H.M.'s Ceylon Civil Service.

At Moreleigh Rectory, South Devon, aged 74, William Carne, gentleman, third son of the late Wm. Carne, gentleman, of Penzance, Cornwall.

June 8. At Brighton, aged 26, the Hon. Arthur Kaye Howard Legge, Lieut. R.N. He was the third son of the fourth Earl of Dartmouth, by his second marriage with Frances, second dau. of George, fifth Viscount Barrington. He became a mate in the Royal Navy in 1855, and received a medal for his services in the Russian war.

At Haccombe, Devon, aged 44, Anne Frances, wife of Sir Walter Palk Carew, bart. Her ladyship was the dau. of the late Major-Gen. Taylor, C.B., of Ogwell-house, Devonshire, for some time Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and was born in 1817. She married, January 25, 1837, Sir Walter Palk Carew, eight baronet, of Haccombe and Tiverton Castle, Devonshire, and has had issue one son, Walter Palk, born April 13, 1838, and two daughters, Elizabeth Anne and Beatrix.

At Clifton, aged 61, Frances, relict of John Synge, esq., of Glanmore Castle, co. Wicklow, and eldest dau. of the late Sir Richard Steele, bart., co. Dublin.

Aged 52, William Vernon Mitford, late Lieut.-Col. 9th Bengal Cavalry, eldest son of the late Bertram Mitford, esq., LL.D., of Clontarf, co. Dublin.

At her residence, King's Lynn, aged 77, Mrs. Manby, widow of Edward Manby, esq., late of King's Lynn, and of East Rudham.

At Cheltenham, aged 80, Margaret, relict of the Rev. J. Scholefield, Rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire.

Charles Rayner Freeman, esq., of Upland-hall, near Stowmarket.

At Edinburgh Castle, suddenly, aged 53, Lieut.-Col. A. C. Anderson, Fort Major, late of the 86th Regt.

At Hoo, aged 100, Mr. Ezekiel Smith, a native of Dallinghoo.

At Ostend, aged 33, Richard Clancy, late Capt. in H.M.'s 15th Regt. of Foot, youngest son of John Clancy, esq., of Killnemanagh, co. Dublin, and of Ballinlough Bawn, co. Meath.

June 9. At Colchester, aged 91, Love Albert Parry, esq., formerly of the Ordnance Department at Harwich.

In London, aged 43, Harriet, wife of the Rev. F. A. Malleson, M.A., of Birkenhead.

June 10. At Norwich, aged 75, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Philip Wodehouse, Rector of Hingham, and Prebendary of Norwich Cathedral.

Aged 73, Catherine, widow of Capt. Phineas Ryrie, of H.M.'s 78th Highlanders.

Fanny, the dau. of Adam Murgatroyd, many years an inhabitant of Pimlico, and grand-dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Murgatroyd, Vicar of West Thurrock, Essex.

At Brighton, aged 79, Henrietta, relict of the late Thomas Lane, esq., formerly of Farindons, Lingfield, Surrey.

At the residence of her step-son, Charles H. Salmon, Great Berkhamstead, Herts, aged 68, Mary Ann, relict of John Salmon, Commander R.N., and only dau. of the late Sampson Lloyd, banker, Lombard-street.

June 11. At his residence, Gloucester-place, aged 56, Benjamin Phillips, esq., F.R.S., F.R.C.S.

Aged 61, Howard Fletcher, esq., of Spring-hill-house, Walsall, Staffordshire.

Drowned at Windermere, aged 48, Capt. Matthew Ford, of the 2nd Lancashire Militia. On that day, in company with Capt. George F. Park, formerly of the 55th Regt. of Infantry, and Capt. Geo. Romney Rawlinson, of the 3rd Dragoon

Guards, he put off in a yacht on Windermere. The weather was unfavourable, and there was a stiff breeze. In the evening, opposite Stockport, a sudden squall caught the vessel and capsized it. All on board were thrown into the water. Capt. Rawlinson clutched the edge of the stern. Capt. Park was seen by his companions swimming, first under the mast of the vessel, which hung horizontally over the water, and then striking away towards the centre of the lake. He had not proceeded far when he sank. Capt. Ford said, "There goes poor Park." Shortly after Capt. Ford dropped his hold of the boat and struck out for the margin of the lake. He, too, sank, and did not rise again. In the meantime Capt. Rawlinson, the sole survivor, contrived to swim on shore, the distance being from 150 to 200 yards. The lake boatmen dragged the bottom next day and recovered the bodies of Captain Ford and Capt. Park.

June 12. At Muscovy-court, Trinity-sq., aged 68, Geo. Atchinson, esq., architect.

Suddenly, at St. John's-wood, of disease of the heart, aged 60, Charlotte Sarah, dau. of the late Archibald Brounlie, esq., Vice-Consul at Madeira.

At Brompton-crescent, Brompton, Charlotte, widow of Oliver Lang, esq.

At Holland-house, Blackheath, aged 84, Mrs. Sarah Kimber, relict of Wm. Kimber, esq., late of Heslington, near York.

June 13. At Chilton-house, Bucks, Elizabeth Anne, wife of the Rev. George Chetwode.

Emily, widow of the Rev. George J. Cubitt, formerly Rector of St. Thomas', Winchester.

June 14. At his residence, South-villa, Inner Circle, Regent's-pk., aged 76, George Bishop, esq., F.R.S. See OBITUARY.

At Dublin, Thos. Haswell Quigley, esq., M.D., late of the Royal Artillery.

At Milton-Brodie, aged 63, Henry Jos. Brodie Dunn, esq.

At his residence, Canning-street, Liverpool, aged 69, Richard Brooke, esq., F.S.A.

At Torquay, aged 64, Capt. Bruce Roxburgh, formerly of the 6th Bengal Cavalry.

June 15. At Upper Holloway, Jane, relict of Richard Gash, esq., and niece of the late John Bell, esq., original proprietor of "Bell's Weekly Messenger."

At Plymouth, Jane Catherine, relict of Wm. Cunningham Bruce, esq., Bombay Civil Service.

At Durham, aged 76, Honor Eyre, of Alfred-st., Bath, dau. of the late Rev. Anthony Fountayne Eyre, Canon Residentiary of York.

June 16. Aged 68, John James, esq., of the Shrubbery, Holybourne, Hants, formerly of the Admiralty, Somerset-house.

At Tyldesley Parsonage, near Manchester, aged 45, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. George Richards.

At the Colosseum Hotel, Great Portland-street, after a long illness, aged 65, the Very Rev. Peter Dominick Smyth, Catholic Priest.

At his residence, Castle-hill, Walmer, aged 66, Maj.-Gen. Eaton Monins, Col. of the 8th (King's) Regt. He was one of the few remaining Waterloo officers.

At his residence, Frant, Sussex, aged 67, Thos. Budgen, esq.

At Fluder-house, King's Kerswell, Devon, aged 70, Lieut.-Col. Edward Mason.

At Ewenny Abbey, aged 70, Lieut.-Col. Turbervill, K.H., late of the 12th Regt. of Foot, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Glamorgan.

At Plymouth, aged 36, Anne Emma, widow of the Rev. Edwin M. S. Sandys, of Michaelstow, Cornwall, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Stapylton Bree, of Trintagel, Cornwall.

June 17. At Brighton, aged 68, Lieut.-Col. John Jopp, late of the Bombay Engineers.

At Lymington, Hants, aged 76, Edward Hicks, esq., J.P., and Chairman of the Bench.

In Belgrave-sq., aged 74, David Baillie, esq.

At Southsea, Hants, Margaret, widow of Louis Madden, esq., and only dau. of the late Rev. Richard Jordan, Minor Canon of Rochester Cathedral.

June 18. At Vichy, aged 57, Anna Maria, wife of Capt. Gustavus Evans, R.N., of Lansdowne-place, Brighton.

At Highgate, aged 63, Ann Caroline, eldest dau. of the late John Cook, esq., of the same place, and of the Navy-office, Somerset-house.

At Oval-house, Kennington-park, aged 29, Ann Margaret, second dau. of the late F. Devon, esq.

June 19. In Piccadilly, aged 57, Rear-Admiral the Hon. John Frederick FitzGerald de Ros.

At Bath, aged 88, Mary, widow of the Rev. John Hughes, Rector of North Tedworth, Wilts, and Fyfield, Hants, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Chas. Coxwell, Ablington-house, Fairford, Gloucestershire.

In George-st., Hanover-sq., Helen Hamilton Ranken, wife of Wm. Fergusson, esq., Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

At St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, aged 46, Margaret Mary, wife of the Rev. W. Compton-Lundie, of Spital-house, Spital, near Berwick-on-Tweed.

At Wells, Somerset, aged 78, Frances Gould Tudway, relict of J. P. Tudway. esq., M.P. for Wells.

June 20. In Fitzroy-sq., Charles Grant, esq., formerly of Bombay.

June 21. At Brighton, aged 53, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Frederick T. Pelham, C.B. The deceased, who recently resigned his office as one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, was the second son of Thomas, twentieth Earl of Chichester, by Lady Mary Henrietta Osborne, eldest dau. of Francis, fifth Duke of Leeds, and was born August 2, 1808.

At Montague-house, Brook-green, Hammersmith, aged 58, Daniel Thomas Roy, esq.

June 23. Suddenly, at Strathedon-lodge, Kensington, the Right Hon. John Lord Campbell, Lord Chancellor. See OBITUARY.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	Population in 1851.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday, May 25, 1861.	June 1, 1861.	June 8, 1861.	June 15, 1861.
Mean Temperature . . .			57·5	57·5	53·3	60·5
London	78029	2362236	1237	1069	1101	1121
1-6. West Districts .	10786	376427	205	192	177	175
7-11. North Districts .	13533	490396	259	215	231	233
12-19. Central Districts	1938	393256	195	164	161	168
20-25. East Districts .	6230	485522	251	201	226	223
26-36. South Districts .	45542	616635	327	297	306	322

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered. Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Births Registered. Males.	Females.	Total.
May 25 .	678	173	158	183	45	1237	892	934	1826
June 1 .	566	137	150	129	38	1069	972	987	1959
„ 8 .	580	129	169	178	45	1101	963	884	1847
„ 15 .	626	151	152	153	39	1121	1017	926	1943

PRICE OF CORN.

	Wheat. s. d.	Barley. s. d.	Oats. s. d.	Rye. s. d.	Beans. s. d.	Peas. s. d.
Average of Six Weeks.	54 8	34 9	25 2	34 1	44 6	40 5
Week ending June 15.	54 8	34 9	25 2	41 2	44 3	44 1

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JUNE 20.

Hay, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.* — Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

		Head of Cattle at Market, JUNE 20.	
Beef	4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts	1130
Mutton	4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*	Sheep	14,340
Veal	4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Calves	745
Pork	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Pigs	250
Lamb	5*s.* 8*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.*		

COAL-MARKET, JUNE 21.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 14*s.* 3*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts, 12*s.* 9*d.* to 14*s.* 9*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From May 24 to June 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock. Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
May.	°	°	°	in. pts.		June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	55	64	55	30. 01	cloudy, fair	9	53	54	55	29. 74	cldy. hvy. rain
25	56	67	52	29. 78	do.	10	57	59	54	29. 77	hvy. rain, cldy.
26	60	62	53	29. 81	fair, rain	11	61	67	56	30. 01	fair, cldy. rain
27	57	68	55	30. 02	do.	12	62	67	60	30. 05	do. do.
28	55	58	52	29. 99	rain, cloudy	13	65	75	63	30. 07	do.
29	58	64	58	29. 91	cloudy	14	69	77	66	30. 02	do.
30	61	71	60	29. 89	fair	15	60	73	62	29. 97	do. do.
J. 1	61	70	60	29. 91	do. cloudy, rain	16	60	71	55	29. 99	do.
2	60	68	54	29. 76	rain	17	60	71	59	30. 02	do.
3	57	60	53	29. 79	cldy. hvy. shrs.	18	63	73	61	30. 04	cloudy, fair
4	55	59	54	29. 98	do.	19	64	70	63	30. 01	do. do.
5	60	59	53	29. 99	do. rain	20	64	70	63	29. 89	hy. rain, th. lg.
6	55	62	51	29. 94	do. rain, thr. lg.	21	69	73	64	29. 90	fair, cldy. rain
7	55	56	53	29. 99	do. do. cloudy	22	67	76	64	29. 81	cloudy [lg. fr.
8	52	59	53	29 97	cloudy, rain	23	65	75	66	29. 74	cl. hy. rn. thr.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

May and June.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	91⅛ ¾	89½ ¾	89⅛ ¾	232 33½	6 dis. par.	225½ 8	22 dis.	101¼ ⅜
25	91⅛ ¾	89½ ⅝	89⅛ ¾	232	5. 1 dis.			101¼ ⅜
27	91⅛ ¾	89⅜	89⅛ ¾		5 dis.	228		101¼ ⅜
28	91⅛ ¾	89½ ⅝	89⅛ ¾		5 dis.	226 8		101¼ ⅜
29	91⅛ ⅜	89½ ⅝	89⅛ ⅜	234	6 dis.			101¼ ⅜
30	91⅛ ¾	89½ ⅝	89⅛ ¾	232 33½				101⅛ ⅜
31	91⅛ 2	89⅝ ⅞	89⅜ ⅞	233½ 34	6. 2 dis.	226½ 8		101¼ ½
J. 1	91⅛ 2	89¼ 90	89⅜ 90	232½ 34			25. 18 dis.	101¼ ¾
3	90⅜ ¾		89⅞ 90⅛			227	20. 15 dis.	98¾ 99½
4	90⅛ ⅜	89⅜ ⅞	89⅜ ⅞	232	3 dis.	228		98¼ ⅞
5	90 ¼	89½ ⅝	89½ ⅝	232 ½	2 dis.			97⅛ 8
6	89⅝ 90⅛	89¼ ⅜	89⅛ ⅜	231		226 8	10 dis.	97⅜ 8
7	89⅜ 90	89¼ ½	89¼ ½	233	6. 2 dis.	226 8		97⅞ 8
8	89⅜ ⅞	89¼ ⅜	89⅛ ⅜			Shut.	10 dis.	97⅜ ⅞
10	89⅛ ⅜	89⅛ ¼	89 ¼	231			18 dis.	97⅞
11	89⅜ ⅞	89¼ ⅜	89⅛ ⅜	231 33				97⅜ 8
12	89⅜ 90	89¼ ⅜	89¼ ⅜	231½ 33	6 dis. 4 pm.			97⅞ 8
13	89⅞ 90	89¼ ⅜	89¼ ⅜	231½ 33	6 dis. 4 pm.			98 ¼
14	89⅞ 90	89⅜ ½	89⅜ ½	231	6 dis. 4 pm.			98¼ ⅜
15	90 ⅛	89½ ⅝	89⅛ ⅝	231 32½	7 dis. 3 pm.			98⅜
17	89⅞ 90⅛	89⅜ ⅝	89⅜ ⅝	231 32½	3 pm.			98⅜ ⅞
18	89⅜ 90	89⅜ ½	89¼ ½	231	7 dis. par.			98⅜ ⅞
19	89⅛ ⅞	89½ ⅝	89⅛ ⅜	230½ 31	par 2 pm.		18 dis.	98⅜
20	89⅜ ⅞	89½ ⅝	89⅛ ⅜	230 31½	par 3 pm.			98⅜ ⅞
21	89⅜ 90	89½ ½	89⅛ ⅜	231½	3 pm.			98⅜ ⅞
22	89⅜ ⅞	89½ ¼	89 ¼		7 dis. par.			98⅜ ⅞

ALFRED WHITMORE,
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19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN *requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.*

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual Meeting will be held at Exeter, under the presidency of Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., C.B., M.P., commencing August 19. We cannot give any further particulars, as the programme has not reached us.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE eighth annual general meeting will be held at Loseley-park, Godalming, under the presidency of James More Molyneux, Esq., F.S.A., on Tuesday, August 6, 1861.

The members will assemble at St. Nicholas Church, Guildford, for the purpose of viewing the ancient monuments of the More family, preserved in the Loseley chapel; and on the way to Loseley Park an opportunity will be afforded of inspecting the ruins of St. Catherine's Chapel.

The chair will be taken in Loseley Hall by Mr. More Molyneux, at 1 o'clock, when the election of Council for the ensuing year and other general business of the Society will be transacted.

Mr. W. H. Hart, F.S.A., will read a paper on the Manuscript Treasures preserved at Loseley, many of which will be exhibited, as also the very interesting series of family and other portraits, &c. The churches of Compton and Godalming, and the almshouses and chapel belonging to the Carpenters' Company, will also be visited and described.

BIFORIETTA.

MR. URBAN,—The curious word *biforietta*, noticed by Mr. Walcott in your last, can have nothing to do with *triforium*. The former is evidently the result of giving a Latin translation to the English word 'before-yett,' (*ante portam*). Triforium is surely most naturally derived from *foris*, a 'door' or 'opening.'

I am, &c. C. G. P.

REV. JAMES SLADE.

MR. URBAN,—Can you direct me where to obtain the following information? In your Magazine for December, 1860, p. 674, is a memoir of the Rev. James Slade: in the account it states him to have been the son of a clergyman of the same name. I wish to ascertain if any member of his family was ever a Vicar or Rector of Holsworthy in the north of Devon, and if so, who he married, and when.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE PRIDEAUX.

Mill-street, Plymouth, July 4, 1861.

Several Reports, Reviews, and Obituaries, are unavoidably postponed.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE MONUMENTS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY AS A MUSEUM OF SCULPTURE[a].

Westminster Abbey may justly be appreciated as a museum of British sculpture, offering the earliest examples of the sculptor's art, from its erection in the thirteenth century, and continued to the present day.

Although it contains some works by the hands of foreigners, yet, as their skill was employed in commemoration of British sovereigns and British worthies, the designation that it is a national collection, or museum of national sculpture, may fairly be accepted, because, although they are the productions of foreign artists, they were unquestionably executed in the British dominions.

In the reign of Henry III. the present edifice was begun on the ruins of a former erection; every monument it now contains commences from this epoch.

The earliest specimen of sculpture in the Abbey may be assigned to the date of 1269, when Henry III. caused the erection of the shrine in the centre of St. Edward's chapel, to the memory of the Confessor. It is a frieze on the screen that separates this chapel from the choir, and which represents in fourteen compartments the principal occurrences of the Confessor's life. The figures of this composition are of small size, very simple in execution.

The first statue which demands attention is that of Henry III., in this chapel, a recumbent figure cast in brass, and the earliest known to have been cast in England.

On the adjoining tomb to this is placed the recumbent figure of Queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I. Both these statues are reputed to be the works of Pietro Cavalini, who came here from Italy for the purpose. But the latter is now said to have been the production of a native artist, upon what grounds I have not been able to learn.

Considering the extraordinary beauty of this statue of Queen

[a] A paper by Henry Mogford, Esq., F.S.A., read in the Abbey Church, at the Meeting of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, Oct. 25, 1860. See Gent. Mag, Jan. 1861, p. 60.

Eleanor, it would be gratifying to our national feeling, or pride, if it were so authenticated.

It merits in the highest degree every praise; the beauty of the features and the elegance of the hands are not surpassed, if equalled even, by any similar work in the Abbey. The small heads of two angels on the canopy at the head of the figure are replete with the most charming sweetness and innocence of expression.

The effigies of Edmund Crouchback and of Aymer de Valence follow the series in order of date. No record exists of the authors of these remarkable monuments, which is to be regretted, as the mutilated remains of the small statuettes, called *pleureurs*, in the niches beneath, indicate a grand dignity and breadth of treatment.

Hitherto no record or tradition naming the authors of the numerous fine recumbent figures of our sovereigns or others has been discovered, some of them wondrously enamelled, until the name of Torregiano appears. He erected the magnificent tomb in the chapel of Henry VII., and is the sculptor of the effigies of that sovereign and his wife, and of the figures of cherubim at the angles.

Another of Torregiano's works is that of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.

These productions of Torregiano's skill are not of a very high order of art comparatively. The tradition that he broke the nose of Michael Angelo in a fit of jealousy at the transcendent talents of the greatest of modern sculptors, has certainly foundation for the motive by comparison of their respective abilities.

Passing over the intermediate period of time until the reign of James I., the first authenticated works of sculpture in the Abbey appear to be those of Nathaniel Stone, a native of Exeter. According to Walpole, he was paid 4s. 10d. daily while in the King's employ. The recumbent statues of Queen Elizabeth and of Mary Queen of Scots are attributed to him; it is certain that he made the monuments of Spenser, Frances Hollis, and the Countess of Buckingham.

Of the famous sculptors of a later date, the most important in the series are Roubiliac and Rysbrach. Scheemacker's is also of the epoch, although inferior to the two preceding artists.

Roubiliac's grandest works are in the Abbey. The monuments of his skill here are those of Handel, his last work, and of the Duke of Argyle in Poets' Corner, that of Sir Peter Warren in the north transept, and the celebrated one in St. John's Chapel to Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale.

All the statues to these monuments are worthy of being rigidly studied, and the result will surely tend to a very high estimation of this artist's merits.

The Nightingale monument, as it is usually called, demands an inquiry of another nature. Does not the embodying or manifestation of the awfulness of death in the form of a human skeleton enveloped in drapery, border on absurdity, or even profaneness?

It is both an æsthetic question and one of higher feeling, of religious awe.

Rysbrach may be well studied in the two monuments in the nave, at the entrance of the choir, of Sir Isaac Newton and of the second Earl of Stanhope.

The statue of Shakespeare, in Poets' Corner, is a favourable specimen by Scheemacker.

The names of other sculptors here comprise a series of great extent, mostly native. A work by Grinling Gibbons, in the north aisle of the nave, is not worthy of his reputation. Quellinus and Coysevox indicate a foreign origin, and Hubert le Sœur, who made the equestrian statue at Charing-cross of Charles I., has also a specimen of his art in the Abbey.

To come down to our own time, there are fine works by the familiar names of Bacon, Flaxman, Chantrey, Nollekens, Westmacott, Banks, and others. Of living sculptors of distinguished merit may be cited Baily, Gibson, Calder Marshall, and several more.

The portrait statues are doubly interesting, first, because they represent the features of the individuals, and secondly, the accuracy of the costume of the times. The features are mostly well preserved, excepting those only of the Crusaders and of the Countess of Lancaster, in the choir, which have much suffered. Some few of the portrait statues are habited in the Roman costume of former times. In future ages, nevertheless, antiquaries will be sorely puzzled at the fanciful envelopes given by the sculptors of our days, as exemplified in the statue of the late Sir Robert Peel, by Gibson of Rome.

Among the sculptured statues forming the decoration or exemplification of the virtues of the several individuals, there will be seen an abundance of angels and cherubs; every virtue is personified in marble to excess. Figures of Fame are blowing trumpets. In this Christian church there are statues of Minerva, Neptune, Hercules, with other pagan deities; charity children are not omitted; and to complete the variety, there are not wanting Negroes and Red Indians. There are here also a great number of statues and statuettes, either of attendants, children of the deceased, saints or other, as weepers over the deceased.

Nor are animals forgotten; a couple of lions by Wilton are on the monument of General Wolfe. Two magnificent specimens of this king of animals by Flaxman, on the monument to the memory of Captain Montague, deserve the highest encomium; it is at the west end of the north aisle.

The sculptures which may be considered as adjuncts to the architecture are very numerous, and consist of a considerable number of saints in niches or on brackets. Of these, worthy of special notice, are two statues now existing in the chapter-house, representing the Annunciation; they are of a very simple and of archaic character, —probably their execution dates from the erection of this part of the Abbey. There are equally in the upper spandrils of the north

transept angels of grand character, nearly life size. Casts have been lately taken of these, which may be seen to advantage where they are for the present placed, in the triforium, by those who are disposed to perambulate this part of the sacred edifice. Here will be found many singular and interesting sculptured corbels.

The chapel of Henry VII. alone contains more than one hundred statues of saints in niches, and busts of angels on the cornice that runs round the chapel and part of the side aisles; the carvings to the seats are of great variety and excellence in execution. Some of these carvings represent sacred subjects, whilst others are of a profane character.

The chantry enclosing the tomb of Henry V. is also profusely decorated with statues and statuettes in niches, as well as with *bassi relievi*. One is said to represent the coronation of the sovereign. The whole are deeply imbued with a good feeling for fine art.

To resume, and give some idea of the immense amount of the wealth of sculptural art herein contained, it may be briefly stated that the Abbey possesses sixty-two recumbent statues of life size; several of these are of bronze, and have been highly gilt or richly enamelled, the remains of this decoration being still visible. There are forty-six portrait statues, life size or colossal, six sitting and six kneeling portrait statues, and ninety-three busts or medallion portraits.

Of allegorical statues, already alluded to, there are 204, and beyond this vast amount an almost unlimited number of *bassi* and *alti-relievi* corbels and spandrils richly sculptured of all epochs, besides the multitude of heraldic representations of lions, dogs, griffins, and other animals, either natural or imaginative.

I trust it will be admitted that we possess in this magnificent Abbey a museum of sculpture eminently national, unequalled in extent in any other place or country, of surpassing beauty, and of the highest artistic excellence.

The study of this immense collection will afford intense gratification to the historian, the antiquary, the archæologist, and the lover of fine art. The public feeling is becoming daily more awakened to the treasures we possess, and to the determination to preserve them to our posterity.

ON THE CITY WALLS AND OTHER FORTIFICATIONS OF OXFORD[a].

It was the opinion of the late Dr. Ingram that the city of Oxford was originally Roman, and was fortified in Roman times; he supported this opinion by the ground-plan of the fortified town, which was a regular parallelogram, with an entrance in the centre of each face, the regular plan of a Roman camp; also by many Roman remains having been found in the neighbourhood. This appears to me insufficient evidence, and the probability is that the foundation of the town is of later origin. Many Roman customs were continued long after the fall of the Roman power, and among others this simple plan of laying out a town is likely to have been one. The four streets meeting in the centre and forming a cross, the market-place near to the middle of the town, with the town-hall on one side and the city church on the other, appears to be only the natural plan, following, as of course, from the four gates.

The Roman roads in the neighbourhood of Oxford, so carefully described by the late Professor Hussey, seem also to disprove the existence of any considerable town here at that period. The road from the Roman town of Alchester, near Bicester, to the Roman station at Dorchester, passes at about two miles and a-half to the east of Oxford, and may be distinctly traced for a considerable distance near Headington, but has no deviation towards Oxford.

On the other hand, if the town had been of medieval origin the plan would have been different; experience had taught the inconvenience of the Roman plan in times of peace; when there was much traffic the four streets meeting in the centre must always cause confusion at that point, and the market-place was likely to be perpetually disturbed. To avoid this inconvenience the medieval engineers employed by Edward I. in Aquitaine and at Hull, made two gates in each face of the walls, and two streets running from them parallel to each other, straight through the town from north to south, and from east to west, thus leaving a large space in the centre for the market-place entirely undisturbed, the traffic passing along the four sides of it, with no need for crossing the centre, the streets running from the four corners of the market-place to the four gates.

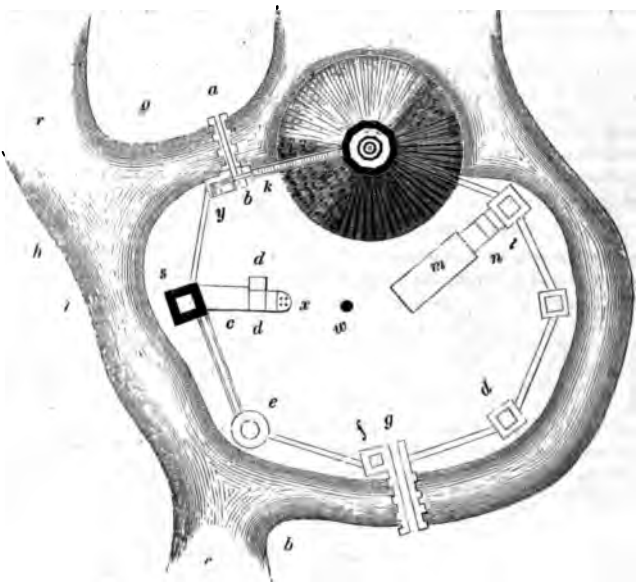
Oxford being built on the Roman plan, but having no traces of Roman walls, we may fairly attribute its origin to a period shortly after the departure of the Romans. We find frequent mention of it in Anglo-Saxon history: it appears to have been fortified before the time of the Norman Conquest, and it is said to have stood a siege against the Conqueror. But the fortifications of those days consisted usually of a deep trench and vallum of earth, with a wooden palisade at the top of it. Such fortifications continued in common use even in the thirteenth century; we find them mentioned in the siege of Ludlow Castle at that period, and in many other instances, several of which are cited by M. Viollet-le-Duc, in his admirable work on the "Military Architecture of the Middle Ages."

The Castle.

Of the Castle itself the original plan and extent can hardly now be made out, but the outer wall must have enclosed a much larger space than appears at first sight; the New-road is cut right through

[a] A Paper by John Henry Parker, Esq., F.S.A., read at the Meeting of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, May 22, 1861. See Gent. Mag., July, 1861, p. 46.

the outer bailey, and the site of the Canal wharf is part of it. The junction between the City Wall and the Castle may be partly distinguished by the uneven ground; "Bullocks-lane," for instance, leads up a flight of steps from the New-road over the ancient "Bulwarks" to George-street and Gloucester-green, formerly called "Broken



Plan of the Castle, reduced from King's Plan published in 1796

a b The Osney Bridge.
c d St. George's Church. *x* The Crypt.
e The Round Tower of Henry III. (?)
f Square Tower to protect the entrance.
g g Bridge from the city.
h i l Towers.
k Staircase to the Keep.
m The Great Hall.
n The Kitchen.
o p q The Castle ditch.
r r The Mill Stream.
s D'Oily's Tower, 1074.
t The Mill-dam.
w The Well.
y Entrance to the Staircase.

Hayes." Here again there is more broken ground, probably part of the outworks of the Castle towards Beaumont Palace.

There is a tradition that when the Empress Maud was besieged in the Castle, King Stephen was lodged in the Palace of the Norman kings at Beaumont; if so, he was in remarkably close quarters with the enemy; and if we may judge by the experiments lately tried in France, under the direction of the Emperor, respecting the force of the catapult, and of arrows and javelins in trained hands, he could hardly have been at a safe distance. Some mounds of earth are said to have been thrown up between the Castle and Beaumont Palace to protect it; these were afterwards called Jews' Mount, and Mount Pelham: there are now but faint traces of them.

The old tower which remains of the Castle built by Robert D'Oily in the time of the Conqueror, appears by Agas's map to have been one of the towers in the wall of the inner bailey, and not the keep, as was formerly supposed. It is certainly small for a Norman keep to a castle of this importance, and the circumstance that there was originally no entrance on the ground floor would rather seem to indicate the prison tower. The entrance was on the first floor from the top of the wall; the archway cut through the wall for the treadmill is entirely modern; there was a solid wall in that part.

Others suppose this to have been the belfry tower of St. George's Church, and it has this appearance on Agas's map.

We have no distinct record of the keep, but a round tower was erected in

the 19th Henry III., which may have been used as a keep. Wood says that within the walls of the Castle there were—

"Mansions for the king in time of war, besides the convent and church of St. George; as also the strong prison in which the Chancellor of the University had peculiar jurisdiction, to imprison his rebellious clerks, granted to him by Henry III., in the fifteenth year of his reign; and in the twenty-third year it was also made the common gaol of the county, which edifice remained with St. George's convent and the chapel, which is now the common prison, to the time of the Civil Wars, when it was again put into a position of better defence by King Charles I.

"The stately towers, which were great ornaments to this end of the city, were standing till Colonel Ingoldsby the Governor's time, in 1649, when the Castle being designed by the Parliament for a garrison, (after the city works were slighted and decayed,) they were all (being four in number, beside that on the gate,) pulled down, and bulwarks on the Mount erected in their place, which greatly strengthened the works; yet notwithstanding afterwards, though the said works with other edifices were above a year finishing, and cost many hundred pounds, in the month of August, 1651, when King Charles came from Worcester here, they were in four days' space, in a whim, quite pulled down and demolished, and the garrison at that time translated to New College, to the great detriment of that place and its students and places adjoining [b]."

A mound is a common appendage to a Norman castle, formed of the earth dug out in making the ditch, thrown up in the outer bailey, because if thrown outside the ditch it would have been of assistance to the enemy. The summit of the mound served as a look-out place. This was commonly protected by a wooden palisade, and sometimes had a building upon it, but a considerable period must have elapsed before the earth of a mound was solid enough to bear a heavy building.

In the centre of the Oxford mound there is a deep well, and over this a small walled chamber of the time of Henry II., called the Well-room. The king's brief

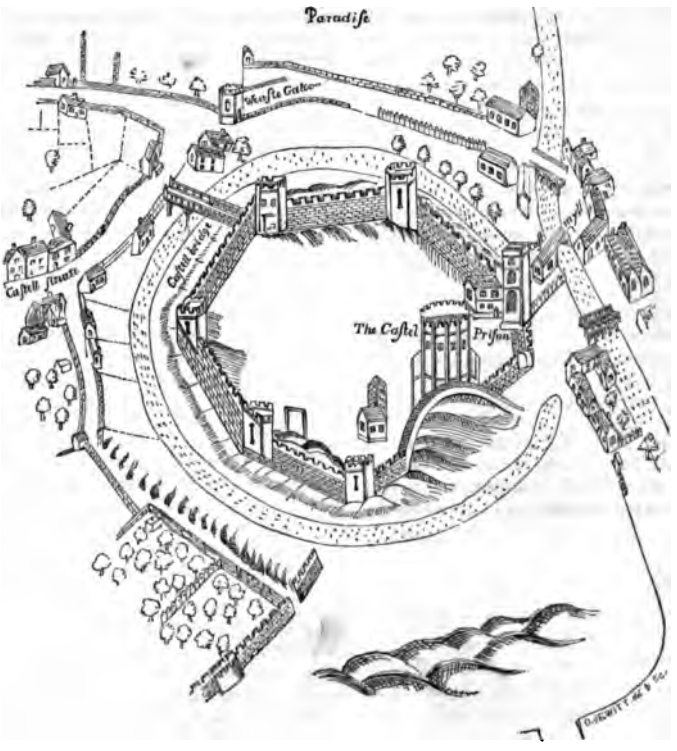
The Well-room, A.D. 1174.

for making this well is recorded in the 20th Henry II., when 19*l.* 19*s.* was expended upon it. This would be equal to nearly 400*l.* of our money, and shews that a considerable work was then made.

The view of the Castle in Agas's map shews a large octagonal tower in the centre, close to the mound, and partly concealed by it; this appearance may

[b] Peshall, p. 207.

probably be only caused by bad drawing, and the octagonal building so represented may have been *on* the mound, as at Warwick and Dudley. The mound itself giving sufficient elevation, the walls upon it were not very high.



Bird's-eye View of the Castle in the time of Queen Elizabeth, from Agas's Map.

There was a small church with a college of priests attached to it, called St. George's College, within the Castle, founded by Robert D'Oily in 1070, and transferred to Osney in 1141, when St. Thomas's Church was built, and served for the parishioners of St. George's. The crypt of it is still shewn: the pillars of the crypt are early Norman, and the capitals are rude and curious; the vault is modern, the crypt having been rebuilt by Mr. Harris about 1800. It had long been forgotten, and was discovered by him when the Castle was partly rebuilt for the county prison, and a considerable part of the present buildings were erected. The old crypt came in the way of the new buildings, and was moved. Mr. Harris carefully measured all the parts, and replaced the old pillars and capitals as closely as possible in their original position: but the vault is entirely modern, of ashlar masonry, though very deceptive; so much so, that so good an antiquary as Mr. Hartshorne persists in considering it as ancient, in the teeth of the most direct evidence. Mr. Harris' drawings for the alterations and new buildings are extant, and at the time when Mr. Hartshorne read his paper here in 1851 before the Archæological Institute, Miss Harris, the daughter of the builder who erected it, was living, and distinctly remembered it, and one of the workmen employed

upon it was also living; but Mr. Hartshorne refused to listen to this evidence, which he called "vague authority," "hearsay testimony," and "current tradition."

Dr. Ingram, who also makes this statement in his "Memorials," was living, and probably in Oxford at the time it was rebuilt on a new site, and he was well acquainted with Mr. Harris.

Mr. Hartshorne also in the same paper ignores the existence of the Palace of Beaumont, and applies to the Castle all the passages in the public records which mention the Royal Palace at Oxford. But the Castle ceased to be the royal residence from the time of Henry I., who built the Palace of Beaumont, and several of his successors resided in it, especially Henry II., who greatly enlarged it; and Richard Cœur de Lion was born in it.

It is true that the Empress Maud took refuge in the Castle for security, but even during the siege King Stephen is said to have resided in Beaumont Palace, and the historical evidence of its existence is as clear as that of other royal palaces now destroyed. It continued to be a frequent royal residence until Edward II. gave it to the Carmelite Friars, and it shared the fate of other monasteries. At the dissolution it was sold to Edmund Powell, of Sandford, who pulled down the greater part of it, and the ruins were afterwards used by Archbishop Laud as a stone quarry for building his new quadrangle at St. John's College. A small fragment was left standing, with a doorway in it, until Beaumont-street was built about thirty years ago.

The most memorable event in the early history of Oxford is the siege of the Castle by Stephen when the Empress Maud had taken refuge there, and as the legends as to the mode of her escape are of questionable authority, it may be useful to quote the account of it given by William of Malmesbury, who was living at the time. He says:—

"Not content with having burned the town and seized the Castle of Wareham, as the king saw fortune inclined to favour him, he came to Oxford, and the garrison having sallied out against him, he suddenly passed a ford which was not generally known, and repelling the enemy, entered the town with them, and having burned the city laid siege to the castle, in which was the Empress with her domestic guards. This he did with such determined resolution, that he declared no hope of advantage or fear of loss should induce him to depart till the castle was delivered up, and the Empress delivered to his power. Shortly after, all the nobility of the Empress' party, ashamed of being absent from their sovereign in violation of their compact, assembled in large bodies at Wallingford, with the determination of attacking the king, if he would risk a battle in the open plain; but they had no intention of assailing him within the city, as Robert, Earl of Gloucester, had so fortified it with ditches, that it appeared impregnable unless by fire.

"I would very willingly subjoin the manner of the Empress' liberation, did I know it to a certainty, for it is undoubtedly one of God's manifest miracles. This, however, is sufficiently notorious, that through fear of the Earl's approach, many of the besiegers of Oxford stole away wherever they were able, and the rest remitted their vigilance, and kept not so good a look-out as before, more anxious for their own safety in case it came to a battle than bent on the destruction of others. This circumstance being remarked by the townsmen, the Empress with only four soldiers made her escape through a postern and passed the river. Afterwards, as necessity sometimes, and indeed almost always, discovers means and ministers courage, she went to Abingdon on foot, and thence reached Wallingford on horseback. But this I purpose describing more fully, if by God's permission I shall ever learn the truth of it from those who were present."

These are the last words of Malmesbury's Chronicle, and the intention there expressed was never fulfilled. From this we gather that the chief defence of Oxford was then, as afterwards, the water by which it was nearly surrounded: the trenches, not the walls, are specially mentioned. From the manner in which the burning of the city is spoken of, it is evident that the houses were of wood only, as indeed to a great extent they still are.

The brief account given in the Continuation of the Saxon Chronicle differs slightly from that given by Malmesbury; it is there said that "they let her down from the tower by ropes, and she stole

away, and she fled, and she went on foot to Wallingford." Roger of Wendover gives a slightly different account:—

"The Empress seeing that for so long a time (from Michaelmas to Advent) none of her friends came to her assistance, played off a woman's trick upon King Stephen, and escaped by night over the river Thames, which was frozen,—dressed in white, and attended by a few companions, and so escaped, for the enemy could not see her on account of the dazzling of the snow, and the similarity of the colour between it and her clothes. She therefore fled to the Castle of Wallingford, and committed herself to the charge of Brian Fitz-Earl. In this manner the Castle of Oxford was given up to the king."

Roger de Hoveden, and Henry of Huntingdon repeat the same story as Roger of Wendover.

The Tower now remaining, as seen from the Mill Stream.

The twenty mural mansions mentioned in the Domesday Survey as exempt from the house-tax to the Crown, because they were charged with the repair of the city walls, are a proof that the fortifications were kept up at that time, but the walls which they were bound to keep in repair were the wooden palisades and the earthworks. It is a curious coincidence, that the most scientific modes of defence adopted by the modern engineers have brought us back to the primitive practice; earthen mounds and trenches, with gabions of basket-work, are found to be after all the most effectual protection.

Another ground beside the abstract probability for believing that the walls of Oxford were not of stone either in the Roman or in the Norman period is, that we have no remains of masonry of either of those periods, although considerable parts of the walls of medieval Oxford remain.

In the 13th, 16th, and 21st Henry III.,

royal licences were granted for building a wall, as appears by the entries in the Patent Rolls, of 'Muragium pro Burgensibus Oxoniæ.' He also granted market tolls in aid of the expense, so that the stone walls were probably going on during a great part of this reign. In the 44th of Edward III., 1370, or about a century after their erection, we find mention of a grant from the Abbot of Osney towards their repair; and again, in the time of Richard II., we find in the Close Rolls an order to the Mayor and Corporation to repair their walls, which are said to be in a ruinous condition, and a fresh tax was levied for the purpose.

The plan is the usual one of that period: a curtain-wall, with an alure or walk on the top, protected by a parapet, and round towers at regular and short intervals. These towers are commonly called bastions, and the term is convenient, though it is used in a somewhat different sense in modern fortification. Immediately within this wall was a narrow street or lane, as usual in medieval fortifications, to enable the defenders to have ready access to the walls; the staircases were probably contained in the towers, as we have no traces of any of the straight staircases from the ground which are common in the walls of French towns; but in the part of the wall which surrounds New College the straight staircases from the alure to the towers remain. The bastions, or towers, appear to have been more numerous on the north side of the town than on the others, because it was much more open to attack on that side, the rivers forming a protection on the east, west, and south. On the north, also, a deeper ditch was dug, called Canditch, which had a running stream through it, a branch of the Cherwell being turned through it, and there was a similar ditch or stream under the south wall in Merton Fields.

The wall and ditch may be still traced all round the town, though partially destroyed, and much concealed by modern buildings; but we soon discover that the parallelogram is not perfect, several deviations from it having been made at an early period. At the north-west corner the Norman castle joined on to the town, and made it useless to continue the wall in that part. On the south side, the Canons of St. Frideswide had obtained permission, in 1122[c], to make a projection for the purpose of enlarging their buildings, on condition of carrying the wall round it, so that the fortification should still be perfect.

"That part of the wall which was between Corpus and South-gate, with several towers and the houses thereon, were pulled down, according to a composition [or agreement] between the City and Cardinal Wolsey, to erect his stately college upon the site; some other buildings, including the church of St. Michael, at South-gate, which stood on the site of the lodgings of the Professor of Hebrew, were demolished for the same purpose[d]."

At the north-east corner, William of Wykeham obtained permission to include the lane within the wall in the grounds of his New College, on condition that he thoroughly repaired the wall; he also engaged that his college should keep this wall in perpetual repair; and this agreement has been so faithfully carried out that it is now the only part of the city wall that remains at all perfect. The battlements and allures are more complete, the towers are more lofty, and have loopholes for archers, with a wide splay within, both on the ground and on the upper floor, skilfully arranged to command the whole of the ditch and the postern-gate.

To enable us to trace out the walls, we must bear in mind the position of the old gates: the North gate was across the Cornmarket, close to the tower of St. Michael's Church, which helped to protect it; the South gate was across St. Aldate's-street, close to the south-west corner of Christ Church; the East gate was across the High-street, below Queen's, close to the corner of the street leading to Merton; the West gate was in Castle-street, beyond the church of St. Peter-le-Bailey, which was in the bailey, ballium, or outer court of the Castle; and in this part there

[c] See Peshall, p. 194, note. [d] Ibid., p. 195.

is no trace of any stone wall between the Castle and the city; though there was a ditch and a bridge between, with a barbican to protect the end of the bridge, some foundations of which were lately found.

From the Castle to the North gate the wall may be distinctly traced between the houses on the south side of George-lane, which are built in the city ditch, and those on the north side of New Inn-lane, which are built upon the wall, and the difference of level is very perceptible. One of the bastions or towers is perfect, with a square window of the sixteenth century; this is said to have been used as a hall for students, as were some others of these towers.

The North gate-house was called Bocardo, and was long used as the city prison. It is minutely described by Wood and Peshall:—

"This was the strongest gate of the city, as indeed for good reason it ought, having no river before it as the others had; it was well strengthened on each side with a strong bulky tower, and backed with another gate, both formerly well fenced, especially the outermost, with a portcullis to let down before, as also a military engine erected over it, through which was cast down anything obnoxious to the enemy approaching thereunto. Such a gate so strengthened was called *Porta Macho-Collata*, which had a passage over it like to a grate, through which scalding water or any weighty substance might be cast on the assailants. Besides this, there were two great folding doors hung thereon, made strong with bars of iron nailed upon them, as also a massy chain that crossed the outward gate.

"By which we cannot imagine otherwise its primitive beauty and strength, not only for fortifications, but for battlements, statues, and arms thereon, which afforded great delight to strangers that came that way; and so it might have continued, but the Barons' wars ceased, halcyon days appeared, and our swords became rusty, and the place, for want of use, fell into the hands of the mayor and bailiffs, who afterwards made it a common prison for debtors and malefactors belonging to their own city, and which for the same use continued till lately. It has also been a prison for scholars for little faults. But what renders this place the more memorable is the having the Archbishop Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer, there prisoners previous to their cruel sufferings by fire before Balliol College."

Bocardo from the north and south in 1770, reduced from the engravings by Malchair.

This description appears to apply exactly to a gatehouse of the fifteenth century, or late in the fourteenth. Machicoulis were not in use before that period; and the custom of carving on stone, shields of arms on the front of a gate-tower was very common in the fourteenth century. Stone figures of soldiers on the battlements were also frequently used.

In the interval between the time when this description was written by Antony Wood and the time of its destruction, the

old North-gate, or Bocardo, had however lost nearly all its original character, as is evident from the engravings of it which have been preserved, and which represent it in the state in which it was left shortly before its final destruction.

The line continues between Broad-street and Ship-lane in the same manner; and here another of the towers of the old wall is tolerably perfect, behind the houses nearly opposite the door of the Master of Balliol. This is said to have been used as a prison in connection with the room in the gate-house over the North gate, with which there was a communication by the passage on the top of the wall, a part of the old allure. In this tower it is said that Cranmer was confined, as it formed part of the prison of Bocardo. The ditch has all been filled up and built upon, and it is now difficult to tell the exact spot of the martyrdom, which took place near the bank of the ditch between the wall and Balliol College. But as we are told by Foxe that the Master of Balliol spoke to Cranmer when bound to the stake, and as the Master of Balliol then resided in the tower over the College gate, it is probable that the stake was fixed immediately opposite the College gateway tower.

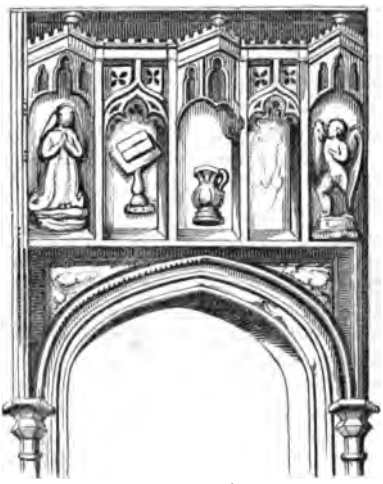
The cross in the pavement opposite the door of the Master of Balliol's present house was put down by ignorant persons within the last fifty years, without the slightest authority for that site. Whereas under the kerb-stone of the pavement immediately opposite the College gate, there is a large mass of wood-ashes extending over a surface of several yards, and there is some reason to believe that this was the place of execution.

To continue the line of the wall. Crossing the Turl, where there was a postern gate, and where about sixty years ago there was a flight of steps down into the ditch and a turnstile at the top of it, the wall passed under the south end of my house and premises, leaving part of the narrow street before mentioned in front of Exeter College Chapel and the north gate of the college, which originally faced north to this street; and the gate in the wall with the City arms over it was only taken down in the recent alterations. One of the old bastions was also found remaining, buried beneath Prideaux's Building. Part of the Theatre and of the Clarendon also stand on the site of this part of the old wall.

Bastion of the City Wall.

Across the narrow part of the street close to the Clarendon there was another postern, called Smith gate, and in the tower or bastion which protected this on the east side was Our Lady's Chapel,

of which the doorway, of the fifteenth century, remains tolerably perfect, with the sculptures over it representing the Annunciation, mutilated by order of the Rump Parliament.



Sculpture over the Doorway of the Lady Chapel.

From this point to the corner of New College, part of the wall exists, but built upon and concealed; the difference of level caused by the ditch is very perceptible in going through the narrow passage from New College-lane to Holywell. The view of the exterior of the wall from the "Slipe," or slip of land outside the wall, at the back of the houses in Holywell and Long Wall, gives even a better idea of it than the inside from New College garden.

A small portion of the inside of the wall may be again seen in a perfect state and free from ivy in East Gate Court, between the corner of New College garden and the High-street.

Crossing the High-street by the site of the East gate, we find the wall still tolerably perfect, surrounding two sides of Merton College garden, with several of the towers; this was the south-west angle of the city. From thence to Christ Church it is partly destroyed and partly hidden; one of the walks in the garden of Corpus is on the top of it.

Passing through Christ Church, where the wall has been destroyed by Wolsey, as before mentioned, and crossing St. Aldate's on the side of South gate, we again find it still remaining at Pembroke College, the south side of which stands probably on part of the old wall, or at least on the site; from thence to the Castle it is destroyed or concealed, but may be traced by the difference of level in the gardens.

The solar or upper chamber of the Little-gate was used as a Hall for scholars in the time of Edward II., and the rent of 13*s.* 6*d.* was paid for it to the City, (13*l.* 10*s.* of our money). This gate was also called the Water-gate, and Wood says it was used for leading cattle to water. Its close vicinity to the river is sufficient to account for the name. A small portion of it may still be seen at the south-west corner of Pembroke College.

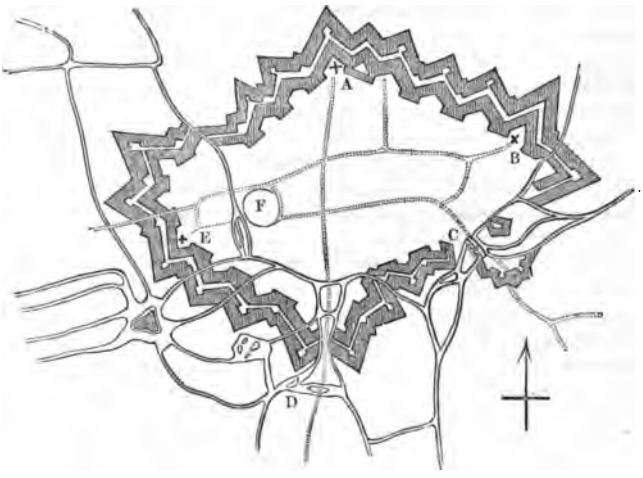
The Lines of Entrenchment.

It is remarkable that although so much nearer our own times, and although we have the minute journal of an eye-witness, it is more difficult to ascertain exactly the lines of entrenchment by which Oxford was defended during the Civil War between Charles I. and the Parliament, than the fortifications of five hundred years before.

It seems evident from Wood's account that two distinct sets of entrenchments were commenced and partially carried out,

but it would also appear that neither of them was ever completed; nor can we tell with any certainty which was the earlier plan that was not approved of after it was nearly finished, so that the whole work had to be begun over again.

The mathematical scheme of Rallingson is mentioned and highly approved of



Rallingson's Plan for the Fortification of Oxford, temp. Charles I.*

A *St. Giles's Church.* C *Botanical Garden.* E *St. Thomas's Church.*
B *Holywell Church.* D *Abingdon Road.* F *The Castle.*

in April, 1643, and this appears to be the one engraved in the Latin translation of Wood's 'Annals.' In the September and October following we are told that these works not giving content, thoughts were entertained of newly fortifying the city, and this was accordingly begun in January, 1644, and forty pounds a-week was levied for this purpose. The siege began in May, 1645, and supposing the works to have been continued steadily the whole year, and two thousand pounds to have been expended upon them, this seems hardly sufficient to have completed so extensive a fortification. I am inclined to think that the only part completed was that to the north, and the protection afforded by the rivers and the sluices, by which the whole country round could be flooded on the east, west, and south sides of the city, was considered sufficient. It is certain that on the north we have considerable remains of these earthworks, and none, or next to none, on any other side. The lines extending from Holywell Church to St. Giles's Church can still be traced with tolerable distinctness, and I think the double set of entrenchments also. The scientific series of zigzags, according to the elaborate plan of Rallingson, derived from the works of the great Dutch engineers of the period, as has been shewn by Captain Gibbs Rigaud[f], have left but faint traces behind them. A field in the meadows near Holywell Church, on the banks of the Cherwell, has the hedge and ditch which separate it from the next field from the north, formed of two distinct zigzags, which are more clearly seen by looking back upon them from the north. There are also, I think, faint indications of similar zigzags in other places in these meadows, and again in the Parks, immediately to the north of the New Museum. Part of one was recently levelled in forming the garden, and part of it still remains to the north of the iron fence.

* Reduced from the Latin edition of Wood's *Historia Universitatis Oxoniensis*, folio.

[f] See Archæological Journal, vol. viii. p. 366. (London. 1851.)

The second system of fortification appears to be more simple and more substantial, and more of it has consequently remained.

The hedge which now separates the gardens from the meadow occupied by Mr. Charles Symonds, running in the direction from the zigzags before-mentioned to Wadham College, is evidently placed on an artificial embankment of six to eight feet high, or more in some parts; this appears to have joined at its west end to the similar embankment round the east and north sides of the garden of the Warden of Wadham. This was probably the mound thrown out of the trench, mentioned by Wood, "near to the wall of St. John's College walks, for the defence of the University and City." Had this mound been then in existence Wood probably would have mentioned it.

In Loggan's map of Oxford, published in 1675, these lines are marked much more distinctly than in Faden's map, about a century later, and far more prominent than they now are; these lines are continued by Loggan on the west side of St. Giles's Church, also extending from thence to the river, passing by the site of the present workhouse. In a meadow just beyond this, between the University Printing-house and the garden of Worcester College, there are still some traces of entrenchments: they are not very distinct, scarcely more than as if an old hedge and ditch had been removed, but at one corner is a mound, as if for a fort, and the situation agrees with Loggan's map, on which no trenches are marked on the other sides of the city.

Wood mentions also works in St. Clement's, to protect the east end of the bridge, but as this ground is now all built upon I do not think that anything can be made out of the line of those works. A mound on the bank of the Cherwell, on which some trees have lately been planted, has rather the appearance of having been a fort, but as the only steep embankment is the bank of the river, and it cannot be traced on the other side, it is very doubtful whether this was a military work or not.

In Faden's map of Oxford, published about the middle of the last century, some other trenches are marked on the south side of the town, near where the Gas Works are now situated, but these are now built over. On Port Meadow, near the bridge over the railway from the Hut, there are some remains of a fort or enclosure, partly now cut through by the railway: this is said to have been for cavalry; it was evidently a detached fort, and was probably a place for keeping the horses in safety, or it may have been a cavalry camp.

The following extracts from Wood's "Annals," relating to the fortifications and the preparations for the defence of Oxford against the Parliamentary forces, may prove interesting at the present time, when the spirit of military ardour has again been roused in the University:—

"In August, 1643, while these things were in doing, the high way at the hither end of East bridge, just at the corner of the chaplains' quadrangle of Magdalen College, was blocked up with long timber logs, to keep out horsemen. A timber gate was set up also at the end of the logs, next towards the College, for common passage of carts and horses to bring provision to the city, which gate was commonly kept shut at nights and chained up. There were three or four loads of stones carried up to Magdalen College tower to fling down upon the enemy at their entrance. Two posts set up at Smith-gate for a chain to run through them, to block up that way against horsemen, and a crooked trench in form of a bow, made across the high way at the end of St. John's College walks, next the New Park, to hinder the entrance of any forces that should come that way. At which place, as also at the East bridge, was a very strict sentinell kept every night.

"Upon Saturday, being the 20th of August, in the afternoon, the scholars and privileged men, to the number of 400, or 450, repaired again with their arms to New Park, where they were instructed in the words of command and their military postures, in a very decent manner.

"So delightful a prospect was it to behold the forwardness of so many proper young gentlemen, intent docible and pliable in their business, that the like could not be now seen in England, as their leaders and divers then in the field did acknowledge. Towards evening the weather being wet, they marched through St. Giles's Parish and Canditch to New College, and

so for that time they parted. It was then reported that the Citizens should have trained that day in some place with the Scholars, to the end that it might have been discerned that the Scholars' arms and furniture were not borrowed of them, as some had sinisterly suggested: but whether it was for fear of some emulation or other jealousies that might have risen between the bodies, if they were that time in arms, (notwithstanding it was also then reported that the city burgesses in Parliament had forbidden them to train, least they should seem to do it for the King,) I know not. The Citizens it seems trained then not at all, either there or any where else. . .

"November 30. About the same time was a new gate of timber set on the east bridge, and a bulwark raised between it and the corner of the Physic Garden wall, which, being finished, were planted thereon two pieces of ordnance, to secure the entrance that way. A trench also was making at that time, near to that of the Scholars, by the wall of St. John's College Walks, for the defence of the University and City.

"Dec. 5. Monday. The University bellman went about the city warning all privileged persons that were house-keepers to send some of their family the next day to dig at the works through New Park. According to which order the colleges sent men, and many appeared and did work for several days. The citizens also were warned to work at the bulwarks on the north side of St. Giles's Church, and the country by St. John's College walks; and the next day, when the King rode to see the said fortifications, he found but 12 persons working on the City behalf, whereas there should have been 122, of which neglect his Majesty took notice, and told them of it in the field. . .

"Dec. 15, Thursday. A written Proclamation was published by his Majesty, directed to the City, to bring in more arms, both offensive and defensive. In obedience to which order they did, though they were but few, and were put in the magazine among other arms and furniture, bullets, gunpowder, match, &c., in New College Cloister and tower. As for all sorts of corn that were brought in, were laid in the law and logick schools, victuals in the Guildhall, cloath and coats for soldiers in the Musick and Astronomy Schools. The gunpowder also was made at a mill at Osney, and the Mint for coinage was at New Inn. . .

"Feb. 25, Saturday. Dr. Richard Stewart, Dean of Paul's, went to the Vicechancellor, Dr. Tolson, to thank him in the King's name, for the University, their working in the trenches about the City, with a desire that in regard the City was backward in their task of work, the University would be pleased to help them forward. This desire being very reasonable, was accordingly answered. . .

"The works and fortifications also did now go on apace, and those in St. Clement's Parish, on the east side of Oxford, were about this time begun. Which, with other fortifications about the City were mostly contrived by one Richard Rallingson, Bachelor of Arts of Queen's College, who also had drawn a mathematical scheme or plot of the garrison. His endeavours in this nature gave so great satisfaction to the King that he forthwith sent letters in his behalf to the University, to confer the degree of Master of Arts upon him: which letters being read in Convocation 17th of October, was then admitted Master of Arts. . .

"June 21. His Majesty, for the better furthering of the fortifications, did desire and require the principal Governor of every College to appoint one or more of the officers or servants of the colleges, upon notice given to them of the day from the commissioners for working, to give notice to all Scholars and Lodgers in colleges, to observe their day, and to deliver a true note of their names to the Commissioners under their hands, to appoint one in every college, to collect the monies of the defaulters, and pay it over to the treasurer appointed to receive it, and a true note of those that neither work nor pay for their defaults. Half the colleges and half the halls were to work on Monday, and the other half on Tuesday, from 6 to 11 in the morning, and from 1 till 6 at night, and every person to bring his tool with him. The fortifications that they were to work at were drawn through that part of Christ Church Mead, that is, next to Grandpont-street. . .

"June 21. Soon after, viz. in Sept. and Oct., thoughts being entertained of new fortifying the City, (the Works that were made this and the last year giving not content,) moneys must be raised to effect it, and the burden to be laid upon the University and City, now almost drained of their treasure. And as it was then foreseen, and in a manner contrived, so it came to pass in January following, for on the 18th day of that month it was ordered by the Lords and other of his Majesty's Commissioners, upon conference had with the heads of Colleges and Halls, that the University should for the space of 20 weeks (to commence from the 22nd of the said month) contribute weekly the

sum of 40*li.*, to be levied upon the Colleges and Halls according to the proportions set down in a certain Schedule which they had drawn. The due payment of which should exempt all scholars of what condition soever (with all their servants and Bedells, not exercising any trade in the City) from all contributions in any kind towards the said work. . .

"In performance of which proclamation, the Scholars did those things required therein, and upon Thursday, the 14th of May, they with the strangers beforementioned newly listed and raised shewed their arms and mustered in Magdalen College Grove to the number of 630 or thereabouts, giving very great contentment to the spectators in seeing so many young men so docile. The Tuesday after both the University and City Regiments, mustered again in Bullington and Cowley Green, and the King did them that honor to be present at their musterings. The Earl of Dover himself conducted the University Regiment, and Thom. Smyth, Brewer, now Mayor of the City, was Colonel of the City Regiment. . .

"The chiefest matter observable is the 15 days' Siege of Oxon, by Sir Thom. Fairfax, beginning May 22, and ending June 5. He made his first appearance by some scattered Horse near Cowley, May 19. From thence they, with other Horse and Foot, passed over Bullington Green to Merston, shewing themselves on Hedington Hill.

"The 22 day he sat down before Oxford, and then began the Siege, making a Breast-work on the East side of Cherwell River, and a Bridge over that part of the said River near Merston.

"The 23 day Godstow House was fired by the owner, David Walter, Esq., High Sheriff of the County, (since one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber of King Charles II.) least the enemy should make it a place of defence.

May 26. Sir Thom. Fairfax put over 4 Foot Regiments and 13 Carriages at their new Bridge over Cherwell River, he having his head quarters at Merston, Ol. Cromwell at Wytham, and Major Browne at Wolvercote.

"May 27. Two Regiments (the white and red) with two pieces of Ordnance, marched over Isis at Godstow bridge, and so by Botley to South Henxsey, which party were continually playing on that in Mr. Oliver Smyth's house, (held by him of University Coll.) standing without the South port, and continually guarded and relieved with Soldiers out of Oxford Garrison, but for the most part repelled with the loss of men and members. All this while the Governor of Oxon (Col. Will. Legge) seeing the Parliamenteers quiet besiegers, and that they fought only with perspective glasses, was resolved to quicken them, and therefore

"June 2, about one of the clock at night, he went himself with near 1000 Horse and Foot towards Hedington Hill, where the Parliamenteers kept a strong guard as well of Horse as Foot. While the Governor advanced up the hill the Parliamenteers vapoured and cried aloud that 'the Cavaliers did only flourish, and durst not come up to them:' wherefore fearing lest their stay would not be long there, he sent Colonel David Walter, Sir Thom. Gardiner, and Capt. Grace, with parties of Horse, to fetch a compass by St. Barthelmew's Hospital, and to leave the end of Cheyney lane next to Shotover on the left hand, and at a certain sign given they were to set on them on their rear, when the Governor and his men were ready to do so on the fore front. The sign being given, they fell on them so rigorously, that of 137 Musquiteers (which was the Parliamentarian number) but one escaped. Their Horse also shamefully ran away, and left their Foot to have been all cut to pieces, had not the Governor ordered to give quarter. They had for some hours before most insufferably railed against the King and Queen's Majesty, which much incensed the Oxford Horse. Of these Parliamenteers 52 were killed, 92 were brought in Prisoners, (whereof 7 were Horsemen) with their Captain, one Gibbons, and their Lieutenant, a preaching Silk-weaver: with these Prisoners were taken 30 or 40 cows, which the Parliamenteers the same evening stole back again through negligence of the guard, but while they were in action, the Garrison of Woodstock, which was for the King, came forth to visit them, took 12 Prisoners, and killed a Lieutenant Colonel of Horse.

"This being the most considerable action that was done, the mock-shew at Oxford ended the 5 of June, and the next day Sir Thom. Fairfax went to Borstall house, near Brill, in Buckinghamshire, which he endeavouring to storm, was courageously repelled by Sir William Campion, the Governor, and Defendants. The next month hapned the fatal Battle at Naseby, in Leicestershire, [Northamptonshire,] wherein the King's Army being totally overthrown, all Cities, Castles, Forts, Towns, &c. that belonged to him, and stood out in his defence, were soon after surrendred to the Parliament: among which Oxford being the chiefest, you shall have an account the next year.

"Soon after it being foreseen that another stricter siege would follow, his Majesty ordered that the Governor give notice to the Vicechancellor, several Heads of Colleges and Halls, Mayor, Aldermen, and Church Wardens of every Parish, that they publish within their several limits, that 'twas and is his Majesty's pleasure, that a strict account be forthwith taken of what provisions each person had to hold out for 6 months, according to a Proclamation that was then newly ordered by his Majesty to be published.

"Upon this there was soon after great provisions made by the generality of the people, but least some should be backward and slow in the business, the order was revived again 12 Jan., and withal strict notice was then given that the 19 of the said month there should be a general search in every place made, whether victuals were accordingly provided. About the same time also the King published several Injunctions to be observed by the Garrison in order to Religion, the particulars of which being many, I shall omit them: and sent a Warrant under his hand to the Heads of Houses for the reading of Divine Service, established by Law, daily, Morning and Evening, and to fast on Wednesdays and Fridays.

An. Dom. 1646, 22 Car. I.

"Here might be subjoined a series of the Governors of Oxford (or rather the Magistrates of the University) from the time it became one of the King's Garrisons: and, especially since the bravery of the Academians shone conspicuous in every station, we might relate the exploits both here and elsewhere of those noble and brave Commanders, —— Gerard, Sir John Pennyman, Sir Jacob Ashley, Sir Henry Gage, Sir Arthur Aston, Kt., Colonel William Legge, and Sir Thomas Glenham, were it not to intrude into another's province, and relate actions that would adorn he page of the Commentaries of the Civil War. Meanwhile the readers of these Annals may be informed, that when news arrived that the siege of Basing was raised, by the forced marches and surrounding troops of the enemy, a voluntier party of the Gown quickly hastned thither: When Abendon was in a state of siege, and on the point of surrendring, its successful relief in the beginning ought principally to be attributed to the bravery of our Mead; and the disgraceful repulse which immediately followed must be imputed to the inactivity of others. The same may be said concerning the recovery of the great Ordnance at Dennington, and all the implements of war there, after the unfortunate overthrow at Newbury. And, not to dwell on particulars, it should be known that Lieutenant Colonel Nath. Campsfield, who, after almost everything had fallen into the Rebels' hands, passed a whole winter with the Oxford Horse, though surrounded by the enemy's garrisons, undismayed by their successive attacks and maneuvres, was a companion in all dangers with Mead before mentioned, and the Gownsmen. Again it should be related, that the bravery of the Academians was not confined to the defence of Oxford and the adjacent country, but they were always active wherever the Royal Forces were engaged: So many of them were known to be in actual service elsewhere, that 'tis matter of wonder that any were present in defence of the City; and on the other hand, such a number of brave defenders were here, that 'tis not easy to conceive there could be any elsewhere employed. Out of the one hundred Students at Christ Church (and if the Commoners were to be added the number would be proportionably encreased) twenty were Officers in the King's Army, and the rest almost to a man were indefatigable in protecting the dwellings of the inhabitants of this place: and the same may be said of the other Colleges. Truly Charles, who was ever ready in forming a just estimate of things, entertained such an high opinion of the fidelity and courage of his University, that whenever he was called out of Oxford, he held himself bound to summon a Council of the University Troops, and entrusted to their peculiar care the whole command and the dearest pledges he left behind...

"A few days before the Treaty ended, when the Oxonians perceived it was like to succeed, they played their cannon day and night into the enemies Leaguers and Quarters, discharging sometimes near 200 shot in a day (at random, as 'twas conceived) rather to spend their powder, than to do any execution; however they shewed good skill in that they levied their pieces so, as they shot into the Leaguer at Hedington Hill, and there killed Lieutenant Col. Cotsworth, and likewise into the Leaguer on Colonel Rainsborough's side, where they killed a Sutler and others in their tents. The enemies cannon in recompence played fiercely upon the defendants, and much annoyed them in their Works, Houses, and Colleges, till at last a cessation of great shot was agreed to on both sides.

"The 20, Saturday, the Treaty for the Surrender of Oxford was finished between the Commissioners, and concluded upon 26 Articles."

The following is the substance of the discussion which took place after the reading of the foregoing paper:—

The PRESIDENT returned thanks to Mr. Parker for his very interesting paper. He called attention to the mound, or rather indications of a rise in the ground, in what was known by the name of St. John's-road, near the "Horse and Jockey" Inn.

MR. PARKER, however, explained that he had good reason to state that these were but the remains of some gravel-pits, opened sixty years ago.

The PRESIDENT also called attention to the indications of the High-street having once been of a higher level than it at present stood. Upon the outside of University College there was a distinct line, apparently produced by exposure to the moisture of the pathway, about two feet from the ground, which would seem to shew that the ancient level of the street was higher at this point.

MR. PARKER thought it extremely probable that the same kind of alteration had been made here which there was good evidence for believing had been adopted in St. Aldate's, namely, that the sudden pitch which the street made towards the river had been obviated by rendering the declivity less rapid. The effect of the levelling would produce exactly the results referred to.

CAPTAIN BURROWS said that it would greatly increase the obligation which the Society was under to Mr. Parker if he would name a day to conduct some of the members over the site of the old walls.

MR. PARKER expressed his willingness to do so, and, after some discussion, the following Saturday was fixed as the day.

The LIBRARIAN wished to say a few words on one point adverted to in the lecture. It had been mentioned that Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were burnt upon the public place of execution. He asked if there was any authority for saying that there was any such definite place of execution? He had no doubt that the cross by Balliol did not mark out such a spot; and he moreover greatly doubted whether both the executions occurred at the same place. He had been present when the ashes referred to had been discovered opposite Balliol College; but he thought they were scarcely six or eight feet below the surface, while the bottom of the ditch at that spot must have been eighteen or twenty feet deep. Though some stakes had been found, there were no less than six, so that none could very well be the particular one to which Cranmer had been chained. These were charred at the point, and were supposed to belong to fortifications of some kind. He then produced an iron band, which he stated to be that which was usually supposed to have bound Cranmer to the stake. All that was positively known about it was that it originally came from Bocardo, and during the time of its being in the Castle, where it used to be hung up, it always went by the name of "Cranmer's bands." Now Ridley and Latimer had certainly been burnt some time before Cranmer, and in the account of their execution there is mention made of a certain sum paid for the use of *chains:* no such entry appears in the case of Cranmer; whence it had been ingeniously supposed that in the meantime the Oxford authorities, expecting more executions, had invented this more convenient apparatus. The Librarian added, that one reason for exhibiting the band that evening was, that it might be the last opportunity the Society might have of seeing it in Oxford, as it belonged to a gentleman in Suffolk, to whom it was shortly to be returned. That such a curious relic of antiquity should be removed from Oxford was a great pity, but he was enabled to say that did his friend see a prospect of the University preserving the Ashmolean as an Historical Museum, supplying for the Schools of History what the Museum in the Parks supplies for the Schools of Science, he would be willing that Cranmer's band should be deposited there.

The PRESIDENT fully concurred in the hope that such arrangements would be made as should preserve a good Historical Museum, and he thought it very important also that this curious relic should

[a] Vide an account of this band in GENT. MAG., July, 1857, p. 62.

be preserved to Oxford in such a collection. He regretted that he had not with him a curious brass ring in his possession, brought originally from Bocardo. It was inscribed with an R, and might possibly have belonged to Ridley.

After some further discussion on the subject, the meeting was adjourned.

THE WALK ROUND OXFORD.

On May 25, agreeably to arrangement, a numerous party accompanied Mr. Parker in a walk round the old city walls, following as closely as possible the line of the old city ditch. They started from Turl-street, and behind the houses both in Broad-street and in George-lane, were able to discover many remains of the wall, and in some few instances of bastions; while, throughout, the difference of level enabled them to distinguish the line of the ditch. The ground near the Castle had been so much disturbed that it was difficult to trace the Castle boundaries; but on the other side of the city, passing along Pembroke College, and through Christ Church, round Merton College and New College, the line was distinctly traceable, and for the greater part of the distance the walls actually remaining. Remarks were made at the most interesting spots, chiefly by Mr. Parker; but several discussions took place, in which the Principal of New Inn Hall and other gentlemen joined.

After concluding the round of the old city, the party proceeded to visit the remains of the earthworks in the Parks, &c., which were thrown up for the defence of Oxford in the time of Charles I. On returning to Broad-street, and after examining the remains of "Our Lady's Chapel," the party dispersed.

ANGLO-SAXON CHARTERS.

We do not often transfer to our pages information that has appeared elsewhere, but we depart from our rule in the present instance in order that we may give such assistance as is in our power to diffuse the knowledge of a forthcoming publication, which is a great desideratum for our early history, and which it is impossible could be undertaken by more competent hands. It is hardly necessary to say that we wish it every success.

"Anglo-Saxon Charters.—Mr. Thorpe has nearly ready for the press a volume comprising copies of all the Charters of the Anglo-Saxon period known to be extant, *exclusive* of the simple grants of land; that is, every charter of strictly historic interest; viz. the wills of royal and noble persons, prelates and others; miscellaneous charters; manumissions of serfs. The work will contain many charters not included in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus;* the text will be formed from a collation of the original manuscripts, and now first accompanied by a translation of the Saxon. The grants of land are intended for publication hereafter."—*Athenæum*, June 29th.

HOOK'S LIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY[a].

We are well aware that at the present day Inett's *Origines Anglicanæ* or Soames' "Anglo-Saxon Church" find as few readers as Archbishop Parker or Bishop Godwin; and, in spite of the facilities offered by the reprints of the English Historical Society, we fear that the Venerable Bede, Simeon of Durham, William of Malmesbury, and the other chroniclers, are little more than empty names. Yet the themes that they treat of are of enduring interest and importance, and the age that will not bestow the time to master the originals, is still eager to hail the substance of their narratives, if put before it in graceful language, and with due regard to grouping and dramatic effect. Completeness and impartiality are secondary considerations to these, and though the critic may point out numerous sins both of omission and commission, the public is little inclined to agree with him; it thinks that the story, if not true, is better as its favourite tells it. Secular history has been largely dealt with after this fashion of late, and now we are sorry to see it extended to Church history also.

The name of Dr. Hook naturally gives rise to expectations which we are sorry to say this, his latest production, does by no means satisfy. It is with surprise that we find him taking David Hume for his model, and attempting to treat such a theme as the history of the English Church by "clustering facts around a central personage." This may do for secular history, as all important events may be in some way or other connected with each reigning sovereign; but we have yet to learn that the majority of the great transactions which have advanced or retarded the progress of the English Church can be fairly linked to Augustine and his successors. There have been many northern prelates, both bishops and archbishops, who have left their mark upon their times, as there have been equally illustrious southern suffragans, and any Church History which from its plan can only mention these men incidentally, appears to us constructed in direct opposition to all the canons of sound historical criticism.

The fact is, if Dr. Hook had not said (p. 2), "The work now presented to the reader is designed to be a History of the Church of England," we should have considered it merely as another of his "Ecclesiastical Biographies," and should have been quite ready to award its meed of praise as a readable *résumé* of Bede, Malmesbury, and other chroniclers who in the modern view have outlived their reputation, and whose facts and fancies must be paraphrased rather than translated to deserve acceptance at the present day. In such a book, of course we should not look for much

[a] "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury. By Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., Dean of Chichester. Vol. I. Anglo-Saxon Period." 8vo., xx. and 530 pp. (London: Richard Bentley. 1860.)

original research, nor even for painstaking accuracy in copying, and it would be hardly worth while to take exception to a fault that infects this as well as almost all modern works, of judging men and things of the past, not by the standard of their contemporaries, but by one of our own, and fancying that neither wisdom nor virtue existed before the era of gas, steam, and electricity. But as the work before us is gravely put forth as a "History," we must be allowed to demur to the appellation, and to say, that neither in matter nor in manner is it at all equal to what the public have a right to expect from a well-practised writer.

It is but too true that it has of late become the fashion to confound the provinces of history and biography, or rather, to endeavour to supplant the former by the latter. Dr. Hook's model, David Hume, wrote his History of England only to vindicate the Stuarts; Mr. Froude treats of the Reformation, not on account of the principles involved, but to glorify Henry VIII. and his tool and victim Cromwell; Lord Macaulay has favoured us with his "view" of the Revolution, that he may enshrine "the glorious, pious, and immortal memory" of William of Orange; still we are sorry to see Dr. Hook follow the evil example, and when he has strung together a number of odds and ends about some thirty prelates from Augustine to Stigand, call it a History of the Anglo-Saxon Church, though it is only quite incidentally that he mentions anything concerning the Church as such, and more is to be gleaned on that topic from a single page of Soames, than from his whole volume.

As we do not accept this work as history, properly so called, we shall not quarrel with its author for frequently helping out his scanty stock of materials with an abundance of suppositions and inferences, and quietly representing his archbishops as having actually done all that he supposes they might or ought to have done. Many of these inferences we hold to be quite untenable, but for the reason we have given, we let them pass. But beside these, a critic in the "Guardian[b]" has collected a number of instances of confusion of persons and places, of errors of date, and even of translation of documents, several of which appear to be "more ingenious than true," that reflect rather strongly on the care that has been bestowed on the preparation of the work, and shew that there is ample room for amendment and "rectification" in a second edition.

But even as a mere series of readings in biography, the book has one very grave fault to us in its unsympathetic tone. All its characters and its incidents belong of necessity to the remote past, but they are all treated from an intensely modern and practical point of view, and thus receive scant reverence and rather hard measure. We conceive that it is quite possible to be duly sensible of and thankful for our own superior advantages, without perpetually indulging a desire to make our forefathers

[b] Of January 2, 1861.

either odious or ridiculous, or both. Yet, whatever may be intended, such is the unpleasant impression left on the mind from the half scornful, half-pitying tone in which men once reverenced are spoken of, which makes the profession of "charitable respect" (p. 39) read like mockery. Augustine and his colleagues are estimated at a very low rate. The chief is guilty of "a tendency to pomp and vain glory," he acts "without judgment or temper," he is "narrow-minded and sectarian," and his "general honesty" is somewhat grudgingly admitted. Laurentius is either a positive fool, who "imagined he had received the castigation he deserved," or he is guilty of "an imposture and a lie." Paulinus "avails himself of an excuse for leaving his flock" when it was dangerous to remain with them; indeed, "none of the Italian missionaries were ambitious of martyrdom;" and so inferior were they (apparently) in mental culture to the British bishops, that "they were utterly unable to perceive the real point at issue" between their respective Churches—an assertion worthy of these days of historical paradox, when Henry VIII. is a model monarch and man, and Cardinal Pole a bloodthirsty persecutor. Some of the points at issue are compendiously stated to have been "things as insignificant as the observance of a festival and an arrangement of the hair," and accordingly "when Wilfrid left the Celtic party for the Italian, the first thing he did was to submit his head to the scissors of a Roman barber." (p. 15.) We own to a strong dislike to such epigrammatic statements, as too often unfair to somebody, though a kind of triumph for the writer; the fact, it is true, is drawn from Heddius (*De Vita S. Wilfridi*, in Gale), but the difference in the manner of telling is not in favour of the modern. So with numberless other matters, which are represented in a way that we venture to think never occurred to the parties themselves.

We might extend these remarks to greater length, but we have already said enough to shew that we are greatly disappointed with this work, as one that by no means fulfils its assumed office of a history of the Anglo-Saxon Church. Still there are many passages which if we had space we should like to quote, as giving information which being drawn from neglected sources possesses a certain charm of novelty. A specimen or two, however, is all that we can find room for.

Let us first take a condensed picture of an Anglo-Saxon "double monastery:"—

"Augustine entered Canterbury surrounded by monks as well as by clergy, and when he laid the foundation of that monastery, which was afterwards called by his own name, it was designed for a missionary college: a purpose to which modern piety has once more consecrated its site. Under the successors of Augustine, and in those parts of the country already occupied by the Celtic Church, the monasteries had very much of the character and appearance of Moravian establishments, or rather of those stations established in Africa by the Bishop of Cape Town. The institution was a lay institution connected with the Church, resembling in this respect the colleges of our Universities, and although some of the monks had already been ordained, they formed

the exception rather than the rule. The resemblance to our modern colleges became the greater, when the country being converted and the Church established, Archbishop Theodorus converted the monasteries into seats of learning. . . . .

"The thane or nobleman desirous of enjoying the comforts of a rural retreat, where he might devote himself to prayer and study, was obliged to surround himself for the mere purpose of self-preservation, with retainers and attendants. But if those attendants had been taken indiscriminately from his former followers and comrades, his place of residence would have been changed but not his mode of life. He consequently surrounded himself with persons of congenial spirit and temper; he drew up the rules which he thought necessary for the government of his household, subjecting them probably to the inspection of the bishop, and constituted himself the president or abbot. He does not appear to have considered constant residence at his monastery necessary: he still engaged in the affairs of the world, and resorted to his monastery as an occasional retreat. But the king's privileges and immunities were granted to these institutions, which eventually led to their corruption.

"Ladies of rank pursued a similar course. . . . . A church was accordingly erected; and to serve the church, as well as to instruct the people, clergy and monks were required: they lived together, they became Cœnobites; and so a monastery was formed;—the convents both for the men and for the women being under the direction and government of the lady of the manor, who constituted herself the abbess[c]. We have authority for saying that some of these establishments answered the purposes for which they were instituted, and were for a time the abodes of virtue and religion; but it is easy to foresee how liable they were to abuse and corruption in a rude age, as soon as the first fervours of enthusiastic piety subsided; and although the corruptions of these lay monasteries were, in all probability, exaggerated by zealous reformers, who were intent upon converting all monasteries into ecclesiastical institutions, there can be no doubt that the corruptions were at one period very great.

"It is from the accusers of these establishments that we gain some information as to the conduct of their inmates. The monastic dress was not generally adopted. In some monasteries the abbot might be seen in the same attire as other men of his own station in society, with his mantle of blue cloth, faced with crimson silk, and ornamented with stripes or vermicular figures[d]. We find them addicted to war, to hunting, to hawking, to games of chance, to the company of minstrels and jesters. In some of the nunneries also the lady abbess would appear in a scarlet tunic, with full skirts and wide sleeves and hood, over an under-vest of fine linen of a violet colour. Her face was painted with stibium, her hair was curled with irons over the forehead and temples; ornaments of gold encircled the neck, bracelets were seen on her arms, and rings with precious stones on her fingers, the nails of which were pared to a point, to resemble the talons of a falcon. The shoes were of red leather[e]. In the stricter convents, a more sober dress was adopted; but this was the dress of the ladies of fashion, the 'flammeæ puellæ,' as they were called by Lullus[f]; and such we are informed some of the abbesses remained. These vanities, on the part of both men and women, imply the existence of much social intercourse, and Alcuin complains of 'secret junketings and furtive compotations;' while the nuns were forbidden to write or send amatory verses,

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[c] "The celebrated monastery at Whitby was a double monastery, over which St. Hilda presided. Lingard informs us that the system of the double monasteries was introduced from France, (Antiq. of Anglo-Saxon Church, i. 196); and besides Whitby, he mentions Barking, Coldingham, Ely, Wenlock, Repandun and Wimborne.

[d] "Ep. S. Bonif. cv.: ed. Serar, p. 149.

[e] "Aldhelm, De Laud. Virg. 307, 364.

[f] "Lullus, Ep. inter Bonifacianas, xlv. p. 63; quoted by Lingard, Hist. Ang.-Sax. Church, i. 210: ed. 1858."

and abbesses were warned that there should not be any dark corners in their houses, as advantage was taken of them for mischief[g]. Many indeed are the indignant remonstrances of Bede and Alcuin on the subject; and it is impossible to understand the object and proceedings of many among our Anglo-Saxon archbishops, or the canons passed in their synods, unless we have some idea of the state of the monastic establishments, for the reform of which means were early taken, if not always wise, yet generally well intended."—(pp. 30—44.)

Next comes a view of education in the eighth century:—

"As Tatwine [Archbishop, 731—734] is the first of the great scholars who by their talents reflected credit upon their teachers at St. Augustine's, this seems to be the proper place to advert to the system of education which Theodorus introduced into this country, and which, in principle, is substantially the same as that which now prevails.

"There was certainly a blending of the professorial and tutorial systems.... But the proficiency of the scholars was tested, not only by an occasional examination, but by a constant course of questioning and cross-questioning, as connected with each lesson. The instruction was catechetical. Of the mode of conducting these examinations some examples exist, and the questions put to the pupils of the arithmetic class are very similar to those with which the masters and scholars of National schools are familiar as emanating from Her Majesty's Inspectors. For example: 'The swallow once invited the snail to dinner; he lived just one league from the spot, and the snail travelled at the rate of only one inch a day: how long would it be before he dined?' Again: 'Three men and their three wives came together to a river-side, where they found one boat, which was capable of carrying over only two persons at once; all the men were jealous of each other: how must they contrive so that no one of them should be left alone in company with his companion's wife?' Another is as follows: 'An old man met a child,—"Good day, my son," says he, "may you live as long as you have lived and as much more, and thrice as much as all this; and if God give you one year in addition to the others, you will be a century old:" what was the lad's age[h]?'

"Aldhelm, the great scholar of the age, to whom we have already referred, complains of the difficulties he encountered in the arithmetic school; and we shall easily sympathize with him if we bear in mind that the Arabic figures were not introduced before the tenth century, when they were received from the Mahometans in Spain. A kind of manual arithmetic was at this time encouraged: the numbers from 1 to 100 were expressed by the fingers of the left hand; from 100 to 10,000 by those of the right: from 10,000 to 100,000 by varying the position of the left; and from 100,000 to 1,000,000 by varying the position of the right hand[i]."

"We learn from Aldhelm that there was a class for geometry, but as Euclid did not make his appearance in England before the reign of King Athelstan, we may conclude that, at the period now under consideration, the geometry referred to had relation not to pure and abstract science, but simply to mensuration."—(pp. 195—197.)

Our last citation will strongly exhibit the very "modern" tone of the work—the picture may be true, but it will be seen that a touch has been thrown in here and there for effect:—

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[g] "Pertz, i. 93. Council of Aix-la-Chapelle, c. 14.

[h] "These are taken from a manuscript in the British Museum, which is certainly not of later date than the tenth century, by Mr. Wright, Introduct. Biog. Brit. Lit. i. 71. To Wright, Turner, Wanley, Lingard, and to Bede, Alcuin, and Boniface, the reader is referred generally for the statements made in this chapter.

[i] "Bede, De Indigitatione, Opp. i. 165."

"Nothelm was born in London, and is supposed, though without authority, to have been educated at St. Augustine's, Canterbury. . . . . What were the amusements of the less studious among the undergraduates of Canterbury, I am not prepared to say; but although the north of England even then took the lead, if not in fox-hunting, at least in following the harriers, we have no reason to suppose that the students of Canterbury were far behind them. Writing to the monks of Wearmouth, Alcuin obliquely accuses them, as William of Malmesbury expresses it, of having done the very thing which he exhorts them not to do: 'Let the youths be accustomed to attend the praises of our heavenly King; not to dig up the burrows of foxes, or to pursue the winding mazes of hares [k].'

"We possess, at the same time, a record of the practice of the students of Canterbury in punning, which is the more valuable as it shews the estimation in which young Nothelm was held. It was remarked how well his name accorded with his character: 'Dicitur enim Nothelmus, quasi notus almus [l].'

"He conciliated to himself the patronage of Albinus the abbot, a friend of the Venerable Bede; and in Northbold, who succeeded Albinus, he found a congenial companion. It was not to the highest branches of scholarship that Nothelm applied himself, although in the transcription of ancient manuscripts, judgment in the selection of them was required, as well as artistic skill. The increase of learning occasioned, of course, a demand for books, and so indefatigable were the scribes of England, that our libraries soon became the most famous in western Europe [m]. The attention of a scribe was not directed exclusively to calligraphy: the illuminations which may be seen in manuscripts, from the eighth century to the eleventh, display both the mind and the art of a painter. These Anglo-Saxon manuscripts are remarkable for the bold character of the writing, and the richness of the illuminations, of which the chief features are extreme intricacy of pattern, and interlacings of knots in a diagonal or square form; sometimes interwoven with animals, and terminating in heads of serpents or birds. So highly esteemed was this branch of learning and art in combination, that the attention of men of science was directed to the method of preparing gold for the gold writing, and we possess more than one of their receipts. For example: 'File gold very finely, put it in a mortar, and add the sharpest vinegar; rub it till it becomes black, and then pour it out; put to it some salt or nitre, and so it will dissolve; so you may write with it, and thus all the metals may be dissolved.' Another method of ancient chrysography was this: 'Melt some lead, and frequently immerge it in cold water: melt gold and pour that also into the same water, and it will become brittle; then rub the gold filings carefully with quicksilver, and purge it while it is liquid. Before you write, dip the pen in liquid alum, which is best purified by salt and vinegar.' Another method was this: 'Take thin plates of gold and silver, rub them in a mortar with Greek salt or nitre till it disappears; pour on water, and repeat it; then add salt, and so work it even when the gold remains; add a moderate portion of the flowers of copper and bullock's gall; rub them together and write and burnish the letters [n].'"—(pp. 206—209.)

After this picture of the "undergrads" a thousand years ago, it will be no surprise to the reader to learn that Dr. Hook speaks of "a reporter" having attended at the Council at Whitby, and that Archbishop Siric, when he visited Rome, "lunched with the Pope."

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[k] "William of Malmesbury, Gesta Reg., lib. i. 70.

[l] "Elmham, p. 312.

[m] "Alcuin's catalogue of the library at York, established by the munificence of Aelbert, has been already given in the life of Theodorus.

[n] "These prescriptions are translated by Turner, from Muratori, ii. pp. 375—383. There are other methods in Muratori, by which even marble and glass may be gilt."

THE DRAGON OF THE ANCIENTS.

Most of the great nations of antiquity had a tradition of the dragon. The dragon of the Latins is thus described by Virgil :—

> "At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones
> Effugiunt, sævæque petunt Tritonidis arcem;
> Sub pedibusque deæ, clypeique sub orbe teguntur."
>
> *Æneidos*, lib. ii. 225.

It is to be observed that these dragons had wings, and could fly to some height.

The Greek dragon resembles the Latin. The garden of the Hesperides was guarded by a dragon, and the locality of these gardens is referred to Mount Atlas, in Africa. Hercules killed the dragon and carried off the golden apples,—which would now be called, in these unpoetic days, Tangerine oranges.

In one of the Greek traditions, usually referred to a period about thirteen centuries before Christ, Medea is described as having killed her two children in the presence of their father, and when Jason attempted to punish the barbarity of the mother, she fled through the air upon a chariot drawn by winged dragons.

Another part of the same legend is, that Jason was to attack a monstrous dragon that watched, night and day, at the foot of a tree on which the golden fleece was suspended: but, by the power of herbs, Jason lulled the vigilance of the dragon, and obtained the golden fleece. The locality here is the eastern coast of the Black Sea.

The story of Cadmus also contains a dragon. He landed in Bœotia, and sent his companions to fetch water from a neighbouring grove. The waters were sacred to Mars, and guarded by a dragon, who devoured all the attendants of the Phœnician. Cadmus, tired of their delay, went to the place, and saw the monster still feeding on their flesh. He attacked the dragon, and overcame it by the assistance of Minerva. The story goes on to say that he afterwards sowed the teeth of the dragon in a plain, upon which armed men suddenly rose up from the ground. He threw a stone in the midst of them and they instantly turned their arms one against another, till all perished except five, who assisted him in building his city. Cadmus is said to have lived about fifteen centuries before Christ.

A continuation of this Greek tradition is, that an oracle had commanded the Thebans to sacrifice one of the descendants of those who sprang from the dragon's teeth. Menœceus, a Theban, offered himself as a human sacrifice to the ghosts of the dead, and destroyed his own life, near the cave where the dragon of Mars had formerly resided.

The last of the great pagan nations has also its tradition of the dragon,

and among their inimitable pottery the Chinese have the dragon china, which is scattered abundantly over England. We have usually seen the dragon depicted on this china as a lizard without wings,—indeed, we never saw it otherwise; but the Chinese are scrupulously accurate in the delineation of natural objects, and that their dragon should have lost his wings is a proof that their earliest delineations were not made from the living animal, but that the creature was extinct in China when the Chinese began to represent it. Still, the Chinese insist upon a dragon, and when the emperor died, a few years ago, an edict was issued announcing that the emperor had ascended to heaven mounted upon a fiery dragon.

Even in the science of medicine the dragon is remembered, and we can go into any chemist's shop and purchase gum tragacanth, or dragon's blood.

Last of all, the geologists have dug up the bones of the dragon, and put them together. They find that the Greeks were more accurate than the Chinese, because the Greek dragon had wings. They also find that there were many species of the animal, from a monster with an expanse of wing stretching eighteen feet from tip to tip, down to a little animal no larger than a curlew. These bones are found in the oolitic formations, and so on, upwards. The geologists find that the wings were covered, not with feathers, but with scales, and that the eyes of the animal were large, as if to enable it to fly by night. Two models of these dragons, or pterodactyles, are perched upon a rock at the Crystal Palace.

One of the earliest works of men was the subdivision of celestial space into constellations, and this is alluded to in the Book of Job, who mentions the constellation Orion. Among these constellations we find a dragon, and the writers of the Old Testament constantly allude to the existence of dragons as if they had seen them. Job himself says, "I am brother to dragons and a companion to owls," and this more than 2,000 years before Christ. Some 1,400 years later, Isaiah uses the expression, "The dragons and owls shall honour me;" and the Prophet Jeremiah not only assumes the existence of dragons in his own days but affirms that they shall not become extinct for some centuries to come when he foretels that Babylon shall be a dwelling for dragons. But the passage in Micah is most curious, where he describes the cry of the dragon,—"I will make a wailing, like the dragons;" such a cry as a nocturnal and solitary animal might well be supposed to utter.

As many countries became more populous, the solitary and predatory dragon disappeared before the advance of an increased population, and, like the eagle, retired into places more and more remote from men.

Pliny, writing in the first century, describes Babylon as lying utterly desolate. It then became the abode of dragons, and they are mentioned as still existing by one of the pagan writers, though he does not speak of them in Chaldæa, but in Mount Atlas.

At a period usually referred to the thirteenth century before Christ, we

have found Hercules attacking the dragon of the Hesperides on Mount Atlas. Fourteen centuries later, Solinus, a Roman writer who lived at the end of the first century, describes the elephants that abounded in those mountains in his time, and he finds that they are frequently attacked by dragons. These are his words:—

"Inter hos et dracones jugis discordia: denique insidiæ hoc astu præparantur: serpentes propter semitas delitescunt, per quas elephanti assuetis callibus evagantur: atque ita, prætermissis prioribus, postremos adoriuntur, ne, qui antecesserint, queant [ultimis] opitulari: ac primum pedes nodis illigant, ut laqueatis cruribus impediant gradiendi facultatem: nam elephanti, nisi præventi hac spirarum mora, vel arboribus se vel saxis applicant, ut pondere nitabundo attritos necent angues. Dimicationis præcipua causa est, quod elephantis, ut aiunt, frigidior inest sanguis, et ob id à draconibus avidissimè torrente captantur æstu: quamobrem nunquam invadunt nisi potu gravatos, ut, venis propensius irrigatis majorem sumant de oppressis satietatem: nec aliud majus quàm oculos petunt, quos solos inexpugnabiles sciunt: vel interiora aurium, quod is tantum locus defendi non potest proboscide. Itaque cum ebiberint sanguinem, dum ruunt bellusæ, dracones obruuntur."—(Cap. 28.)

In this description the most notable points are, that the dragon attacks the elephant for the sake of sucking its blood; and that it makes its attack upon those vulnerable places, the eyes and the ears.

It is interesting to observe how closely the heathen traditions, the discoveries of the geologists, and the sacred writers, agree in describing the animal. It was amphibious, it preyed alike on fish and on other animals, and it was, as the learned Cruden described, a dangerous creature, mischievous, deadly, and wild.

The tradition so carefully cherished in England, of St. George and the Dragon, as well as the similar traditions of Germany, appear to refer to isolated animals, driven by the hostility of increasing multitudes of men to solitary places where they could still find water, and gradually destroyed by horsemen covered with armour, who assailed them with the spear. It is to be hoped that the representations of these animals on the British coinage will, in future, be more accurate than those on some of the sovereigns and crown-pieces at present in circulation. The real pterodactyle was a much more formidable animal than the imaginary dragon on the coinage.

ANTIQUE GEMS[a].

Ancient Gems, beyond all controversy, constitute the *most* difficult class of ancient monuments. In a department of the Fine Arts which is confessedly beset with difficulty,—the whole domain, we mean, of Ancient Art,—Fictile Vases probably present fewest difficulties: next comes Sculpture. More difficult, by far, are Coins: most difficult of all, as we began by saying, beyond a question, are antique Gems. We have scarcely met with six individuals, in the space of five-and-twenty years, who were so much as entitled to have any real opinion upon the subject; and the modesty with which these persons invariably expressed themselves, has struck us not a little. It may not be amiss to explain what has thus been offered on a subject which, by the generality of mankind, is certainly scarcely understood at all.

It requires no taste or judgment whatever, and certainly very little knowledge, to enable a man to classify a collection of engraved stones. Some are of cornelian,—some of onyx,—some of chalcedony. Some again represent a Greek subject,—some are Roman,—some are Gnostic gems,—while *a few* engraved stones are Christian. Then, there are questions arising out of the material, which often form a favourite exercise of ingenuity, and afford room for the semblance of much learned research; while some men will discuss the hardness of gems, the method of engraving them, and their probable origin, with a confidence of asseveration, and minuteness of detail, which shall be altogether imposing.

But even this inferior department of inquiry is as yet very little understood. The names by which the ancients designated gems,—(like the names they used to denote colours,)—have not, by any means, been accurately ascertained. In truth the history of Gems has yet to be written; and the history will only be successfully undertaken by one who unites to considerable learning, a vast experience, and,—that rarest of possessions,—a sound antiquarian judgment.

And yet, it cannot be too emphatically stated, or too clearly borne in mind, that points like these are the mere outworks,—the merest husk and shell of the questions which engraved gems suggest to antiquarian eyes. First,—Is the gem antique? A confident answer in the affirmative not one man in a thousand is *ever* capable of returning. But only let the work be fine and the artist clever, and *who* knows not that there are not perhaps three men in London whose very opinion on the subject is worth a pin? The

[a] "Antique Gems: their Origin, Uses, and Value, as Interpreters of Ancient History, and as Illustrative of Ancient Art: with Hints to Gem Collectors. By the Rev. C. W. King, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge." 8vo., 498 pp. (London: Murray. 1860.)

stone is ancient, no doubt. That the style of the work is *very like* that of an ancient gem, all can see. But is *the work* ancient?... In short, the case may be thus stated: *An engraved antique gem of real merit*, is at once one of the rarest and most precious objects in the world. On the other hand, modern imitations of fine works abound; and antique stones of coarse workmanship are so common that they may be bought by handfuls. In other words, bad things are plentiful, and worthless. A gem of real merit falls to a collector's share only a few times in the course of a life.

Next, when it has been ascertained that a fine gem is really antique,—(which only corresponds with ascertaining that a good picture is ancient and not modern),—the questions which arise are such as the following. First,—What is *its precise age?* is it older than the time of Pericles, for example, or later?—Next, *To what country* does it belong? Is it of Greek or of Asiatic work, for instance?—Then, *What degree of merit* does it possess? For (what need to say it?) the degrees of merit are as various in gems as in pictures.—Lastly, *What does it mean*, and *what does it teach?*... The present Reviewer believes that *there are not, in all Europe, five persons* who are competent to answer the foregoing questions. He supposes however that there may be five hundred who could speak ingeniously and well on one or more of the heads indicated; while there are tens of thousands who could write on the subject after the fashion of Mr. King.

And yet, this writer has rendered useful service in many respects: not least, in directing attention to a class of objects which are of consummate interest. He divides his work into Four Sections; which are respectively entitled "Materials,"—"Art,"—"Subjects,"—"Mystic Virtues." Extending to upwards of 500 pages, his book will readily be believed to contain a vast amount of curious and interesting information. We subjoin an extract. Mr. King is speaking of the Diamond:—

"Pliny goes on to repeat the jeweller's fiction as to the infrangibility of the Diamond, a thing still believed in by most people, who cannot separate the ideas of hardness and of resistance to violence, and who do not choose to try so costly an experiment on any Diamond in their own possession. But in reality, from the fact of this gem being composed of thin layers deposited over each other parallel to the original face of the crystal, it can easily be split by a small blow in the direction of these laminæ. This property may be exemplified by the following story. The London jeweller intrusted with the re-cutting of the Koh-i-noor was displaying his finished work to a wealthy patron, who accidentally let the slippery and weighty gem slip through his fingers and fall on the ground. The jeweller was on the point of fainting with alarm; and, on recovering himself, reduced the other to the same state by informing him, that, had the stone struck the floor at a particular angle, it would have infallibly split in two, and been irreparably ruined.

"A few particulars about this famous diamond will not be out of place here. Tavernier saw it two centuries ago in the treasury of the Great Mogul, not many years after its discovery. Its weight in the rough, of above 800 carats (according to report), had been reduced to 284 by the bungling Italian lapidary who had brought it to the ugly and unskilful form in which it appeared when brought to this country. This was a rude hemisphere facetted all over, apparently intended for the *rose* shape. The re-

cutting in London was effected by the means of a small steam-engine, under the superintendence of two artists brought expressly from Holland, where alone the business is kept up. This operation cost 8,000*l.*, and has brought the stone to the form of a perfect brilliant, with a wonderful augmentation of its beauty and lustre, though with a reduction of the weight to 180 carats. Even now, it remains one of the largest diamonds in Europe,—Halphen's Star of the South weighing 244 carats; the great Russian, 193; the Pitt, or Regent of France, 136; the Austrian, a yellow stone, 139; and Hope's blue diamond, the most beautiful, though least valuable of all, 177."—(pp. 67—69.)

In passages like the foregoing, Mr. King's book abounds. He has an interesting article on the "Gems of the Apocalypse" (p. 428); and what he offers concerning the "High-priest's breast-plate," (p. 134), though not very instructive, is at least suggestive. All this kind of thing, however, it will be readily perceived, is not in the highest style. The remarks are those of an intelligent man who has made gems his hobby for a few years, and has amused himself by collecting whatever came to hand concerning them. We meet with no traces of *real* acquaintance with the subject. Here and there a stray remark is appended in a note, of the right stamp: but it is sewed on,—a mere purple patch. We think we can even recognize the learned antiquarian lips, at the British Museum, from which Mr. King obtained the following remark:—

"This *guilloche* border is often found enclosing the types upon the large flat didrachms of certain coins of Magna Græcia, as Metapontum, and Sybaris. The figure of the bull-headed river god, the Achelous, on the former coins, and the long-horned ox, upon the latter, are executed in a flat stiff manner, but highly finished, and very similar to the work on many of the gems, with which there can be no doubt they were coeval.... As the city of Sybaris was utterly destroyed B.C. 510, and never restored, all the extant coins must have been issued during the two centuries before that date, and hence we can form a notion as to the actual epoch of the intagli corresponding with these in style and workmanship."—(p. 195.)

O si sic omnia!—But instead, whenever the learned Author gets on antiquarian ground he trips, and shews that he is a stranger. Thus he thinks he has seen a Cornelian intaglio of the Good Shepherd standing between two *tigers!* This however we should excuse; for *Christian* antiquities are clearly not his forte. But we are altogether unable to excuse the tasteless representations of ancient gems in which this sumptuous volume abounds; and which, if they were faithful representations of the antique, would be enough to make the whole subject ridiculous, and to bring it into deserved contempt. Who would,—who *could* admire,—such unlovely productions as are to be found at pp. 16, 27, 37, 38, 96, 113, &c., &c.? Mr. King seems to have no real *antiquarian* acquaintance with antiquity. He never speaks of real Art as if he understood it; or rather he does not write as if he were critically acquainted with it *at all.*

We have no wish to bring *Religious* questions into such discussions as the present; but we hesitate not to avow that we are offended whenever the Reverend Author of these pages makes a remark which brings him on Religious ground. We conclude our notice of a volume which deserves

to be popular, and what is well worthy of inspection, notwithstanding the slender acquaintance of its author with the *Scientific* part of the subject on which it treats,—with a short but suggestive extract:—

"In St. John's vision of the New Jerusalem, the walls of the City are built out of twelve courses of precious stones. These are not arranged in the order of the gems in the High Priest's breastplate, as one would have naturally expected from so truly Hebrew a writer; but according to their various shades of colour.... This minute acquaintance with the nicest shades of colour of the precious stones will strike the reader with the greater force if he should endeavour to arrange from memory, and by the aid of his own casual knowledge, twelve gems, or even a smaller number, according to their respective tints. He will find his attempts result in error, unless he has had a long and practical acquaintance with the subject. This image however of the Holy City, built of precious stones, is not original; as it is found in the prayer of Tobias, (certainly a much older composition than the Apocalypse, whatever may be its date.) In our version, it stands thus:—'Jerusalem shall be built of emeralds, sapphire, and all precious stones; her walls, and towers, and battlements, of most fine gold.... The streets of Jerusalem shall be paved with carbuncle, beryl, and stones of Ophir.'"—(pp. 428-9.)

We are very sorry to have to differ so completely from any writer as we are compelled, on this occasion, to differ from Mr. King. For first, in *our* copy of the Revelation of St. John, we do not find it so much as hinted that "the walls of the city are built out of twelve courses of precious stones." We read (in Rev. xxi. 19,) that "*the foundations*" were thus garnished; and that "the first *foundation* was jasper;" &c. &c. &c. For this truly was Τὴν τοὺς θεμελίους ἔχουσαν πόλιν, (Heb. xi. 10),—"the City which hath *the foundations*,"—("those wellknown foundations!")—for which Abraham "looked."—And next, *why* the foundations of the New Jerusalem should be "arranged in the order of the gems in the High Priest's breastplate," we are at a loss to discover. Still less do we see what the "truly Hebrew" propensities of the writer have to do with the subject.

As for the "*originality*" of the Blessed Evangelist St. John, we care not to vindicate it. Mr. King ought to know that a work of Inspiration is not to be spoken of as if it were an ordinary human performance. The Holy Ghost it is who originated *all* the Inspired Scriptures. Mr. King ought further at least to have read his Bible with sufficient attention to be aware that the following far more apposite words are to be found in the prophet Isaiah:—"I will lay thy stones with fair colours, *and lay thy foundations with sapphires*. And I will make thy windows of agate, and thy gates of carbuncles, and all thy borders of pleasant stones." (Is. liv. 11, 12.) Now, while those words so exactly in point stand in the prophetic Canon, to suppose that St. John had recourse to a somewhat diverse passage in an Apocryphal book, is as utterly unworthy of a man of education, as it is thoroughly discreditable in a divine. But let us hear Mr. King out:—

"St. John frequently alludes elsewhere to the colours of gems in a very technical manner. 'He that sat on the great throne,' was like the jaspis, and the sardius, and

crowned by a rainbow like the smaragdus: and the light of the city is like a very precious stone, a jaspis crystallized; that is, the green of the jasper, brilliant and transparent as crystal, by which he probably means to express the true emerald. Such allusions, such exact knowledge of points only to be acquired by persons dealing in such articles, or otherwise obliged to acquire a technical knowledge of them, could not have been found in a Galilean fisherman; unless we choose to cut the knot with the sword of verbal Inspiration. Here then may be another argument in support of the opinion that St. John the Evangelist and St. John Theologus were two different persons."—(p. 430.)

Is it credible that the Fellow of a College, in Holy Orders, can thus write? Is "the sword of verbal Inspiration," then required, wherever we find an Apostle displaying a greater degree of knowledge than he can be thought to have naturally enjoyed? And if it *be* required, is it to be thought so monstrous an alternative, that, rather than resort to it, we must turn one man into two,—in defiance of Reason, and of Testimony? . . . What else does Mr. King say but this:—that if the evidence that St. John enjoyed a Divine help shall be altogether overwhelming; rather than admit that he was Inspired, he is prepared to resort to the most violent hypothesis? Mr. King, at all events, is willing to invent an hitherto unheard-of individual; to father upon *him* the Book of Revelation; and to assume that he was "*a dealer*" in precious stones; or had been "otherwise *obliged to acquire a technical knowledge of them:*"—rather than accept the belief of the Church universal that "St. John the Divine," who wrote the Apocalypse, was also the inspired author of the fourth Gospel; and conceive it possible that he was Divinely guided as to the precise order in which he should enumerate the twelve stones which make the foundations of the Heavenly Jerusalem!

We could wish however that Mr. King would have kept to his proper subject, and not gone out of his way to assail Inspiration. So long as he keeps to the history and nature of gems, he writes interestingly and well; and we have to thank him for a readable and beautiful book on one of the most attractive, but at the same time most neglected departments of the Fine Arts.

THE HANDBOOK OF ROMAN NUMISMATICS[a].

No branch of archæology is more important than the study of ancient coins; it affords a wide scope to the historian, from the vast amount of valuable facts presented in the curt but significant legends abounding in an almost endless variety upon the enormous number of Greek and Roman coins which have come down to us uninjured by the wear and tear of ages. Numismatics, more perhaps than any other science of an antiquarian character, is encouraging to its advocates in being free from those

[a] "The Handbook of Roman Numismatics. By Fred. W. Madden." (London: J. Russell Smith.)

doubts and uncertainties which usually perplex and dishearten the labourers in the wilder fields of primeval archæology. It has a literature of its own, sure and intelligible, unblemished by ignorant transcribers and knavish interpolators. Unlike inscriptions upon stone, the legends of coins are seldom so injured by time as to be rendered incapable of being read and understood; and their wonderful applicability to historical purposes places these metallic gems infinitely above the more costly intaglios and cameos which, in comparison, sink into the ranks of those elegant collections which the luxurious wealthy get together without the necessity of much study or knowledge of any kind. Collecting and understanding ancient coins require a far higher cultivation of intellect than is needed in most departments of archæology; and it may be a matter of question whether the education and classical acquirements demanded of the numismatist are not the real cause of the neglect with which the science has been treated. We see no archæological societies meddling much with numismatics; and so little encouragement, in recent times, was given to this department of antiquities by the Society of Antiquaries of London, that the Fellows eminent in numismatics were compelled to form a new society, as has been the case with the more ardent inquirers in other fields, which the earlier volumes of the *Archæologia* prove the parent society considered itself capable of investigating. The Numismatic Society thus forced to be formed, has shewn how much it could achieve, and, consequently, how much the parent body left undone. About twenty volumes have been printed by, or under the auspices of the Society; and some of its leading members have published works of standard utility, such as the well-known "Catalogue" and "Manual" of Mr. Akerman; and now Mr. Madden's "Handbook."

At first view it would seem that the limits of a science based upon the works of man's hands must be necessarily restricted and defined; but it is not so with numismatics: as in the province of natural history, new varieties or new species are continually being discovered; and these discoveries often render very common what previously may have been of the highest rarity. Mr. Madden's work has for its main object keeping pace with the progress of the science, and helping the practised collector, as well as the tyro, correctly to classify and to understand at a glance the comparative rarity (and consequently to form some notion of the pecuniary value) of the entire series of Roman coins down to the reign of Theodosius. Such a work demands a considerable amount of investigation among modern as well as ancient authorities; and it is pleasing to see that the author has well studied his subject, and has treated it with care and discrimination. He has introduced several criticisms on obscure and disputed legends and their interpretations, which evince study and sound judgment; and will, no doubt, secure the "Handbook" a place upon the shelf of every coin collector and numismatist. The plates of rare and interesting coins are alone worth the money at which the volume is offered.

Original Documents.

MR. URBAN,—I enclose you the copy of a memorial written in 1595 from the Bishop of St. David's and certain others, Justices of Pembrokeshire, to Lord Burghleigh, upon the then state of Milford Haven. The insertion of it in your Magazine at the present moment will not be considered inapplicable.

Milford, in former times, was viewed by the English nation as a spot of more vital importance to the country than it appears to be at present; although great efforts are at the immediate moment making to increase the strength of its harbour.

It stands connected in the middle ages, in several instances, with the events of English history.

King Richard the Second embarked at Milford Haven when entering upon his last expedition to Ireland. A French force of 12,000 men landed there in the reign of Henry the Fourth, and to some extent protracted the campaign against Owen Glendowr; and Henry the Seventh came to Milford Haven before he concentrated his force against Richard the Third.

Among the Burghleigh Papers printed by Murdin is a letter from the Earl of Pembroke, dated February 11, 1592, written to Queen Elizabeth by Her Majesty's command, containing his opinion on the expediency and practicability of fortifying the harbour. The Queen's engineers, however, it should seem from the ensuing memorial, were not employed in consequence of the Earl's letter. The prospect of an intended invasion from the Spaniards evidently gave rise to the memorial here produced to your readers.

H. E.

Anthony Rudd, Bishop of St. David's, and the Justices of Pembrokeshire, to Lord Burghleigh upon the then state of Milford Haven and the probable consequences.

[MS. Lansd. 79, art. 8.]

RIGHT honorable and our singular good Lord, the bounden duty we owe to Her Matie, the conscience we have for safegarde of the whole Realme, and the care that in nature and reason wee carry of this our Countrie, have emboldened us to offer this Discourse unto your honour concerninge the safetie of them and us all.

It becometh us not to feare, nor do we doubt of the wise and grave consideraC'on that your Lordship and the rest of the LL. of Her Ma^ts^ moste honorable Privy Counsail have had and still have, for preservation of Her Matie and the Realme, but yett fearing your wantt of due informaC'on touching the estate of Mylforde Haven and the parts adjoyninge. It maie please you to understande that the Haven it selff being neither barred to hynder entrie, nor to be embayed by any windes to let yssuinge furth, is a sufficientt harborough for an infynite

nomber of Shipps; which haven being once gotten by the Enemye may drawe on such fortification as Pembroke Towne and Castle (standing upon a mayne Rock, and uppon a Creeke of the Haven), and the Towne and Castle of Tynby, with other places nere unto them, as infinite nombers of men and great expence of treasure will hardelie in a long tyme remove the enemy; during which tyme Her Matie shall loose a fertyle countrey wch yeldes Her Matie xii*li.* by yere, and more in revenue paide to Her Matie Receever, besides all other receiptts both temperall and Ecclesiasticall, as Tenths and subsidies, &c.

Also it is to be remembred that the Soyle nere the saide Haven yeldeth corne in such abundance as wolde suffice to maynteine a greate Army, and the seacoasts nere aboute it yelde greate plenty of fishe. The haven also standeth very comodiouslye to receave victualls from France, Brytania, or Spayne, all which thinges maie be an occasion to move the Enemye to affect that place before others.

And also there are in Pembrockshire xviij. Castles, of which though there be but two or three in reparac'on, yet are the rest places of greate strength and easily to be fortyfied by the Enemye; some of which are so seated naturally for strength as they seem ympregnable. Also there are in that Shire to be seene in sondry parts thereof dyverse Sconces or forts of Earth, raysed in greate height wth greate rampiers and dytches, to the nomber of vj. or $\overset{xx}{vij}$, wch in tymes past have ben places of strength in tyme of warrs. All wch Castles and Fortes woulde yelde greate advantage to the Enemyes to strengthen themselves, in such sorte that it woulde be an infynite chardg to remove them from thence.

Agayne, the same is scituate within vij. howres sayling of Waterforde & Wexford in Ireland. So as yf the Enemye have an intenc'on to invade Ireland (as by reporte wee have harde he hath) his harborough in this haven maie serve hym to greate purpose.

Furthermore, being Lorde (as it were) of thease Seas by possessing this Haven what spoile he maie make along Seaverne on both sides even to Bristoll, may be easelie conjectured. And if he (wch God forbidd) shoulde enjoye Brytanie withall, our Englishe marchants can have no trade, wch will decrease Her Highnes customes and decay the Navy.

If it be thought that he maie be kept from landinge, neyther the force of men nor furniture here will serve the turne, considering here be manie places where he maie easelie lande. And he maie com' uppon us within halff a daies saylinge, (we having no Shipps at sea to discry hym sooner). And how then our small forces maie be in a readynes to wythstande hym wee refer to your Honor's judgment.

And if it be thought that Her Matie Navy Royall be able to conquer them being once in this haven (and that by them fortifyed), y^t^ woold be founde very harde, by reason that uppon everie little storme (for want of the harborough or baye to abyde in) they shall be in great danger of wrack, and no lande forces are able to expell them, whereupon we humblie praie your L^p^ to consider whether it be not expedientt for the withstanding of the Enemy that he obtayne not this Harborough, to have a convenyentt nomber of Shipps of warr and fortifications to defende the same, which preparac'on, if the Enemy might perceave, Wee beleve verelie it woulde alter his mynde from adventuring his Navy uppon this Coaste.

And whereas of late Mr Pawle Ivye was sentt hether to survey the Haven, and to consider of fitt places for fortification, what Reporte he hath made of his Opynion wee knowe not, but sure wee are that his abode aboute that service was verie short, and his Survey verie speedelie dispatched. So that because none of us were

privye to his ententte or conceyte, Wee do yett retayne some hope that if some other man of experience were sentt downe hither to consider of all the saide Circumstances, some such reporte would happelie be made vnto your Honor and the rest, as some better event might ensue for the safetie of this poore Countrie, and the whole Realme, than as yett, for ought we knowe hath byn determyned uppon, especiallie yf the partie shall have instrucc'ons to viewe the towne and Castle of Tynby, being a place wch maie be easelie made of exceedinge strength, and was not seene by Mr Ivye neerer than twoe myles distaunce, for ought that we can learne.

Thus havinge wee hope discharged the duties of true and faithfull subjects, wee humblie remytt yor good Lordship and all your grave counsayles to the blessed protection and direction of Almighty God. Ffrom Carmerthen the eighth of November 1595.

Yo^r^ L^ps^ humble at Com'aundm^t^,
ANTH. MENEVEN.
J. WOGUN.
GEORGE OWEN.
AM. MEYRICK.
ALBANE STEPNETH.

To the right honorable o^r^ very good Lord the Lo. Burghleigh, Lo. Highe Treasurer of Englande.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES AT ST. MARTIN'S, LEICESTER. An important discovery has very recently been made, in the course of the works now being carried on at this spot. The workmen employed in excavating the earth on the north side of the Church, discovered on the site of the transeptal portion of the structure a stone wall running a few feet below and in a line with the palisading. On the top of the wall were still standing the bases of two massive Doric columns, a foot and a-half each in diameter. At right angles with this wall, in the unexcavated portion of the earth, was seen a line or streak of mortar and broken floor-tiles—the remains of a pavement—indicating that the interior of the original edifice was on the site of the present interior of St. Martin's Church. The earth contains many fragments of Roman pottery, such as the necks of bottles of white ware, with portions of flange tiles; and the traces of Roman remains generally are unequivocal and abundant. The flange tiles corroborate the fact, which the traces of the pavement indicate, of the interior of the Roman edifice having been where the present interior is; for such tiles were used for roofing, and they probably have remained where they fell on the destruction of the building which they once covered. The two fragments of columns, standing on a strong stone wall, and the discovery of bones on all sides within the interior, point to the existence of a temple on the spot where now stands a Christian church. The two bases of columns evidently formed portions of a colonnade; and from their size and the space intervening between them, it may be presumed to have been a long colonnade. In all probability this was continued round three sides of the building, and the area of the interior would thus be as spacious, or more so, than that of any public building now standing in Leicester; thus giving the idea of a stately and extensive edifice having sixteen or seventeen hundred years ago occupied the site of St. Martin's Church.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

May 16. EARL STANHOPE, President, in the chair.

The ballot was taken for John Edward Lee, Esq., who was declared to be duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The EARL OF CAWDOR exhibited, through the Director, three bone implements recently discovered at Inchnacavrack, near the castle of Cawdor.

The DEAN AND CANONS OF WESTMINSTER exhibited the famous Service-books of Nicholas Litlington, Abbot of Westminster *temp.* Rich. II., in two large folio volumes. W. H. HART, F.S.A., communicated some remarks on these volumes, calling special attention to the curious details on the rites to be observed at a coronation of a king. The Dean and Canons also exhibited a very interesting helmet, shield, and saddle from the tomb of Henry the Fifth, at Westminster Abbey. That these were not merely the furniture of a pageant would seem to be implied by the fact of the helmet having on the left side an extra thickness of plate, as if to resist with greater effect the blows which would fall most heavily on that side. This precaution would scarcely have been taken if the helmet had been intended to adorn the dead in a funeral, rather than to defend the living in a tilt. The lining of the shield and the fittings of the saddle presented some very curious details, to which the Director called attention. A resolution was moved by Octavius Morgan, Esq., seconded by Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer, and carried unanimously, instructing the Secretary to convey to the Dean and Canons the thanks of the Meeting for the very valuable exhibition made that evening to the Society, and at the same time to express a hope, first, that permission might be granted to the Society to publish such portions, if any, of the Litlington Service-book as might on further examination be deemed expedient, or at any rate to give an account of them in the pages of the *Archæologia*; and, secondly, that the helmet, &c., might be preserved from further decay by being placed under a glass case.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., F.S.A., communicated "An Account of some further discoveries of Flint Implements in the Drift, both on the Continent and in England." This paper was listened to by a large audience with all the attention which the subject and the author were both of them calculated to

inspire; the subject—because the question of flint implements in the drift is so bound up with the early history, the very cradle of our race, that every one is anxious to peer as far as may be into that *terra incognita* about which revelation has left us all but ignorant, and science has not yet made us wise; the author—because Mr. Evans is, in this country, the man of all others who has a right to be heard upon this matter, except in those quarters where a careful amassing of facts and a dispassionate deduction of conclusions are looked upon with less favour than pretty theories and crude speculations built on sand. The paper will, we presume, be published in the *Archæologia*. Mr. Evans invited, meanwhile, the attention of antiquaries to the quarter where a search for these flint implements were most likely to be found, viz. the post-glacial drifts, and more particularly the fresh-water pleistocene drift, containing elephant remains, which occur in nearly all parts of England. The object may be worth bearing in mind during the autumnal touring of our archæologists. We ought to have stated that the paper was illustrated by the exhibition of a very large number of flint implements.

May 30. Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

Alan Swatman, Esq., exhibited, through J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., a gold coin of Lewis of Bavaria, with the double-headed eagle.

Major William Cooper Cooper, F.S.A., presented a ring found with a skeleton at Toddington, Bedfordshire.

Mr. Ireland, by permission of Mrs. Newcomen, exhibited a very interesting pectoral crucifix of jet, of the twelfth century. It was found in 1855 at Kirkleatham-hall, Cleveland, Yorkshire.

John Brent, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited three Samian-ware pans, with remarks, the object of which was to combat the prevalent idea that none of this ware was ever manufactured by the Romans in their British potteries.

W. Hepworth Dixon, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper "On Lord Bacon's Confession." We give a brief abstract of the facts and arguments:—

Mr. Dixon observed that though the question whether Francis Bacon, when he held the Great Seals, was a pure judge, is one that in some degree affects the whole body of our practical morality, it is right to discuss it apart from the moral influences of sympathy and sentiment, and to try it by the severest critical and legal tests. If Bacon were a rogue, so much the worse for us, who trace directly back to him so large a share of our intellectual and moral life. But we must not snatch a judgment on an unfair statement of the case. We ought to try and find out, not what we may wish our teacher had been, but what he was. But let us not, because he is our benefactor, deal with him arbitrarily and illegally. Let him have justice. Any person accused in a court of law is assumed to be innocent until his guilt is proved. In weighing the proofs of guilt, a magistrate is bound to allow the accused the full advantages of his own good character, and of the bad character of his accusers. So let it be with Bacon. Above all, let us give him the full benefit of

any reasonable doubts which may arise as to the scope and meaning of his own admissions against himself. It must be borne in mind, that among the many circumstances which render the case of Lord Bacon memorable, is the circumstance, too often ignored, that the sole witness against Bacon whom any judge would be free to hear in his court, is Bacon himself. People talk of his trial, and of his judicial condemnation. But a mere reference to the journals of Parliament, or to the compendious extracts in the State Trials, will shew that he was never tried at all. There was an inquiry, but not a trial. No court was ever constituted, nor was any legal indictment ever drawn. The difference between such an inquiry as took place, and a proper trial under the king's commission, is immense. The inquiry was not public. The witnesses were not sworn to speak the truth. Their statements were all *ex parte*. There was no cross-examination, no sifting of evidence, or inquiry into the characters of the deposing witnesses. The accused was not present, either in person or by his counsel. Not a single fact in the accusation against the Chancellor was legally proved. The vote of the House of Peers was, in fact, given on Bacon's letter of submission and confession, and on that alone. That this vote was given, not as a judicial and extraordinary, but as a political and ordinary sentence of that House, is obvious from the very forms observed, which were those in daily use, whenever the House sat in committee. Thus it happens, that of the several facts alleged against Bacon by his enemies, not one underwent the usual legal tests—publicity, deposition on oath, and cross-examination—so as to make it admissible as evidence in any court. The whole case, consequently, turns upon the submission and confession. The House of Lords voted on it. The modern enemies of Bacon rest their case upon it. From Bacon's own confession, these critics say, there can be no appeal. That this assertion of Lord Bacon's enemies is wrong in its history and false in its law is capable of the clearest proof. The story of the Chancellor's life from 1621 to 1625 is the story of an appeal from the reading which these enemies are pleased to put on his submission and confession—an appeal made by himself and by his contemporaries, as his many letters to the King, and four or five solemn acts of the Privy Council, suffice to shew—an appeal which had, moreover, a perfect success. The appeal then made broke down the sentence point by point, until nothing of it remained. On the 3rd of May, 1621, the House of Lords passed the following judgment and resolution:—"(1) That the Lord Viscount St. Albans, Lord Chancellor of England, shall undergo fine and ransom of 40,000*l.*; (2) that he shall be imprisoned in the Tower during the King's pleasure; (3) that he shall for ever be incapable of any office, place or employment in the State or Commonwealth; (4) that he shall never sit in Parliament nor come within the verge of the Court. This is the judgment and resolution of this high court." Now, every clause in this resolution *was* appealed against, notwithstanding Bacon's submission and confession, and every clause in it was subsequently set aside. No fact in history is more certain than that the Privy Council treated this "resolution" of the Peers as a purely nominal sentence. No part of it was really enforced. Bacon was released from the Tower after a few days of imprisonment. Not a penny of the 40,000*l.* was exacted from him. He was not prevented from coming within the verge of the Court, for he was again received by the King, and he again took up his old lodgings in Gray's Inn-square. That he was not considered as incapable of holding any office or employment in the commonwealth is proved by the zeal with which Secretary Conway laboured to procure for him the place of Provost of Eton, and by King James's own inclination to bestow this place upon him. Finally, the clause declaring that he should never again sit in Parliament was re-

voked, and the customary writ recalled him to the first parliament called by King Charles. These incontestable historical facts establish an appeal, a perfectly successful appeal, against the "judgment and resolution" passed by the Peers on Lord Bacon's confession. So far history is clear. In whatever sense Bacon used the words of his submission and confession, the commonwealth took no permanent note of them. They passed away as a mere formal plea; as *ab initio* null and void. That the words at the head of the submission and confession were, in fact, used hypothetically and formally by Bacon, and not otherwise, and that they were so received and understood by his contemporaries, was next established by Mr. Dixon in a series of historical investigations. He shewed that this fact resulted from a comparison of Bacon's own declaration, and from the course pursued by the Crown and by society. It was especially important to notice how completely the sense of his plea of guilty was limited by Bacon's own statements. In his famous letter to the Lords, read on the 30th of April, Bacon wrote, in the form of a general plea of guilty:—"Upon advised consideration of the charge, descending into my own conscience and calling my memory to account so far as I am able, I do plainly and ingenuously confess that I am guilty of corruption, and do renounce all defence."

If these words stood alone; if the facts out of which they grew were lost to us; if the writer were not known to have used other words, not once, but many times, which control and explain them, they would weigh heavily against the man who used them. But Bacon wrote:—"For the briberies and gifts wherewith I am charged, when the Book of Hearts shall be opened, I hope I shall not be found to have the troubled fountain of a corrupt heart in a depraved habit of taking rewards to pervert justice." Again he wrote, from a sick bed, in what appeared to his physicians as the very extremity of his life:—"I take myself to be as innocent as any babe born on Saint Innocents' Day in my heart." And again:—"There be three degrees or cases, as I conceive, of gifts or rewards given to a judge. The first is—of bargain, contract or promise of reward *pendente lite*; and of this my heart tells me that I am innocent; that I had no reward in my eye or thought when I pronounced any sentence or order." And once again:—"I thank God I have clean hands and a clean heart." Here we have, word for word, Protestation against Admission. The assertion of purity was made at the same time, and to the same person, as the confession of corruption. It is certain, therefore, that the two were reconcilable in Bacon's mind; that the fault which he admitted was not absolutely incompatible with the virtue which he claimed.

Mr. Dixon entered with great minuteness into the history of the charge against Bacon—shewing how it arose in the enmity of Coke and the ambition of Williams; how it grew in the anger of Lady Buckingham and the greed of Crawfield; how it took shape in the hands of the forger Churchill; and how it succeeded in the hands of Ley and Buckingham. He shewed by an examination of each point in the charge—an examination based on new and very curious discoveries—that Bacon was not actually, but only officially and hypothetically, to blame for the abuses which existed in his court. He explained the reasons which induced Bacon to make the technical plea of guilty. When the Lords resolved themselves into committee, the very first struggle between the partizans of Lady Buckingham and the few independent peers shewed their resolution to have their way either through the law or against the law. The rule of Parliament was for the Lord Chancellor, and, of course, for an inferior person acting in his place, to preside while the House was in full session; but to move, when the House went into

committee, to his own seat. Ley, not being a baron, ought to have dropped from the woolsack to a back bench while the Peers considered the Chancellor's case, as a mere assistant without a voice. But the usual course of justice did not serve the purpose of Lady Buckingham's friends. An active confederate, bound to their patroness by the ties of gratitude and the hopes of preferment, must fashion and control these momentous investigations: therefore, setting at naught the constitutional forms of Parliament, they proposed that Sir James Ley, contrary to all precedents in the like circumstances, should return to the chair and direct the House while they sat in committee on Bacon's case. A few brave men protested against this audacious and illegal course; but a majority of servile barons, voting under the immediate eyes of Buckingham and the Prince of Wales, carried the proposal, and Lady Buckingham's creature resumed his seat. It was now clear to Bacon, and to the whole world, that his persecutors commanded a majority of votes, and that no consideration of legality or decency would check them in the use of their power until they had torn from him the Seals. Should the malady which had broken his health—and perhaps for a time unstrung his mind—spare his life, two courses were before him: he might either fling defiance at his enemies, brave the sentence they were able and eager to pass, and die, as Egerton died, of a broken heart; or he might yield the prize for which he was pursued, retire from public life, and reserve his remaining years for the completion of his nobler intellectual work. His own inclinations sided with the counsels pressed upon him by his Sovereign. In a private interview James implored him to abandon all defence, to submit his cause to the Peers, and trust his safety and his honour to the protection of the Crown. It is easy to conceive the reason which decided him to obey the King. He was sick. He was surrounded by foes. His fortune, liberty, and life, lay at the mercy of men who had just outraged the laws of Parliament to his disadvantage. Only the King could save him; the King would only save him on condition that he should avoid the scandal of a great criminal trial. During many years it had been the habit of the Crown in political cases to remit the sentences passed on technical confessions procured or imposed by itself. If Bacon would submit, the King undertook that his submission should be only a submission in name. By taking on himself a little temporary blame, he might entertain the hope of doing to his country an enormous good. The corruptions of Chancery could be reached in no other way than through the Lord Chancellor. Every great reform demands a victim, and he would not be the first man of Chancellor life, who, in the hope of gaining a vast moral result, had consented to take upon himself the burden of offences which were not his own. Thus, in place of being an act of weakness or of despair, his plea was an act of the highest patriotism and sacrifice. It is necessary to see, however, to what extent he pleaded guilty even hypothetically. The "general" plea must be taken with the "particulars." Bacon, in fact, admitted the receipt of the several fees and presents: if the receipt of such fees and presents were held by the Peers to be proof of corruption, he was guilty of corruption. And that was all. He nowhere admitted, nowhere allowed his judges to infer that he had ever taken a fee or present as a bribe to pervert justice. The personal gains which the tools of Lady Buckingham sought from the persecution of Lord Bacon secured, the pretence of a charge against him was abandoned, and the sentence against him set aside. Everybody understood his plea of Guilty to refer to his "second degree"—guilty of corruption, in allowing fees to be paid into his court at irregular times: an offence which Finch asserted that no judge on the bench could possibly help.

Neither the Crown nor society treated him as a guilty man. A series of public acts, in which the King and Privy Council concurred, attested the belief in his substantial innocence. By separate and solemn acts he was freed from the Tower; his great fine was remitted; he was allowed to reside in London; he was summoned to take his seat in the House of Lords. Society reversed his sentence even more rapidly than the Crown. When the fight was over, and Lord St. Albans was politically a fallen man, no contemporary who had any knowledge of affairs ever dreamt of treating him as a convicted rogue. The wise and noble loved him and courted him more in his adversity than they had done in his days of grandeur. No one presumed that he had lost his virtue because he had lost his place. The ascetic John Selden worshipped him as the first of men. The more genial Ben Jonson expressed, in speaking of him after he was dead, the opinion of all good scholars and all honest men. "My conceit of his person," said Ben, "was never increased towards him by his place or honours; but I have and do reverence him for the greatness that was only proper to himself, in that he seemed to me ever by his work one of the greatest of men and most worthy of admiration that hath been in many ages. In his adversity I ever prayed that God would give him strength, for greatness he could not want. Neither could I condole in a word or syllable for him, as knowing no accident could do harm to virtue, but rather help to make it manifest." That the King and the Privy Council judged and felt as the scholar and the poet judged and felt, was shewn by the restoration of all his rights and dignities so far as these were compatible with the safety of Lady Buckingham's creatures, and the undisturbed enjoyment by her lover of the Seals. That such was also the reading of these transactions by the most eminent of foreign ministers and travellers we know. The French Marquis D'Effiat, the Spanish Conde de Gondomar, expressed for him in his fallen fortunes the most delicate affection, the most exalted veneration. That the Judges on the bench, that the Members of both Houses of Parliament, even those who, at Buckingham's bidding, had passed against him that abominable sentence, concurred with the most eminent of their contemporaries, native and alien, in treating his plea as hypothetical and formal, is apparent in the failure of every attempt made to induce them to disturb his judicial decisions. "Never any decree made by him," says Rushworth, "was reversed as unjust." These efforts failed, because there was no injustice to overthrow, because there had been no corruption on the bench. Thus, it would appear from the concurring testimony of contemporary facts, contemporary events, and contemporary opinion, that Lord Bacon was hypothetically, not actually, guilty of corruption. By this inference from contemporary facts, events and opinions, his Submission is reconcilable with his Protest, his Protest with his Submission. When he pleaded guilty before the House of Peers, he spoke officially and technically; he spoke the permanent and personal truth when he said to the world,—"I thank God I have clean hands and a clean heart!"

June 6. William Tite, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

The Society opened this evening an exhibition of very choice illuminated manuscripts. R. R. Holmes, Esq., F.S.A., communicated on the occasion some remarks on the history of the art of Illumination.

The exhibition comprising but few specimens of the very earliest MSS., Mr. Holmes was obliged to pass over that part of his subject very cursorily, his wish

being to call special attention to the specimens exhibited. From the Byzantine, therefore, he passed to the Irish manuscripts, to which is due the origin of an independent school, remarkable for the intricate interlacing of the ornamentation, which Mr. Holmes believed to be partly due to the prevalence in Ireland of very beautiful metal-work. An Irish manuscript of much later date than those to which Mr. Holmes referred, but exhibiting the same style of ornamentation, was exhibited by Mr. Tite. In England and on the Continent the Irish school bore fruit in the famous "Durham Book," and in the manuscripts of the Carlovingian period. This influence lasted for about three centuries—the seventh, eighth, and ninth—and was illustrated in a Book of Gospels exhibited by Mr. R. S. Holford, M.P. A new school arose in the twelfth century, with the introduction of foliage, exhibiting in its arrangement a peculiarly architectural character. To this school also Mr. Holmes gave a duration of three centuries. A lectionary, exhibited by Mr. Tite, illustrated this period. The thirteenth and two following centuries were characterized by the study of foliage from nature. The thirteenth was designated by Mr. Holmes as the century of the bud, the fourteenth that of the leaf, and the fifteenth that of the flower. As an example of thirteenth-century work, Mr. Holmes called attention to an Apocalypse exhibited by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; of the fourteenth century specimens were exhibited by Mr. Fuller Russell, Mr. Stephen Ram, Mr. Holford, Mr. Boone, Mr. Ruskin, and Mr. Beresford Hope; of the fifteenth century a beautiful example was exhibited by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, believed to be by the same hand as the celebrated Bedford Missal; also three specimens from Mr. Tite's collection. These manuscripts were believed to be entirely of French work. The change which came about at this period was attributed by Mr. Holmes to the influence of the realistic school founded by the Van Eycks at the close of the fourteenth century. After these remarks on the Irish, French, English, and German schools, Mr. Holmes passed to the consideration of that of Italy, which he regarded as a totally distinct school, the innovations made upon the Byzantine models in the more western nations having exercised very little influence on Italian art. As examples of this school in the fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries, Mr. Holmes referred to some exhibited by Mr. Beresford Hope; others of the fifteenth were contributed by Mr. Layard, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. J. C. Robinson, Mr. Fuller Russell, Lady Eastlake, Mr. Ram, and Mr. Tite. Passing on from the fifteenth to the sixteenth century, and from Girolamo de Libri to Giulio Clovio, Mr. Holmes called attention to the magnificent example of the last-named artist known as the Townley Missal, and exhibited by Mr. Charles Townley, F.S.A. The leaf shewn that evening was that of the Last Judgment, which is considered the best of the ten in Mr. Townley's possession, and he also referred to a grand initial letter by the same artist, exhibited by the gracious permission of Her Majesty the Queen, patron of the Society. On approaching more modern times, Mr. Holmes adverted to a patent of nobility exhibited by the Duke of Newcastle, and to a diploma of the Order of Herminahilda granted to Lord Beresford, for which the Society was indebted to Mr. Beresford Hope. A "Life of Lord Beresford" was also exhibited, some pages of which were illuminated by Lady Mildred Hope. With some general remarks classifying in an original manner the styles of the various periods, Mr. Holmes concluded a paper which elicited general applause.

He was followed by the Vice-President in the chair, who pointed out the confusion generally existing as to the nature of the contents of such illuminated works, the general notion being that they are all missals,

whereas, besides the canon of the Mass, they in fact comprise books of hours, breviaries, psalters, and other offices and portions of Scripture. He then entered into some illustrative details of the contents of some of those exhibited. After other remarks, and inviting attention to an Armenian manuscript from his own collection, he called upon Mr. Ruskin to favour the meeting with some observations upon the art of illumination. Mr. Ruskin accepted this invitation, and proceeded to trace the gradual development of the art, both in colour and in form, down to the period when, in Mr. Ruskin's opinion, the art of illumination abandoned its proper function, and by the application of shading effected the final decay of what had constituted its essential principles and glory in the thirteenth century. After some remarks on the more noteworthy objects exhibited, Mr. Ruskin concluded a very interesting and characteristic address.

June 13. The Marquess of Bristol, V.-P., in the chair.

The exhibition of MSS., which had remained open during the week, and had attracted a great concourse of visitors, was resumed this evening, in consequence of some valuable additions which had been made by the liberality of Mr. Tite and of other contributors, among whom we may particularly mention Lady Londonderry.

The Director entered into some particulars respecting these contributions, leaving it to Mr. Tite to submit to the meeting any particulars of interest respecting those from his own valuable collection. To this appeal Mr. Tite responded, by pointing out the manner in which these fresh contributions on his part bridged over, as it were, the gulf between illuminated manuscripts and the art of printing. Mr. Tite is the fortunate possessor of two early printed books on vellum, a treasure of which not many public institutions can boast. Mr. Tite is also the possessor of a faithful transcript (date fifteenth century) of the famous *Liber Regalis* at Westminster. Mr. Tite was followed by Mr. Scharf, who brought out of the treasure-house of his artistic lore some very valuable criticism on the more noteworthy illuminations exhibited, as regards artistic merit and technical execution. And thus was closed one of the most eventful exhibitions which the Society of Antiquaries has ever had within its walls. We hail with pleasure these signs of quickened vigour and energy, and we trust the President and Council may be encouraged to go on in the path which has this year been opened out with such brilliant success.

June 20. (Adjourned meeting.) Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

Augustus Cooper, Esq., exhibited, through Hans Claude Hamilton, Esq., F.S.A., some antiquities, a seal and some coins, &c., recently found in Threadneedle-street.

The Earl of Cawdor exhibited a British urn found along with the bone implements already mentioned. See p. 142.

J. Westrop, Esq., exhibited a portion of bronze plate, stated to be of Greek workmanship, representing Heracles slaying Hippolyte, Queen of the Amazons.

J. G. Waller, Esq., exhibited a palimpsest brass from All Hallows Barking, consisting of figures of a knight and a lady. It was to the memory of a member of the family of Thynne. The reverse of the knight's figure exhibited part of the figure of a lady; that of the lady, part of a priest holding a chalice. Both belong to the close of the fifteenth century.

The Dowager Lady Rodney, Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, and John Webb, Esq., exhibited a series of covered cups, silver-gilt and wood, of very curious shape, probably of the fifteenth century. The shape may perhaps be described as that of two very flat and ribbed spheroids superposed, with a handle attached.

The Duke of Hamilton also exhibited a silver-gilt salt, inscribed A.D. VIANA. F. 1621, and a tazza of the same material, and in the shape of an eight-petalled flower, inscribed HANS HEINRICH MEYER WARD DESS RATHS 1653.

Mr. Morgan also exhibited a pewter plate of the middle of the seventeenth century, bearing the arms of Morgan of Tredegar, impaled with those of Morgan of Dderw: a planetarium of Nuremberg or Augsburg work, (date 1540 *circiter*,) adapted for the most complicated movements, and probably the earliest moving planetarium now in existence, and, what is more, in perfect working order; also a miniature clock in form of a square tower, surmounted by a dome, on which stands the figure of a boy playing on a lute: the height of the clock without the dome was only one inch and three-quarters. The case was of silver-gilt; the works of steel. It goes twelve hours, strikes, and has an alarum. Mr. Morgan believed it to be of German work, and placed its date about the year 1600. It was the smallest standing clock he had ever met with.

Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two photographs of a fresco discovered in the parish church of Kirton-in-Lindsey, during some repairs made in 1860. This exhibition was accompanied with remarks.

George Scharf, Esq., F.S.A., read some remarks on a copy of a portrait of Prince Arthur; a subject on which Mr. Scharf read a most interesting paper at the beginning of the present year. The remarks laid before the Society this evening were intended as a sequel to that paper, and as conveying the results of yet further researches in the same direction. The copy exhibited was formerly in the possession of Horace Walpole, and was now laid before the Society by the kind permission of the Earl of Derby, K.G.

The Rev. E. E. Estcourt, F.S.A., communicated a deed of Joan de Beauchamp, *temp.* 6 Hen. V., on which the Director read some remarks.

Charles Warne, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a paper on the dis-

covery of some Roman remains on Kingstone Down, near Bere-Regis, in the county of Dorset; and their identification with the station of Ibernio on the Icknield-street, thus removing, as it was stated, some discrepancies in the twelfth and fifteenth *Itinera* of Antonine.

The meetings of the Society were then adjourned till November.

THE OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

June 25. At a special meeting of the Committee, the following address to the authorities of Merton College was agreed upon:—

"The Committee of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society have heard with regret that in the proposed alterations in Merton College it is intended to pull down several of the old buildings, especially the old Library of the College, —in other words, the only portions remaining of the College as it stood in the fourteenth century, excepting of course the Chapel.

"The Committee (in the name of the Society) hope that they are not overstepping the bounds of propriety in addressing the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, and pointing out the great architectural, and more especially historical value, belonging to the buildings in question. Nor is it only a local value which is attached to them, for it may be observed that they are the *only remains* of any collegiate buildings of *so early a date as the fourteenth century existing in the whole of Europe.*

"It is with every sense of the difficulties which no doubt the Warden and Fellows would have to encounter in carrying out their arrangements without destroying these venerable remains, that the Committee address the College; and they are also fully aware of the absence of any right in a public Society to intrude upon the deliberations of a private corporation: still, as a Society for the promotion of the Study of Architecture and History, and one of their chief objects being to promote a proper care and regard for the monuments of past ages, they trust they may be permitted to express a hope that some arrangement may be made by which these interesting buildings may be preserved."

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

July 5. Lord Talbot de Malahide, President, in the chair.

In opening the proceedings of this, the concluding meeting of the session, previous to the annual congress to be held at Peterborough, the noble President alluded to the very gratifying liberality with which the successive exhibitions recently formed by the Institute had been encouraged, more especially by the Duke of Marlborough and other contributors to the remarkable display of gems, to which since the last meeting so valuable an addition had been made through the gracious condescension of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, Patron of the Institute. The entire collection of cameos and precious examples of glyptic art from Windsor Castle, more than two hundred in number, had been entrusted to the Society for exhibition.

The first communication was read by Mr. C. S. Greaves, Q.C., who adverted to the interesting researches of Mr. Frank Calvert in the Troad, of which the results had been made known to the Institute during the previous year, and published in the Journal of the Society. The attention of that able archæologist, and of his brother (Her Majesty's Consul at the Dardanelles), had been specially directed to the investigation of the site of Troy and careful researches had been made to discover the springs described by Homer —one warm and the other cold—adjacent to the city, being the sources of the Sca-

mander, where in peaceful times the Trojan maidens had been accustomed to wash their garments. These springs appear to have been satisfactorily identified by the researches of the Consul, who described them, in a letter addressed to Mr. Greaves, as situated in a marsh, near an ancient site on a hill, which closely answers to the description of Troy as built upon a spur of Mount Ida advancing into the plain. Mr. Calvert promised more precise accounts of his further investigation of the locality, which adjoins a farm in his own occupation at a place called Aktchiheni. The difference of temperature between the two springs was ascertained to be 10° according to Reaumur, or 22½° Fahrenheit. A remarkable coincidence with the description given by Homer may be traced.

Signor Castellani, of Rome, who had brought for inspection a beautiful series of examples of the goldsmith's art, illustrative of the styles of workmanship prevalent in Etruria, Rome, and Greece, then gave a discourse on the art of jewellery among the ancients, and on their peculiar processes of execution, now in great part lost. He traced the progressive refinements in taste and skill in artistic manipulation, of which examples, unequalled by any of the goldsmith's work under the influence of all the advantages of our civilization, have been regained from the cemeteries of Greece and of Etruria. In the palmy days of imperial Rome the art declined, until, on the fall of the empire, the material formed the only value of the ornament. Signor Castellani proceeded to point out the influence of the transfer of the seat of empire to Byzantium, the admixture of Arab art, the introduction of enamels, gems, and coarse chasings, with an exuberance of barbaric luxury. He alluded to the jewellery of the Goths and Lombards, exemplified by the Gothic crowns found at Toledo, now at the Hotel de Cluny; and he gave a sketch of the progress of the art during mediæval times, until its great revival through the genius of Finiguerra, Caradosso, and Cellini. From that period it had again declined. Signor Castellani concluded with an interesting narrative of efforts recently made at Rome to achieve its revival, and to detect the processes by which the ancients worked with so much beauty of execution. The rich specimens displayed before the meeting shewed the great skill already attained in reproducing works which may bear comparison with the relics of the choicest class of Etruscan art.

Mr. Edward Richardson then gave some account of monumental portraitures of a peculiar class, chiefly found in Derbyshire and in Staffordshire, being engraved slabs of alabaster, with figures accompanied by architectural and heraldic accessories, &c., of which he exhibited a fine example, existing at Tettenhall, being the memorial of Richard, son of Sir Walter Wrottesley, governor of Calais in the reign of Henry VIII.

An interesting note by the Astronomer Royal was read, in which, after alluding to the remarkable undertaking of the Emperor of the French to compile a memoir illustrative of the campaigns of Julius Cæsar in Gaul, he described his own investigation of the scene of the memorable winter march across the Cevennes, so graphically described in the Commentaries of Cæsar. Professor Airy's elucidation of the localities in question was replete with interesting details. A short account was given, describing the operations recently carried out by command of the Emperor of the French to trace the vestiges of the works at Alise, (Dept. of the Côte d'Or,) and Cæsar's campaign against Vercingetorix. The excavations, which have recently been visited by His Majesty, appear, according to the description given by M. de Saulcy, one of the Honorary Correspondents of the Archæological Institute, to have satisfactorily established the position of the ancient Alesia.

Mr. Albert Way read a notice of a further discovery of votive crowns and rich ornaments near Toledo; they are of the Gothic age, and bear the names of Suintila, Lucetius, and the Abbot Theodosius. One of the crowns, very richly jewelled, and enriched with elaborate pierced work, has the record of its votive appropriation by one of the Gothic kings, in pendent letters forming a fringe around

its lower margin, and which may be thus read,—SVINTILA REX OFFERET. To each letter are appended precious gems and pearls. Suintila was elected king of the Visigoths in Spain in 621, and died in 635. A jewelled cross of great beauty was suspended within the crown. This, with the other rich ornaments of which representations were exhibited, has recently been purchased by the Queen of Spain; they were disinterred at Guarrazar, at the same spot where the collection of crowns and votive crosses now to be seen at Paris, at the Hotel de Cluny, were found. Mr. Way stated some curious details relating to the discovery, as communicated by M. du Sommerard, keeper of the collections in Paris, and by Mr. Decimus Burton.

A collection of antiquities from Peshawur, recently received from Major Hastings, R.A., was exhibited, in which a strong influence of Greek art may be seen, doubtless to be traced to the memorable occupation of the country—the modern Affghanistan—by Alexander. A bronze statue of Bacchus, several fragments of terra-cotta, and other relics found in that locality, present striking evidence of Greek art.

Several specimens of Oriental armour, richly inlaid with gold and damascened, were exhibited by Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith; also a mirror with a very elaborately embroidered frame, decorated with portraits of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, by Mr. Nelson.

It was announced that the meeting at Peterborough will commence on July 23. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort had been graciously pleased to enrich the extensive series of portraits of Mary Stuart collected for exhibition on this occasion, and in which several valuable paintings from Windsor and Hampton Court will be displayed.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

July 10. A conversazione was held at the house of the Institute, Conduit-street.

In addition to an extensive collection of architectural drawings, the principal objects exhibited were Mr. Falkener's Siculo-Moresque and other metal-work, and his illustrations of life in Pompeii; Mr. Layard's manuscripts of frescoes; photographs of the work at the South Kensington Museum; cases of MSS. belonging to Mr. Tite, M.P.; drawings by Flaxman, Fraser, and A. W. Pugin; Mr. Owen Jones' original designs to "Paradise and the Peri;" Sir F. E. Scott's Limoges enamels; Mr. Webb's collection of sculptured ivory; a head in fresco by Guido, and a Madonna and child in marble by Donatello. The Augsburg clock and four pieces of china were lent by Her Majesty, and a series of arms was contributed by the Secretary of State for India. Beside these, treasures of art were contributed from the collections of the Marquis d'Azeglio, Lord Lansdowne, Baron Rothschild, Sir J. Hippisley, Messrs. Morant, Addington, and Beresford Hope, (including the famous ivory crozier and the brass lectern exhibited at Manchester,) as well as others by Messrs. Bohn, Barker, Farrer, Franks, W. L. Donaldson, Cooke, R.A., Henderson, Hansard, H. T. Hope, Cockerell, Street, Smirke, Ruskin, &c., &c. The company was numerous, and included Lords De Mauley, Henniker, and Wensleydale, the Bishop of Lincoln, Sir F. E. Scott, Mr. Baring, Mr. Botfield, and several other M.P.s, Mr. Beresford Hope, and many literary and artistic celebrities.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 13. A committee meeting was held at Arklow-house, preparatory to the annual meeting, at which the Report to be presented was discussed. Present,—A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., President, in the chair; E. Akroyd, Esq., J. D. Chambers, Esq., F. H. Dickinson, Esq, the Rev. S. S. Greatheed, the Rev. T. Helmore, the Rev. H. L. Jenner, the Rev. J. M. Neale, T. Gambier Parry, Esq, the Rev. J. H. Sperling, R. E. E. Warburton, Esq., and the Rev. B. Webb.

A letter having been read from Miss Agnes Blencowe, respecting the expediency of some good embroidery being prepared for the International Exhibition of 1862, it was agreed that she should be requested to work, by the aid of the Ladies' Ecclesiastical Embroidery Society, a frontal for St. Paul's Cathedral, to be designed by Mr. Bodley. The cost was guaranteed by the Committee; and a special subscription for this purpose was begun by some of the gentlemen present. The President, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Warburton, and the Rev. B. Webb were appointed a sub-committee for arranging the matter with the Dean of St. Paul's.

It was also agreed to authorize the Secretary to make application, on behalf of the Society, for a space twenty-five feet square in the International Exhibition of 1862, on the understanding that the President undertook that all the space not wanted by the Ecclesiological Society should be made use of by the Architectural Museum. It was suggested that the frontal worked by Miss Blencowe for Ely Cathedral should be exhibited.

The annual report of the Society was then read and approved, with additions; and the report of the sub-committee for music was also approved.

Mr. White met the Committee, and exhibited his designs for restorations of Newland Church, Gloucestershire; Torrington Church, Devonshire; Beaminster Church, Dorsetshire; Stockleigh Pomeroy Church, Devonshire; and of the sanctuary of Modbury Church, Devonshire; for a porch for South Bemfleet Church, Essex; for a new chancel to Little Wolston Church, Bucks.; for the restoration of the rectory-house at Dartington, Devonshire; for schools at Oving, Bucks., and Chacewater, Cornwall; and for new parsonage-houses at Stanhoe, Norfolk; Elsted, Surrey, and Milcombe, Oxfordshire.

Mr. Bodley met the Committee, and exhibited his designs for the new church of St. Martin-on-the-Hill, Scarborough; and for a new mission-church, at Delhi.

Mr. W. M. Fawcett, B.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, met the Committee, and exhibited the architectural plans, drawn by himself from the sketches and measurements of the Rev. W. F. Witts, which are to illustrate the forthcoming work by the Rev. George Williams on Georgian and Armenian Ecclesiology.

Mr. Slater met the Committee, and exhibited his designs for the new font just finished for Lichfield Cathedral; for an altar-table (to be offered to Chichester Cathedral); for the restoration of Stapleford Church, Wiltshire; and for new schools at Etchingham, Sussex.

The Committee also examined Mr. Clarke's designs for some almshouses at Boddington; and a perspective view of the interior of his new church, designed for Point de Galle, Ceylon,

They also examined Mr. Norton's designs for new churches at Chelwood, Somersetshire, and Roydon, Norfolk; for a chapel of ease at Buckfastleigh, Devonshire; for the restoration of Aller Church, Somersetshire, and Kilton Church, Somersetshire; for new schools at Disserth, Radnorshire, and at Wonham-lodge, Surrey; and for new parsonages at Magor, Monmouthshire, and Sherfield-on-Loddon, Hampshire. They also examined his drawings for a new altar at St. John's, Paddington, and a perspective view of a proposed new church at Bedminster, near Bristol.

June 13. The twenty-second anniversary meeting was held in the gallery of the Architectural Union Society, A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., in the chair.

The report was read, which gave a satisfactory account of the progress of the principles for the support of which the Society had been embodied. Some little discussion arose as to one or two passages, particularly about the destruction of the crypt at Saffron Walden, but ultimately the report was adopted without alteration. The report of the Musical Sub-Committee was also adopted; after which the Treasurer read the audited balance-sheet, from which it appeared that when the accounts were made up, a balance was due to the Treasurer of £12 15s. 9d., which, however, had already been turned by the receipt of subscriptions recently.

The President said the next business was the election of a committee of six, with power to add to their number. The house-list comprised the names of the Rev. W. Scott, the Rev. S. S. Greatheed, the Rev. B. Webb, the Rev. H. L. Jenner, the Rev. T. Helmore, and the Rev. F. H. Dickinson. These gentlemen having been unanimously elected, A. S. Eddis, Esq., and the Rev. J. G. Young were elected auditors for the year ensuing.

The great business of the evening was a very interesting discussion on "the destructive character of modern French church restoration," in which the President, Mr. J. H. Parker, Messrs. Ruskin, Street, Scott, Rev. J. M. Neale, Rev. B. Webb, and others, took part, but which we are obliged, by the pressure of other reports, to postpone.

Immediately after the anniversary meeting, a committee meeting was held, when the following members of the committee were re-elected:—E. Akroyd, Esq., Sir C. Anderson, Bart., J. J. Bevan, Esq., Lord R. Cecil, M.P., J. D. Chambers, Esq., J. W. Clark, Esq., J. S. Forbes, Esq., J. F. France, Esq., G. J. R. Gordon, Esq., F. S. Gosling, Esq., Sir J. E. Harington, Bart., the Rev. G. H. Hodson, the Rev. Dr. Jebb, H. L. S. Le Strange, Esq., W. C. Luard, Esq., the Hon. F. Lygon, M.P., the Rev. J. M. Neale, T. Gambier Parry, Esq., the Rev. J. H. Sperling, J. E. Talbot, Esq., R. E. E. Warburton, Esq., and the Rev. G. Williams.

W. M. Fawcett, Esq., B.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, was elected an ordinary member; and the former officers were re-elected.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 1. JOHN CRAWFURD, Esq., President, in the chair.

Captain Parker Snow and Charles Ratcliffe, Esq., were elected Fellows.

Mr. Stanbridge read a paper on the Aborigines of Victoria, South Australia. He stated that he had spent eighteen years among them, and had therefore a great opportunity of narrowly observing them; and he then proceeded to give a most interesting account of their habits and customs, and of the somewhat curious system of mythology they had established. They are not nomadic, but each tribe has its assigned district, in which it strictly remains, unless invited by neighbouring tribes to visit them. The appropriation of land is so generally recognised that each family has its allotted territory. Any difficulty that might arise from such an arrangement, when people depend for their subsistence on the land which they do not cultivate, is obviated by the horrible practice of infanticide and cannibalism; they kill and eat the bodies of some of their children, and they possess the notion that the elder son by eating a large portion of the roasted body of his younger brother will have the strength of both. The author most distinctly stated that he had not the least doubt respecting this custom, but as the natives know that the whites hold it in abhorrence, they take care to conceal it as much as possible. Though generally hospitable, the author did not consider that it would be advisable or safe for any one to visit a tribe among whom he is not known. Their religious notions seem to be fanciful and complicated. They believe that the spirits of the dead hover about for some time, and ultimately depart to the West. Though very reckless of human life, they have great fear of natural death, which they attribute to sorcery, and they consider that the feet of the dying person point towards the spot where the sorcerer may be found; the relations then issue forth in that direction, and kill all whom they meet, to avenge the spirit of the departed. Their astronomy is eminently mythological; they have names for the principal stars and constellations, and attach a personal history to each. The formation of the sun, they believe, was caused by launching an emu's egg into dark vacuous space.

In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, Dr. Hodgkin remarked that it was nearly twenty years

ago that Ethnological Queries had been published for the guidance of travellers, among which the knowledge of the stars possessed by wild men was a subject set down for observation. What they had heard that night was, however, the first attempt that had been made to make known to us what uncivilized men knew of the heavenly bodies.

Mr. Luke Burke observed that a knowledge of the mythology of savage people in distant lands would be adding a link whereby ancient and recent traditions might be connected together. Though we could not now see the connection, it might be detected with more perfect knowledge in a future time, and a flood of light might be thus thrown upon us from a source that had not been anticipated.

Mr. Walker, Captain Parker Snow, Mr. Heywood, and the President made some observations, and the meeting adjourned.

May 14. JOHN CRAWFURD, Esq., President, in the chair.

James Wentworth Buller, Esq., M.P., Capt. Richard Burton, William Sharp, M.D., F.R.S., were elected Fellows, and Charles Darwin, Esq., an Honorary Fellow.

M. Du Chaillu read a paper on the west equatorial tribes of Africa. His observations extended between 2° north and 2° south of the equator, and to a distance of 400 miles into the interior. Within that district there is a great number of varieties of tribes, all thinking themselves separate nations, and possessing different names, though many speak the same language. The countries he visited do not possess what we should call a black negro, and he considers that those negroes who live in damp, woody, or mountainous countries, are less black than those who live where a dry atmosphere is prevalent. Among some of the tribes he found some almost looking like mulattos; he also saw several albinos, though in all cases the woolly hair and negro features were predominant; and he also considered that the negro found nearest the sea-shore is a shade darker than those of the interior. Among the cannibal tribes, the sugar-loaf head and receding forehead is a characteristic. The negroes of this part are not of the lowest type. Some tribes of the interior south of the equator possess a loom, and weave palm-fibre into cloth. The negroes possess a very imaginative mind, are astute speakers, sharp traders, great liars, possessing great powers of dissimulation, and far from being in many respects the stupid people they are believed to be. The law of marriage among these negroes is very peculiar; there are no *blood* marriages ever permitted among them; and the result is that hunchbacks are almost unknown, and there are no blind, lame, deaf, or dumb to be found, and not more than two or three idiots; nor did the author ever see any cripples. They do not use salt, but eat carrion and putrid food, and this brings on elephantiasis, leprosy, and other diseases of the skin. There is also another very peculiar disease among these equatorial Africans, called the sleepy disease, for which they seem to have no remedy. Old men and women are seldom met with. Their religious notions are very vague,—indeed, for the word 'God' there is no generic term. They believe in good and evil spirits, and particularly fear the spirit of the recent dead, and think of it as a vindictive thing that must be conciliated. All the tribes believe in two great Spirits, and in some villages houses are built for their occupation. The greatest curse of these tribes is their belief in witchcraft. Polygamy is present among them, and slavery is an institution of the land. The children of slaves are free. The author spoke of some of the tribes as horrible cannibals; they allow very few to attain old age, but kill and eat them generally before they get old. They do this because they think that all old people are witches. The author stated that he had discovered a chain of mountains running nearly parallel to the equator, and he entertained an opinion, from an examination of the characters of the languages of the tribes north and south of that mountain range, that they originated from distinct races.

The meeting was addressed by Captain Burton, Professor Queckett, Dr. Conolly, Mr. Consul Hanson, Mr. Blayden, (both negroes,) Mr. Burke, Dr. Copland, and the President.

Mr. Hanson stated that the sleepy disease was not uncommon among the natives of the Gold Coast, and he believed that the only known remedy was change of climate. The meeting then adjourned.

June 4. JOHN CRAWFURD, Esq., President, in the chair.

Sir G. Bonham, K.C.B., the Hon. L. R. Reid, and Mr. W. Spottiswoode, M.A., F.R.S., were elected Fellows.

A paper was read by G. Busk, Esq., F.R.S., F.I.S., entitled "Observations on a Systematic mode of Craniometry." Mr. Busk stated that the immediate object of the present paper was to endeavour to ascertain what assistance can be obtained by craniometrical measurement in the distinguishing of the varieties of the human race. The learned gentleman then proceeded to describe the different peculiarities of formation of the cranium peculiar to different races, and produced some skulls from various parts of the world as explanatory of his meaning. He stated that the study of the cranium, in an ethnological sense, may be dated from Professor Blumenbach, and since his day from Professor Ritzius, of Stockholm, who was the first to distinguish the strongly marked varieties of crania by the terms "brachycephalic" and "dolicephalic," which are now in general use. The object of the present paper, then, is to shew how far numerical values should be employed in place of words, in speaking of the proportions of a cranium; and the principle is to endeavour to contrive, in as few columns as possible, such measurements as may be readily made, and which may suffice to shew,—

1. The size of the frontal, parietal, and occipital regions of the skull.

2. The proportions of the skull as regards length, breadth, height, &c.

3. The degree of prognathism, and of occipital projection, and, by inference, the position of the foramen magnum.

4. By comparison of measurement of the nasal radius, the cranial vertebral axis of Von Baer, and the maxillary radius, to arrive at some notion of the facial angle.

The author also gave an interesting account of a method of making delineations of the skeleton of the head by means of the camera lucida, so as to admit of direct comparisons with each other; and he said he thought that this was a point of even more importance than the measurement.

The Chairman, Dr. Knox, Mr. Burke, Mr. Dunn, and others took part in the discussion.

A paper was afterwards read by R. H. Major, Esq., F.S.A., on "Native Australian Traditions," and after a short discussion on this paper the meeting adjourned.

June 18. JOHN CRAWFURD, Esq., President of the Society, in the chair.

A paper was read by T. J. Hutchinson, Esq., late H.M.'s Consul at Fernando Po, on "Some Domestic and Social Characteristics of the African Tribes."

The author stated that Africa is populated by 150,000,000 of people, chiefly Moors, Arabs, and negroes; but the mulatto element is prevalent, particularly among the Filatahs. The ethnology of these tribes is very doubtful; some believe them to be a mixture of Carthaginian and negro blood, others Arabian and negro. They however hold an important position in Africa, and extend from the Atlantic, from the Senegal and Gambia rivers on the west, to Bornu and Mandara on the east, from the desert of Zahara on the north, to the mountains of Kong on the south. The author stated that he had found among them *iron-headed spears and javelins, double-edged swords, knives, pottery*, and other things. These tribes never were visited by a white man prior to the expedition to the Niger of 1854. Serfdom has many grades, and is an institution among them. A man's position in Africa is estimated by the number of slaves he possesses, not by money or lands. There is no literature among the African tribes.

Each tribe has its own chief or king, to whom even the ju-ju king, or high-priest, is in subjection, though the latter holds a

very important position as custodian of the tutelary deity, as well as the dispenser of superstitious rites. Each locality has its specific ju-ju, or tutelary deity, consisting of boa-constrictors, the iguana, skulls, flowers, trees, stones, &c.; no prayers are offered up to these, however, but the boa-constrictor and the iguana are held in great veneration. *All women* in Africa, be they daughters or wives of kings, chiefs, or wealthy traders, are *bonâ fide* SLAVES. Human sacrifice is an established institution among the western coast tribes, whether it be of a social, superstitious, a governmental, or a reprisal character. The author then went on to explain the application of the above terms to the custom of sacrifices. He then went on to state that whatever species of death is inflicted by a murderer, exactly the same is inflicted on him when brought to capital punishment.

Ju-ju-ism, or fetishism, where it prevails, is the basis of all the brutalities practised, including cannibalism. In Old Calabar there is a peculiar order or institution called "Egbo," to which the king, the chiefs, and freemen belong, and it in fact constitutes the ruling power of the country, as the Queen, Lords, and Commons do with us. There are eleven grades of it, the first three of which cannot be attained by slaves. No death of a king or chief takes place but some one is accused of witchcraft, and the suspected are condemned to go through the ordeal of the *afia*, or poison bean, which is supposed to kill only the guilty. The women among these tribes use the electric fish in a tub of water for the purpose of bathing children affected with fits or colic. These people dress their hair in a similar way to that of the belles and beaux of 200 years ago. Children who cut their upper teeth before their lower are put to death, as otherwise it is thought they would bring the tribes into trouble. Twins are buried alive, and the mother cast out into the bush for the remainder of her life. In Fernando Po, murderers are punished by being tied to their victims, and left in the woods to starve. The author stated that he had only within the last two years become cognizant of cannibalism in western Africa, and in the course of last year was personally witness to a sacrifice for cannibalistic purposes, and he considers that although some few of these natives have manifested intellectual capacity equal to the white man, still the generality, though for scores of years mixing with European missionaries and traders, cling as much to their ju-ju fetishism and cannibalism as they did many years ago.

The Chairman took part in the discussion.

A second paper, by Charles Livingstone, Esq., on the Inhabitants of the Batoka Country, was read; and Dr. Knox, Dr. Copland, Dr. Hodgkin, Mr. Consul Hanson, the Chairman, and others took part in the discussion, and the Chairman announced that the next meeting would take place on July 2, when a paper would be read by Captain Burton on M. Du Chaillu's Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa. The meeting then adjourned.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

June 20. The anniversary meeting, when the report of the Council was read, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year:—

President.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

Vice-Presidents.—J. B. Bergne, Esq, F.S.A.; Edward Hawkins, Esq., F.S.A., F.L.S.

Treasurer.—George H. Virtue, Esq., F.S.A.

Secretaries.—John Evans, Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S.; Fred. W. Madden, Esq.

Foreign Secretary.—John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A.

Librarian.—John Williams, Esq., F.S.A.

Members of the Council.—S. Birch, Esq., F.S.A.; W. Boyne, Esq, F.S.A.; F. W. Fairholt, Esq., F.S.A; John Lee, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.; Captain Murchison; Rev. J. B. Nicholson, D.D., F.S.A.; Rev. Assheton Pownall, M.A.; J. W. De Salis, Esq.; Hon. J. Leicester Warren, M.A.; R. Whitbourn, Esq., F.S.A.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX AND SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

June 18. ALFRED WHITE, Esq., F.L.S., in the chair.

Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart., exhibited the mace of Portsoken Ward. The mace, which is of silver, is two feet in length, and surmounted by an open crown, gilt, under which are the royal arms: 1 and 4, France and England, quarterly; 2, Scotland; 3, Ireland, surrounded by garter, on either side of which are the letters C. R. Above the arms is this inscription, in a semicircle, "M^{r}. Valentine Waite, Foreman, Portesoken Ward, 1671."

Round the bowl are engraved the following inscriptions, &c., in four compartments:—

1. "Portsoaken Ward, Joseph Buckingham, Foreman, 1698."

2. In the next compartment are the royal arms, as before described, with the letters W. R. The following inscription has been recently added:—"Francis Graham Moon, Esq., Ald^{n} 1844, Lord Mayor 1854; Willm. Christie, Esqr., Deputy; M^{r}. G. Barker, Foreman, 1853-4."

3. A shield bearing the arms of the city of London is engraved in this compartment, above which is this inscription, "This mace repaired 1779," and beneath the shield "M^{r}. Thos. Tucker twice Foreman."

4. In this compartment the royal arms are again represented, with the letters W. R. on either side of the shield, and the following inscription: — "Thomas Johnson, Esqr., Ald^{n}., 1838; Geo^{e}. Wright, Esqre., Deputy."

Thomas Morson, Esq., exhibited an illuminated pedigree (on vellum) 20 feet 6 inches in length, which appears to have been written about the middle of the fifteenth century. At the commencement of the roll is a representation of Adam and Eve in Paradise, standing on either side of the tree of knowledge, round which is entwined the serpent. The initial letters throughout the pedigree are illuminated, and the various names are placed within red and blue circles. The author thus describes the pedigree:—"Begynnyng at Adam oure fyrst fader, lyneally descendyng by Japhet the sone of Noe to Brute that was fyrst Kyng in thys londe, and fro hym to Edwarde the fourthe Kyng of that name after the Conquest of Englond."

The names of Edward III., Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI. at the end of the pedigree are placed within garters, on which are the letters H. S. Q. M. Y. P. (Honi soit, &c.) The notes throughout the roll record the principal events in the lives of the various kings, &c.

Joseph Jackson Howard, F.S.A., exhibited the grant of arms by Lawrence Dalton, Norroy, dated 8th December, third year of Queen Elizabeth, (1560,) to Robert Robotham, of Raskyll, in the county of York, gentleman. This grant is surrounded on three sides by an illuminated border, in the centre of which is the Tudor rose, surrounded by garter, and surmounted by an imperial crown, having on either side a fleur-de-lis and portcullis, both crowned. In the initial letter Norroy is represented in his tabard, holding in the right hand his wand of office. The arms are thus described:—"P^{r} ffesse battelle counter battelle argent and sable lij Roobucks countrechangyd: on thelme a demye Tygre azure gowtyd argent langyd gowles. Abowt the necke a crowne golde, set on a wreath argent and sable."

Two seals are appended: 1st, the official seal of Norroy; and 2nd, his private seal, on which are the following arms, viz., quarterly 1 and 4, Semée of crosses crosslet, a lion rampant guardant; 2 and 3, Barry of six, in chief three lozenges: over all a crescent for difference. Crest, a dragon's head between two wings. Legend, IL . SERA . CŌME . DIEU . PLAIRA.

The Rev. B. H. Cowper made some observations on several curious seventeenth-century proclamations, &c., which he exhibited. Among them were the following:—Proclamation of the Lords against the Regicides, dated 18th May, 1660; Proclamation of the King commanding all Jesuits and Popish priests to depart this kingdom, 9th April, 1663; Lords'

Proclamation, requiring the names of all who may come and stay in London and Westminster, 23rd April, 1679; the Quakers' Address to the King and both Houses of Parliament; and the speech of William Penn on presenting the above.

Mrs. W. P. Beech exhibited a rubbing from the stamped leather cover of an old chair at Shrawardine Castle, near Shrewsbury. The tradition is that this chair belonged to Oliver Cromwell. The arms impressed on the cover are "checky," the shield being supported by two wiverns. Above the shield is a helmet and mantling, but no crest.

William Henry Hart, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a rubbing of the brass of Sir Richard de Buslingthorpe, from Buslingthorpe Church, Lincolnshire. The date of this brass may be assigned to the end of the thirteenth century.

Mr. Hart also exhibited and made some remarks on an indulgence granted by Paul de Caputgrassis, of Sulmona, Archdeacon of Ravenna, Doctor of Decrees, and Nuncio of the Apostolical See in the year 1414, to Margaret, wife of John ——, (the name is obliterated.) The seal has been torn from the document.

Charles Baily, Esq., exhibited a drawing, [by Paul Sandby,] of Waltham Cross, previous to its restoration.

Henry W. Sass, Esq., exhibited several specimens of German glass goblets, the rims gilt, and a lion rampant engraved on the foot of each glass.

BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

[We willingly accede to the request of an esteemed correspondent, and insert the following pleasant account of a day's proceedings of a body that is not so well known in these southern parts as it deserves to be.]

A Field-day at Linhope.

The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, which has been in prosperous existence for a period of thirty years, modestly adding its quota to the researches of the scientific world, held a very interesting meeting on the 27th of June, at the Celtic town of Linhope, among the Cheviots.

The ground chosen for the scene of the operations of the Club is pre-eminently historic — Berwickshire, North Northumberland, and the Border. Here are to be found traces of its successive inhabitants, from the days when they sheltered in dens and caves of the earth, hunted and destitute, to those of comparative amalgamation, when they lived in camps, leaving cairns, sepulchral remains, cists, and weapons for us to light upon; and thence to Roman times, whereof there are Roman camps and roads; and thence past suggestions of Saxon handicraft to the Norman period, with its castles, towers, abbeys, churches; and again, to the Edwardian times, with its more consummately studied system of fortification in larger castles, peel-towers, bastel-houses, and fortlets. Several battles have been fought within its boundaries—that at Berwick in 1295, that at Halidown Hill in 1333, when the Scots lost 7 earls, 900 knights, 400 esquires, and 32,000 common men; and that at Flodden, when a king and his son, 3 bishops, 4 abbots, 12 earls, 17 lords, 400 knights, and 17,000 others were slain. The field of the Club, too, embraces Holy Island, the isle of ruins and legends, if not of miracles. The progress of the English Princess Margaret to Holyrood has left a glittering trail across the chosen district, that, let commerce and railways and electric telegraphs be ever so destructive to romance, will never be effaced. Picture "the briyge end, upon the gatt, war many children, revested of surpeliz, syngyng mellodiously hympnes, and playing on instruments of many sorts," and when "the Quene prepared hyrselfe to enter the towne every one in lyk was, in fayr array, and rychely, after the manere acostomed, in specialle th' Erle of Northumberland ware on a goodly gowne of tynsill fourred with hermynes. He was mounted upon a fayr courser, his harnays of goldsmyth warke, and thorough that sam was sawen small bells that maid a mellodyous noyse without sparing gambads," —can we not see them all—the bright

trappings, the glistening of the lances, the devices, banners, and pennons; here a knight "varey well mounted, hys horse richly appoynted, his harnays of gold in brodeux, hymselfe in a jackette betten of gold, and in a cloke of purple borded of cloth of gold," riding forward, now falling back into his place—now a halt—now the procession forming again, and slowly moving away into the far and faint distance? But the subjects which have claimed the best attentions of the Club are the works of nature, the contributions on natural history having taken their places among the original authorities of scientific literature. With the printed Proceedings of the Club in hand we can vouch for the enjoyment of half-hours as pleasant as those spent on the shore or among the hills, not the least interesting being those passed in the perusal of Baird on the aurora borealis, Tate on porpoises, Selby on wasps, Hardy on mites and spiders, and Embleton on crabs. The geology of the district—the limestone, sandstone, and basaltic rocks and coal—have been diligently explored by one of the secretaries of the Club, and many a cabinet in the south, in public and private museums, has been enriched with new and valuable fossils, thus acquired in the limestone quarries at Lowick, and on the crags of Kyloe and elsewhere. Mr. Ralph Carr, J.P., has presided over the preservation of Northumbrian names, and has elucidated the *grammatica celtica;* Mr. Selby, of Twizell, stands at the head of ornithological scholars; and Linnæus has found many disciples, among whom the founder of the Club, the late Dr. Johnson of Berwick, was foremost. Entomology is represented by erudite papers on "the phytivorous habits of some carnivorous beetles," by Mr. Hardy of Penmanshiels, and on such other of our insect contemporaries as possess names longer than they are themselves,—Acherontia Atropos, (Death's-head moth) Locusta Migratoria, commented on by R. C. Embleton, Secretary, to wit.

One division of the party which set out for Linhope on Thursday morning included the Rev. Dixon Clarke, of Belford; the Rev. W. Darnell, Bamborough; the Rev. F. Simpson, North Sunderland; Rev. P. G. Mc Douall, Kirk Newton; Mr. Middleton Dand, Hauxley; Mr. F. R. Wilson, architect, Alnwick; and Mr. Geo. Tate, F.G.S., Secretary. Passing the village church of Bolton, before the altar of which Surrey and his companion knights knelt on the eve of the battle of Flodden, vowing to conquer or die, and the field where they encamped, still called "the Quards," they arrived at Powburn, where they found Ralph Carr, Esq., of Hedgeley, the ex-president of the club, and party, including the President, David Milne Home, Esq.; the Rev. S. Fyler, Cornhill; the Rev. J. S. Green, Wooler; Mr. Boyd; Rev. G. Reoke, Embleton. Here breakfast was partaken of, and the meeting constituted. After the Secretary had read the minutes of the last field-day, which was spent at Kelso, under the most favourable auspices, on the 30th of May, the meeting started for Linhope—some of the members in brakes, others *à cheval.* As the procession wound up the valley of the Breamish, passing by the way the old church and new manse at Ingram, Mr. Ralph Carr delivered interesting expositions of the ancient "terraces" on the hills, and other local marks of antiquity, with which, from a long residence at Hedgeley, he is so familiar. Arrived at Hartside the party dismounted, as the road to Linhope here becomes inaccessible to light spring vehicles; and here they met with a further accession of members from different directions—The Venerable Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, Rev. Geo. Hans Hamilton, of Berwick; Rev. C. Thorp, Ellingham; Rev. W. Cooley, Rock; Rev. J. Dunn, Warkworth; Mr. J. C. Langlands, Old Bewick; Rev. W. Greenwell, Durham; Mr. Coxe, Bodleian Library; Capt. Coxe; Mr. McLauchlan, the Surveyor of the Roman Wall and British camps. At Linhope the members found Mr. Coulson, who for some weeks previously had had a party of labourers carefully exploring the remains of the Celtic town and encampment under his supervision, by the direction of the officials of the club. As the explorations were not complete, it would be premature

rooms, where the portrait found at Mr. Hunt's was exhibited in conjunction with a copy of the bust in the church, as restored by Mr. Collins, to whom the cleaning of the portrait was also entrusted. The proceedings at the rooms commenced with an address by Mr. Timmins, on the early portraits of Shakespeare, especially the Droeshout print, (the fidelity of which is so strongly attested by Ben Jonson,) the bust in the church, the Chandos portrait, and the Felton portrait. Mr. Sebastian Evans next compared the lately discovered portrait with the bust, and expressed a strong opinion in favour of the genuineness and authority of the former. Some discussion ensued, in which Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Jabet, Mr. George Dawson, Mr. Timmins, Mr. Bracebridge, and Mr. Evans took part; and Mr. Collins, the cleaner of the picture, explained the manner in which it came into his hands, and the steps by which he was led to the discovery of the remarkable work then submitted to the meeting. It should be mentioned that Mr. Hunt has resisted the tempting offers made to him for the portrait, and has also foregone the pleasure of retaining it in his own custody. He has presented it to the Birthplace Committee, and it will ultimately find a permanent home in Shakespeare's house.

The church was next visited. In the vestry were exhibited the parochial registers, containing numerous entries relating to Shakespeare and his family, and also the curious entry which seems to establish the second marriage of Shakespeare's wife —Anne Hathaway. A brief account of the church was given by Mr. J. H. Chamberlain. Mr. Timmins then called attention to the monuments, pointing out especially those pertaining to the Shakespeare family, and others of special interest. The company now dispersed until dinner-time. Some wandered along the banks of the Avon, others strolled about the quiet little town, and a few, deeper antiquarians than the rest, were favoured with an opportunity of exploring the vaults of Mr. Flower's brewery, where their researches were greatly assisted by libations of a golden beverage which Shakespeare himself might have quaffed with profit and approval. The dinner took place in the Corn Exchange, when the chair was taken by Mr. Bracebridge, one of the vice-presidents of the Association. At the conclusion of the repast, Mr. George Dawson, M.A., delivered an eloquent address upon Shakespeare, after which the visitors dispersed, some to visit Anne Hathaway's cottage at the pretty village of Shottery, about a mile and a half from Stratford, and the rest spending the remaining time in inspecting other objects of interest. The party returned about 9 in the evening to Birmingham.

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May 29, 30. The annual spring meeting was held at Thrapston. W. B. Stopford, Esq., of Drayton-house, presided.

On the first day, after the election of several new members, the Rev. Canon James, Hon. Sec., read the report, from which we select a few passages.

Speaking of the objects and proceedings of the Society, it was said,—

"Our objects are really wider than our title, perhaps, at first suggests. We are not, as many suppose, a mere church-building, or church-restoring society; still less, are we merely antiquarian. We wish to combine all this with many other things. In a county like this, so rich in the architecture of olden times, it would be a disgrace to us not to make ancient art our study, and reverently to preserve its existing memorials; but we have at the same time the more practical object in view of improving the character of the buildings daily growing up around us—our churches, our town-halls, our corn-exchanges, our schools, our mansions, our parsonages, and, though least in size, not least in importance, our labourers' cottage-homes. If we have been seldom applied to for advice in secular buildings, as compared with ecclesiastical ones, it is from no want of interest on *our* part, but probably from a mistaken view of our caring exclusively for churches; and I may, perhaps, be permitted to express my belief that some unnecessary expense and ugliness might possibly have been saved to the county in

size. This stone was dug up amidst the *débris* of an ancient building at Mullinahone, said to have been formerly a preceptory of the Knights of St. John, and hence, Mr. Dunne suggested, the derivation of Mullinahone — *muillion naoin Eoin*, i.e. the mill of St. John, as, according to tradition, a mill which had belonged to the preceptory stood close by.

The Rev. James Graves laid before the meeting some documents connected with the ancient but much decayed charitable institution situated in Rose-Inn-street, in Kilkenny, and known as the O'Shee Almshouse. They consisted of copies of the royal charter of foundation, dated Nov. 7, 6th James I., and the rules for the government of the institution, of the same date.

The other papers brought forward were:—

"The Displanting of Kilkenny by Authority of the Commonwealth, in 1654," by John P. Prendergast, Esq., Barrister-at-law,—a contribution of much local interest; "On ancient Tobacco-pipes," by Thomas J. Tenison, Esq., Portnelligan; "On the Ordnance Collections for the History of the County of Longford," (being the completion of a series of similar papers for the Province of Leinster,) by the Rev. John O'Hanlan, R.C.C., Dublin; and "On the Derivation of some Irish Topographical Names," by Edward Benn, Esq.

The meeting adjourned to the first Wednesday in October.

MIDLAND COUNTIES ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

June 19. This Society made an excursion from Birmingham to Stratford-on-Avon, on a visit to the house and tomb of Shakespeare, and for an examination of the remarkable portrait recently discovered in the gallery of Mr. W. O. Hunt. The spot first visited was Shakespeare's birthplace, which, by the kindness of the committee entrusted with its management, was reserved for special inspection. After examining the house and tracing out with painful labour the famous names faintly discernible among the thousand signatures that deface the walls and ceiling of Shakespeare's natal chamber, the party assembled in the garden to hear from Mr. Samuel Timmins a sketch of the history of the memorable house, and the changes in its appearance brought about by the care of the Birthplace Committee, under the direction of Mr. C. H. Bracebridge. The house has been carefully restored, according to satisfactory authorities, and now presents much the same appearance it bore nearly three hundred years ago at the poet's birth. All traces of the butcher's shop are effaced, and excepting in one or two internal arrangements which are in process of removal, there is no trace of the degradation imposed upon the house by ages of neglect and hard usage. The recent purchase of land has enabled the trustees to lay out at the rear of the house a spacious garden, which already contains a scion of the mulberry-tree planted by Shakespeare's own hand, and in which it is proposed to collect specimens of every shrub and flower mentioned in his works. Within the enclosure have been placed the sculptured base of the old market-cross of Stratford, and some fragments of stone from New-place, Shakespeare's house in the days of his prosperity, but of which—thanks to the churlish, execrable Gastrell—not one stone now remains upon another. From Shakespeare's house the excursionists went to the Town-hall, where they examined Gainsborough's admirable portrait of Garrick, and other pictures belonging to the corporation, including a remarkable pair of the town-crier of Stratford and his wife; the lady, on canvas at least, being decidedly the more important of the two. In the hall were also exhibited the very curious and copious records of the corporation, and the handsome maces which help to maintain the dignity of Stratfordian mayors, and of which Stratford may well be proud, since even Parliament itself is scarcely better provided in this respect. The next point of interest was the Shakespeare

rooms, where the portrait found at Mr. Hunt's was exhibited in conjunction with a copy of the bust in the church, as restored by Mr. Collins, to whom the cleaning of the portrait was also entrusted. The proceedings at the rooms commenced with an address by Mr. Timmins, on the early portraits of Shakespeare, especially the Droeshout print, (the fidelity of which is so strongly attested by Ben Jonson,) the bust in the church, the Chandos portrait, and the Felton portrait. Mr. Sebastian Evans next compared the lately discovered portrait with the bust, and expressed a strong opinion in favour of the genuineness and authority of the former. Some discussion ensued, in which Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Jabet, Mr. George Dawson, Mr. Timmins, Mr. Bracebridge, and Mr. Evans took part; and Mr. Collins, the cleaner of the picture, explained the manner in which it came into his hands, and the steps by which he was led to the discovery of the remarkable work then submitted to the meeting. It should be mentioned that Mr. Hunt has resisted the tempting offers made to him for the portrait, and has also foregone the pleasure of retaining it in his own custody. He has presented it to the Birthplace Committee, and it will ultimately find a permanent home in Shakespeare's house.

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some of our recent buildings had the plans passed under the eyes of a committee accustomed to scrutinize architectural designs.

"Since last October, plans for the rebuilding of the chancel of Husband's Bosworth, and for the re-arrangement of the interior of Wellingborough Church, both by Mr. E. F. Law, have been approved; and a scheme for the internal arrangements of Kingsthorpe Church, by the same architect, is now in the hands of a sub-committee. At the request of the Rector a sub-committee has also visited the fine church of Everdon, and reported on the condition of the chancel. A plan for the re-seating of Long Buckby Church, by Mr. Gilbert Scott, has been considered and approved. The important works at Uppingham and Ketton Churches, reviewed before, are being vigorously carried on; and the little chapel of Sutton-by-Weston is being carefully rebuilt, according to our former recommendation. Two very important schools, that of St. Giles's, Northampton, by Mr. Law, and that of Belgrave, near Leicester, by Mr. W. Gillett, have been submitted to our criticism, and are now in the course of being carried out, and are likely to vie advantageously with any schools within the diocese. The schools at Islip, by Mr. Slater, were favourably noticed in a former report. Plans for the new school at Paulerspury were exhibited at our committee, but too late for criticism. . . . .

"The Treasurer's account, annually made up in October, will not be forthcoming today; but, notwithstanding the large purchases of both English and foreign books, the object to which our funds are now chiefly devoted, the finances of our Society are in a most prosperous state (our surplus is quite undisputed), and afford us the hope of eventually being the possessors of a first-rate library of architectural and archæological works. I should mention the very curious and valuable collection of casts of 270 seals of local and architectural interest added to our collections this year by purchase from Mr. Ready, of the antiquarian department of the British Museum, and which are exhibited to the members for the first time to-day. We have had the pleasure, during the past six months, of voting £2 2s. towards the memorial of the late Mr. Pugin, and £1 1s.—a mark, not a measure, of our gratitude—towards the testimonial about to be presented next week to the indefatigable General Secretary for the Associated Volume of Reports, the Rev. E. Trollope, at a meeting to be held at Bourne, Lincolnshire, to which members of this Society are invited. . . . .

"Your committee regret that the hopes which they had at one time formed of seeing a worthy chapel rise from the ruins of Catesby are not likely to be fulfilled. It is now proposed, they believe, to rebuild the latter debased chapel on its present site, and the work of demolition has commenced under the hands of a builder. Soon nothing will be left of the old nunnery, and all material memorial of the good Dame Foyce Berkeley will pass away, to add another to the utterly erased religious foundations of this country.

"The Society still continue to feel unabated interest in the works now going on at the Round Church of St. Sepulchre's, Northampton, and they earnestly recommend the undertaking as one deserving the aid of the whole archdeaconry. The large sum of £700 has been collected by the ladies' committee, but at least £2,000 is yet required to make the new part fully available for Divine Service. The use of vari-coloured stones, both externally and internally, has been carried out by Mr. Scott to an extent unexampled, I believe, in modern times; and he has applied the same principle to the woodwork of the chancel roof. The present condition of the work is so singular and remarkable, that no one should omit the opportunity of visiting them, in order to observe how well the new work contrasts, yet harmonizes, with the old; and that, though in the former the utmost development has been allowed, the most conservative spirit had presided over the tender handling of all the ancient fabric and the time-marks everywhere imprinted on its walls. Lord Alwyne Compton, than whom there is none more competent for the work, has sent from Rome a very beautiful design for the pavement of the apse, which has been submitted to our Society, and which the local committee purpose to adopt."

The much canvassed designs for the public offices at Westminster were then spoken of, and it was observed,—

"If people wish to see what they may expect from a public office in Classic style, we recommend them to make a visit to the new office of Metropolitan Works, just finished, in the narrow passage which leads from Spring-gardens into St. James's-park, where the wretched repetition of rusticated pavement, stucco ornaments, narrow windows, and paltry details, will make them despair of our having attained any advance in art in public buildings,

notwithstanding all the study and interest which has been bestowed upon architecture during the last quarter of a century. To a sensitive eye it is perfect misery to see the mass of new buildings in London, frightful in form, and false in principle, which meet one at every turn, and it requires a strong mind and firm patriotism in those who believe in the symbolism of architecture not 'to despair of their country' after an hour's stroll through any of our principal thoroughfares where the builder is at work. . . . .

"It is certain that our professional architects of either school have not yet sufficiently grappled with the means of supplying our conveniences and our comforts, and have thus too commonly thrown the building of our houses into the hands of operatives, and not artists. It is a common belief (which could hardly have grown up without the bitter experience of many years) that in employing an architect, you are taking an expensive method of sacrificing internal arrangement and comfort to outside show; whereas it is a certain fact that a true architect, master of his position, should be able, by the most careful study of interior arrangements, to elicit an original and appropriate elevation, at a less cost than a builder could run up his regular amount of orthodox sash windows and potted chimneys.

"And this adaptation of the outside to the internal conveniences is the crowning merit of our old national style, and in direct opposition to the cramping pedantry of Classic regularity. As to the forms of ornament, the applicability of sculpture, their respective proportions, and prevailing lines of outline, on these there may always be a difference of taste and opinion; but, in spite of the amazing blunders committed, there never can be a question which style is the most elastic, and adaptable to every exigence and every clime. It is from the present transitional, vacillating, unconsidering state of the public mind on art, that the most fear is to be had for modern architecture: that the future development will start from our own ancient landmarks there can be little doubt. The 'Victorian' style may be, like many of our public acts, a plausible compromise, and a varnished jumble; but whatever future life shall exist in English character or art must be based on more definite principles than the present age admits of, and will probably be led by what is passing both in Europe and America to hold more firmly than before by our own national traditions.

"We may congratulate this county, at least, on the style which the Corporation of Northampton have determined on for their new Town-hall and Museum, and I trust that the design will be of such excellence as to be an example to other towns of the county.

"A revival in architectural literature has marked the present year, and the new editions of Mr. Bloxham's and Mr. Parker's manuals of Gothic Architecture shew that the study has still attractions for the readers of the rising generation, while Mr. Beresford Hope's 'Cathedral of the Nineteenth Century,' setting forth, as it does, in its pages the fact of the reality of its title, is a most encouraging proof that the highest object of ecclesiastical art is yet within the province and the aim of living architects. The mere publication of such a book, which is a most practical, sober treatise, is a remarkable sign of the times. Twenty years ago such an announcement would have bordered on romance. But Mr. Hope has clearly shewn that many cathedrals of the nineteenth century have been, and that more will yet be, built."

Sir Henry Dryden said he had to put a resolution to the meeting in favour of the Gothic style of architecture:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the Gothic style is, in respect of association, economy, convenience, and beauty, the best adapted for the new public offices about to be erected in Westminster; and hereby authorize the chairman and officers of the Society to sign, on its behalf, a petition to Parliament, and a memorial to the Chief Commissioner of Works, in favour of the adoption of our national style of architecture for these buildings."

Mr. Bloxham seconded the motion, and said, in order to see the superiority of the Gothic over every other style, it was only necessary to look over the Elizabethan era, to see how massive they were, and then to compare them with the flimsy structures of modern days. When they remembered the old church of Christ's Hospital, now destroyed, the Grey Friars' and the church of St. Mary's, and compared them with the church in Langham-place and the Regent-street architecture, they would see quite sufficient to induce them to protest against any more of their public buildings being erected in such a degraded style. It appeared to him that nothing could be more paltry than the

generality of their modern buildings, as, for instance, the new Post-office,—which was massive enough, but nothing more,—the Museum, and other buildings. He remembered well the old Museum, and, in his opinion, it was a much more appropriate building than the present one.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Rev. N. F. Lightfoot then read a paper on Drayton House, preparatory to a visit to the mansion. The site of the Castle of Thrapston, now an orchard, was explored; after which the Society dined together, General Arbuthnot in the chair.

In the evening a meeting was held at the Corn Exchange, where a temporary museum had been formed, containing paintings, rubbings, photography, coins, &c., many of them of much interest. The Rev. G. A. Poole read a paper on the Stained Glass in Lowick Church, and the Rev. H. Ward one on the Parish of Aldwinckle, famous, *inter alia*, as the birthplace of John Dryden. For these interesting papers, as well as that on Drayton House, we hope to find room very shortly.

May 30. The excursion took place, and comprised visits to Thorpe Waterville, Aldwinckle, Lowick, Sudborough, Liveden, Brigstock and Geddington.

T. S. Selby, Esq., of Pitton, described the remains at Thorpe Waterville, of a castle and manor-house, now used as a barn. He said:—

"This interesting remnant of a residence of no mean character was most likely erected about, or soon after, the year of our Lord 1300, by the then Lord High Treasurer, Walter Langtone; 'who,' says Bridges, in his 'County History,' 'built at Thorpe Waterville a sumptuous mansion,' and, with a perfect conformity in its architectural features to such era, we may, I think, put down this building as a part and parcel of Langtone's work, and may consider the roof above it to have been brought here from the Abbey woods of Pipwell, whence those vast quantities of timber are described as having been obtained for raising such 'mansion, without leave of, and to the great detriment of the monks.' That there were originally ground and first-floor stories cannot admit a question, and the contemporary existence of a partition running across the building at its centre seems equally certain; traces of it remain upon the wall, the construction and situation of the centre beams returning the cornice moulding are indicative of it, the moulding itself varying on either side points to it, and the effects of it are visible in the protection it has afforded one compartment from an agency that has stained the other. A porch jutting from the building on its east side was taken down about thirty-six years since; it possessed the same description of canted roof, with collars and braces, but had neither posts nor foot-beams; it was floored, and might be entered from the great chamber south, by means of a narrow doorway; on the ground floor was another small door; the springers of the coping-table were ornamented, and a large finial surmounted the gable. A chimney, corbelled off some seven feet above ground, projecting as a narrow strip of masonry, on either side relieved by a circular window through the gable wall, carrying a bold head, with an octagon shaft and embattled crest, served for the fire-place of the great chamber north; the front of this most likely brought forward, and perhaps on corbels, as at Castle Edlingham, Northumberland, must again retire upon the wall, sloping upwards, and the cutting away the beam to receive the slope, and its existence behind it, are both manifest. A similarly constructed gable chimney, &c., answered at the south end to the one just described, but has been removed perhaps a hundred years since. A bridge, with a ribbed soffit of the time of Bishop Langton, spans the brook, under the turnpike. Three ribs are square with the stream, and the two outer ones are placed aslant to suit the exigencies of the ancient roadway, which crossed the brook obliquely; in modern times the bridge has been added to on either side, and the road widened." Mr. Selby then pointed out the traditional site of the chapel, and took the party to visit some masonic corbels, which, as Mr. Selby said, "were now, in an inverted position, made to serve the purpose of an arch-head in a building (a farm-house adjoining), a re-erection of the worst part most likely of the materials that had once been used in the buildings of the Watervilles of Langstone, the best having gone to another village, where it was hoped they might be traced at some future period."

The remains are now the property of Lord Lilford, to whom they have passed through the Cecils from the reputed founder Azelin de Waterville, *temp.* Henry I.

Aldwinkle All Saints' Church was described by the Rev. H. Ward, Rector of St. Peter's, as was also his own church, which has been restored by him. All Saints' retained in its east window, and in one of the north windows, its Early English character. The same was the case with the chancel-arch. The piers on the south side were of the same date, and altogether different from those on the north. Those he took to be Decorated, agreeing with the clerestory windows, which Mr. Freeman described as of the geometrical period. In the aisles also one of the windows was Decorated, but overlarge Perpendicular windows had been inserted in each of them; at the same time, no doubt, that the battlemental turrets were added. There was a fine western arch, which would, if it could, open into the tower. The steeple, as at St. Peter's, was the most important feature in the church, and being a tower in the land of spires, was the more worthy of remark. Mr. Freeman, speaking of the smaller Perpendicular towers of the county, coupled it with Whiston, but to the latter, in some material features, he gave the preference. Several members of the Society expressed a different opinion, giving the preference to Aldwinckle. On the north side of the chancel the small vestry, added in Decorated times, was well worthy of notice, inasmuch as, so far from being an awkward excrescence, as was generally the case, it added greatly to the beauty and picturesque appearance of the church. The font was Early English, and very similar to that of St. Peter's, but, unlike that, had a history. In an old church account-book he found that, in the year 1655, the font stone was sold for 4s. 6d., and, as in the same year's accounts there was another entry, vi.*d*, paid for "a basone," he inferred that the domestic article was in use, when needed, in its stead until 1662, when 5s. 6d. was paid to Goodman Garrot for setting up the font again, and 20s. was paid for leading it. Goodman Garrot did not deserve his title for his skill in setting up fonts, for he had placed the supporting staff upside down, besides most mercilessly pecking it, to make it fit his topsy-turvy restoration. On the south side of the chancel, opening into it by a broad arch, and into the south aisle by a very pointed one, was a highly-finished Perpendicular chantry. Fuller, the Church historian, referred to it, and said it was endowed with house and land, for a priest, at the cost of Sir John Aldwincle, about the reign of King Henry VI. Both as to the founder and the date Fuller was inaccurate, for copies of the foundation deeds, still extant, proved that the chantry was erected in the fourth year of Henry VII. (1489), by William Chambre, and Elizabeth his wife, formerly wife of William Aldwincle. Upon the wall of the north aisle was a brass to John Pykering, 'physitian,' who died in 1659. He was great uncle to Dryden, being brother to the poet's grandfather, the Rev. Henry Pykering, rector of this church, who himself lay buried in the churchyard, under an altar-tomb, close by which was a similar tomb to Mrs. Lucy Pykering, daughter of Henry Pykering, the rector, and consequently Dryden's aunt.

St. Peter's was somewhat older than All Saints'. It had one mark of greater antiquity, namely, one of the piers in the north aisle. That pier had a capital with a square abacus, with heads and foliage, and might certainly have belonged to a Norman church. It was, besides, of a rather ruder sort of masonry than the other piers, but as it was the only portion of the church which could be referred to such early times,—the other piers clearly belonging to a period not more than sixty to eighty years after it,—he hesitated to ascribe to it much greater antiquity. All the Early English features retained in All Saints' Church have vanished from St. Peter's, except the arch. The present church was in the late Decorated style, very long, very wide, and very lofty, and larger, in fact, than was commonly met with in a small country church which was not collegiate. It was evidently built about the year 1373, when Oliver de Lofwyke and Richard Parson, of Stanwigge, obtained licence to settle twenty-six acres of arable land and four acres of meadow land in Aldwinckle, on William de Lofwyke

and his successors, parsons of St. Peter's Church, towards the maintenance of a priest to celebrate Divine Service daily at the high altar of the said church. The three south windows of the chancel were very striking. The first nearest the east had flamboyant tracery, and beneath the window on the inside the wall is cut away to form two seats or *sedilia*. The last on the south side was remarkable for having what was called "a low side window," the hooks for the shutter-hinges still appearing. Under this window the wall was also cut away to form a seat, which in in this case, unlike the others, was of wood, and seemed to indicate that a priest sat at the open window, for the purpose of receiving confessions or of distributing alms. The most beautiful features about the church were the tower and spire, which blend together as only a tower and spire built at one time can do.

Lowick Church, beside its painted glass, has some exceedingly fine monuments. The most modern is one to Charles Sackville, Duke of Dorset, who died in 1843. There are also splendid monuments to Sir Walter de Vere, Knt., the founder of the church; to Sir Ralph Green; to Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire; to Sir John Germain, one of the latest specimens of a knight in armour, having breast-plate, espauliers over the shoulders, the upper part of the arm being protected by rear braces and overlapping plates. There are also bow plates and band braces, and overlapping plates over the thighs. There is a very handsome monument also to the Lady Mary Mordaunt, daughter to the Earl of Peterborough, who was first married to Henry, Duke of Norfolk, and, after his death, to Sir John Germain.

Sudborough Church is a plain building, with a tower of the fourteenth century. Set in the wall was the monumental figure of a crusader, supposed to date from the beginning of the reign of Henry III. In the opinion of Mr. Bloxam, however, it is a century later. In this church there are two sedilia.

At Liveden, a paper on the manor-house was read by the Rev. H. Ward. The old house is now used as a farm-house, but the new building, which is of great historical interest, was never finished, and is now a ruin:—

"He did not profess to give a full history of Liveden, but merely such an account as might be useful to those of the company who might have little or no acquaintance with the place. Liveden, or Lefferden, appeared to be the name of a large forest district, extending into several parishes, of which, curiously enough, almost all were in different hundreds. In the olden times, if the owner of the old building had been walking in his park three hundred yards from the house, he would then have been in the jurisdiction of the vicar of Brigstock; but by stepping over almost an invisible boundary, he would at once have come under the charge of the rector of Benefield, and under his charge he might have reached his own front door, but no further, for inside the hall he would have been liable to meet the Aldwinkle parson on a parochial visit. Once housed, it might be thought that the owner would be safe from further change of pastors, but such was not the case, for, if he happened to go into his kitchen and to cross another invisible line of demarcation, there the rector of Benefield would again have legal status; and should the unlucky gentleman then think of escaping by the back door, no sooner would he have crossed it than there might stand the rector of Pilton, and claim him as a parishioner. But, though lying in so many parishes, Liveden was, to a certain extent, extra-parochial. His impression was that it once formed a sort of ecclesiastical district of itself, and that these noduses were for the purpose of freeing it from the jurisdiction of the several rectors, in order that it might be placed under a chaplain or chaplains of its own.

"He mentioned the names of several of the earlier owners of Liveden; but those who had most clearly left their marks there were the Treshams, who acquired the property about the time of Henry VI. The first of them was either Sir William Tresham, of Sywill, or his son, Sir Thomas, of Rushton, who was attainted of treason early in the reign of Edward IV., when the manor of Liveden was held for a time by William de Aldewyncle, but eventually reverted to Sir John Tresham, the son of Sir Thomas, who lived till far into the reign of Henry VIII. The next owner was Sir Thomas Tresham, the lord prior of St. John of Jerusalem, who was buried at Rushton;

after whom the property came to another Sir Thomas, who, as far as Liveden was concerned, was the most important member of the family. Leland in his 'Itinerary' said, 'There be two houses of Treshams in Northamptonshire. The elder brother's house is now commonly called Rushton by Cattering, but he calleth himself "Tresham of Liveden," where yet standeth parte of an ancient manor-place, and goodly meadows about it, and there hath Tresham about three hundred marks by the yere.' The old manor-house might probably have been on the site of the old building, that where the two farm-houses now stand, and it was possible that a portion of it might be incorporated with the present buildings, although the principal wing, which now remained almost entire, was of a much later date. There used to be a coat of arms in stone let into the gable, over the west window of the great chamber, and that served, to a certain extent, to fix the date, for with the Tresham arms were quartered those of Parr of Horton, and as it was Tresham the Prior of St. John's who married the Parr heiress, the arms could not have been borne quarterly until after his death. Between the two present farm-houses there used to be a stone archway or screen, in Sir Thomas's later style of architecture, and apparently left unfinished at his death, but was removed a few years ago to Farming Woods, and was re-erected, with the coat of arms at the top of it, as an entrance to the stable-yard. Whatever may have been the case with the old building, the new building was clearly the work of the last-named Sir Thomas Tresham, the father of Tresham the conspirator. Sir Thomas was originally a Protestant, and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, at her famous visit to Kenilworth, in 1575; but within three years afterwards, when the missionary priests came over into England, he was converted by Campion and reconciled to the Church of Rome. Thenceforward he suffered much on account of his belief, being heavily fined and repeatedly imprisoned, so much so that he termed Ely in his letters his 'familiar prison.' As a Popish recusant he constantly paid into the treasury £260 per annum, being a fine of £20 per lunar month. That treatment of the Roman Catholics continued during the whole of Elizabeth's reign, but before her death James had secretly given much encouragement to the party, in order to secure their support, and had certainly raised considerable expectations in the mind of Sir Thomas Tresham, for he was the first, at no little personal risk, to proclaim James at Northampton, and his son Francis, afterwards the conspirator, with his brother Lewis, and their brother-in-law, Lord Monteagle (to whom the famous letter was addressed), were very active in their support of the Earl of Salisbury in securing the Tower of London for the same cause.

"Within three months of the King's arrival in London he invited many Popish recusants to Court, and among others Sir Thomas Tresham, and on that occasion he assured them it was his intention to allow them greater freedom in the exercise of their religion than his predecessor had done, and especially that he would exonerate them from the fines imposed by the statute of Elizabeth. In accordance with that they found that the fines which, in the reign of Elizabeth, amounted to £10,000 a year, were reduced in the first year of James to £300, and in the second year to £200. In the third year, however, after the Gunpowder Plot, they were again raised to £6,000. The bearing of these remarks respecting the treatment of the Popish recusants by King James upon Liveden was this, that unless they had expected considerable indulgence to be shewn them with respect to their mode of worship, and a great relaxation of the penal laws against the harbouring of Popish priests, that building would never have been commenced. There was little doubt that the building was intended as a religious house, and such an one as would not have been tolerated, or even attempted to be built, in the preceding reign. From what was known of Sir Thomas Tresham's character, nothing would be more likely than that he would delight in planning a house to be covered, as this was, with religious emblems, especially if he had a reasonable hope that it would be allowed to be used for the foundation of a small religious fraternity, among whom he very probably intended himself to retire to end his days. It might be asked if Sir Thomas was only influenced by those moderate views of 'Catholic emancipation,' or whether he had not other hopes dependent on Gunpowder Plot. He (Mr. Ward) believed not, for from the state in which the building was left at his death, there was every probability that it was planned, if not actually begun, before the plot was thought of. After the death of Francis, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Tresham, who died, or, as some suppose, was poisoned, in the Tower of London, Rushton was confiscated, but Liveden was allowed to descend to the next brother, Lewis, who, after Gunpowder Plot, was not likely to

take much pains to finish a house for Jesuit priests, even had he been so inclined, and so the place was doubtless left as it stood when Sir Thomas died. Bridges said that the new building at Liveden was never covered in, but there was every reason to believe that it was in a much more finished state than they saw it then. It was said that Major Butler, an officer of Cromwell's army stationed at Oundle, where his paternal property lay, attempted, with a party of the Parliamentary forces, to level the building to the ground, but whether that was because it had afforded shelter to any party of the Royalists did not appear. There were marks of bullets on the outside, but those might be accounted for by pic-nic Volunteers thinking it a safe mark for ball-practice.

"As it was useful to strangers visiting such buildings as the present, he would read a few extracts from a work on the Liveden ruins. The house, it told them, was built in the form of a Greek cross, and the entrance was on the north side, and must have been by a flight of steps. Standing opposite to that could be seen the archways in the interior. The arms on the key-stones of the arches were 'Tresham' for the founder, and 'Throckmorton' for his wife. Above the first story without is stonework in the form of escutcheons, running along the whole of the building, some quite finished, some in a half-finished state, and others with their outlines barely traced, plainly proving how sudden and unexpected was the blow that occasioned the suspension of the work. The shields or escutcheons are in compartments of three between each style, &c. Upon the second story, in stone compartments, also running throughout the building, are singular sculptures, executed with much care, emblematical of the sufferings and crucifixion of our Saviour. These are in circles of about eighteen inches in diameter, and are supposed to represent—1. The purse containing the money for which Judas betrayed Christ, and round the border the thirty pieces of silver. 2. The lanthorn, torches, a spear, and a sword. 3. The cross, ladder, hammer, and nails. 4. The seamless garment, and dice to represent the casting lots for it. 5. The crowing cock to awaken St. Peter, and the scourges with which Pilate scourged Jesus. 6. The XP. within a wreath, on the upper part of which is a T for Tresham. And 7. The IHS. and cross, and round the border 'Esto mihi.' These sculptures are repeated round the whole of the building. Above the third story, running round the cornice, are, or rather were, for a good deal is now missing, the following sentences:—'Jesvs mvndi Salvs ✠ Gavde mater virgo Maria ✠ Verbvm avtem crvcis pereuntbvs qvdem stvltitia est ✠ Jesv beatvs ventor qvi te portavit ✠ Maria mater virgo sponsa innvpta ✠ Benedixit tibi Devs in æternvm Maria ✠ Mihi avtem absit gloriari nisi in crvce Domini nostri.'"

After luncheon in the open air at Liveden, the party visited Brigstock, where there is an exceedingly fine Saxon tower-arch, blocked up and almost hid by the organ, and then concluded their excursion by a glance at the Eleanor Cross at Geddington, which Bridges, the county historian, considers the most perfect of the three in existence, being neither much injured like Waltham Cross, nor altered like that near Northampton, by modern additions.

SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES.

June 27. The annual meeting was held at the castle of Christiansborg, H.M. the King of Denmark in the chair.

The secretary, Professor C. C. Rafn, read a report of the proceedings and state of the Society during the year 1860. Of the "Annals of Northern Archæology," the two volumes for 1859 and 1860 are in the press, of which the former (with seven plates) contains several papers by C. C. Lorenzen and others on "Historical Monuments in the Duchy of Schleswig," while the latter opens with an essay by Gisli Brynjulfsson, on "Bragi the Old," and the shield presented to him by King Ragnar Lodbrok. Of the "Archæological Review," containing the Proceedings of the Society, list of Fellows, &c., as also of the *Mémoires des Antiquaires du Nord*, the volumes concluding with the year 1860 are in the press. The "Review" contains a series of critical notices of several newly published works on American antiquities. Among the papers contained in the *Mémoires* one is by P. A. Munch, in English, on the Scottish local names occurring in the Icelandic Sagas, and another in French, being the text, by

C. C. Rafn and C. J. Thomsen, of the *Atlas de l'Archéologie du Nord.* At the same time the *Lexicon Poeticum Antiquæ Linguæ Septentrionalis; conscripsit Sveinbiorn Egilsson* was exhibited. In the introduction, by J. Sigurdsson, particular mention has been made of the labours of the deceased author, tending to illustrate the ancient language and literature of the North, as also of those of several of his countrymen who have deserved well by the preservation of old Northern poetical remains; it concludes with some remarks on the terms "Dönsk tungu," "Norrœna," and "Old Northern," applied to the ancient language of the North.

His Majesty the King exhibited a considerable number of very remarkable objects, with which his cabinet of northern antiquities has been enriched since the last annual meeting of the Society—viz. numerous specimens from the age of stone; among others a triangular arrow-point of flint, found in a turf-pit near Thorsiv, in Scania, sticking in a skull, together with several beautiful specimens from the age of bronze. Among the objects from the age of iron, eighty-five very fine ones were found in a turf moor at Thorsbierg, near South Brarup, in Angeln; the other objects of this rich collection are preserved in the Flensborg Museum. Their age is proved by Roman coins found with them; the most recent one, of the Emperor Commodus, being struck A.D. 185, whence it may be concluded with some probability that the objects just mentioned belong to the third century. Of those now preserved in His Majesty's cabinet may be mentioned an iron coat of mail, and a shoulder buckle with gold and silver covering, a circular shield of wood 38 inches in diameter, and several arrow shafts of pinewood, with incisions for the bowstring. Of the objects exhibited by His Majesty several have been selected for representation in the detailed report to be given in the *Mémoires des Antiquaires du Nord.*

General Fibiger, Commander-in-Chief of the Artillery, exhibited some very ancient and curious objects newly received for the historical collection in the Royal Arsenal. From Dr. H. Rink, Inspector of South Greenland, was received and exhibited vol. ii. of "*Kaladlit Okallutotualliat;* or, Greenlandic Popular Traditions, written down by Natives, together with a Collection of Woodcuts, designed and executed by Esquimaux in Illustration of the said Traditions." Mr. S. Kleinschmidt, the teacher of the Godthaab Seminary, transmitted a compendious history of the world, written in the Greenlandic language.

Mr. Niels Arnzen, of Fall River, in the county of Bristol and state of Massachusetts, transmitted to the Society a warranty deed, by which, "in consideration of his esteem for the editor of the *Antiquitates Americanæ* and the author of the 'Memoir on the Discovery of America by the Northmen,' Professor C. C. Rafn, and the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, he did give, grant, and convey to the said Professor and Royal Society the rock known as the 'Writing' or 'Dighton Rock,' and the lot or parcel of land surrounding it, and situated in the town of Berkley, in said county of Bristol," its limits being stated in detail in the said deed. The Society charged its managing committee to express to the donor its thanks for his gift, as also to take the proper measures to see the monument duly fenced and preserved.

In the past year, 1860, there have been enrolled in the list of Foundation Fellows, or *Membres Fondateurs,* H.I.H. Constantine Nicolaevitsch, Grand Duke of Russia; H.I.H. Ferdinand Maximilian, Archduke of Austria; Sir Henry Barkly, Governor of Victoria; Count Vitaliano Borromeo, Grandee of Spain and Senator of Sardinia; Count Vladimir de Broël-Plater at Dombrowitza, Minsk; Mr. John H. Wilder Cosby, Advocate, Abbey-lodge, Ireland; George Granville, Earl of Ellesmere, London; George Fair, M.D., F.R.C.S., University of Edinburgh; Ivan J. Foundouklei, Controller-General of Poland; Mr. Edward A. Hopkins, United States' Consul in Paraguay; Mr. William H. Hudson, United States' Consul at Buenos Ayres; Count Stanislas Kossakowski, President of the Heraldic Chamber of Poland; Don Juan Mariano Larsen, Professor in the University of Buenos Ayres; Frederick

Mueller, President of the Royal Society of Victoria; Raja Pratápa Chandra Sinha Bahádoor, Bakparáh, Bengal; Baboo Rajendrál Mitra, secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal; Iginioda Scarpa, Consul of Denmark, Fiume; Nicolas C. Schuth, Consul-General of Denmark, Chili; Sir William Foster Stawell, Chief Justice, Victoria; Jonathan Binns Were, Danish Consul, Melbourne; and Sjoerd Wiarda, Consul of the Netherlands, Buenos Ayres.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

June 10. LORD NEAVES in the chair.

Lord Binning and Mr. Adolph Robinow were elected Fellows.

Mr. Stuart reported that the repairs on the curious "Burg" of Mousa had now been completed; that some discoveries had been made in the course of doing so, which would be communicated more specifically hereafter; and that the fabric was now reported to be in such a state as to give promise of its permanency as a complete specimen of the class to which it belonged. He also adverted to the propriety of obtaining a model of the "Burg" for the Museum.

On the suggestion of Mr. Joseph Robertson, a committee was appointed with the view of promoting subscriptions for the restoration of the City Cross.

The following communications were read:—

I. Historical Notices of Burghead, in Moray, with the result of recent excavations made there. By Mr. James Macdonald, Academy, Elgin. The writer gave a picture of the situation of Burghead, and the surrounding country, which had probably influenced the early settlers in its selection, and then described the many different classes of antiquities which have at various times been found in the walls and fortifications of this site, such as bulls sculptured on stone flags, fragments of sculptured crosses, a coin of Alfred, a silver ring, supposed to have been the rim of a horn, and quantities of human bones. Recent excavations, organized by the Literary and Scientific Society of Elgin, have led to the discovery of well-built walls, formed of quarried and partially dressed freestone, with occasional insertions of oaken beams, and thereby assisted Mr. Macdonald in reconstructing the plan of the old fortifications. The paper gave full particulars of the well, sometimes called a Roman bath, and, after examining the opinions of different writers, and the evidence of the Sagas and Scottish Chronicles, and a classification of the antiquities under the head of Pictish, Ecclesiastical, Scandinavian, and Post-mediæval, the writer stated his own conclusions. He gave abundant reasons for discarding the recent opinion that Burghead had been a Roman station, but suggested that it had been occupied at an early date as the site of one of those structures so common on the opposite shores of the Moray Firth and in Orkney and Shetland, and known as "Burgs;" that it had afterwards become a Christian settlement at the time when the missionaries of the new faith were issuing forth from their lonely cells at Iona, and proclaiming the faith of Christ along the shores of the mainland and in the wild glens of the Highlands; and that afterwards it was seized and ruined by the Danish rovers, and converted into a fortress suitable for their own purposes. The paper concluded with the charter history of the district from its first appearance on record, skilfully prepared by Mr. Robert Young, of Elgin. It was illustrated by exquisite drawings of the sculptured stones and other antiquities, many of which were executed by Lady Dunbar, of Duffus; and, by the kind permission of the Dowager Lady Dick Lauder, the curious silver ring already referred to, and the coin of Alfred, were exhibited.

Professor Innes, whose local knowledge enabled him to illustrate and confirm the statements in the paper, made various remarks in the course of its reading.

Mr. Stuart, in adverting to the value and interest of Mr. Macdonald's paper, stated that he thought the writer had been very fortunate in the destruction of

the theory which attributed the remains to Roman hands, and that the excavations described had been of great use in adding to the materials for forming an opinion as to their real authors. It appeared to him that the upturning and removal of the original materials had been so great that it was almost impossible now to speak with confidence as to their original disposition. The suggestion that a "Burg" had originally occupied the promontory was new and ingenious, but he was hardly prepared to accept it—at least the occurrence of quarried and partially dressed freestone could hardly be looked for in such a structure, judging from the materials of our primitive forts in Scotland, and rather pointed to a later and different use. He pointed out the occurrence of sculptured fragments at "Dinnacair," now an isolated rock near Stonehaven, but probably in early times the point of a peninsula, like Burghead, as had been shewn by Mr. Thompson of Banchory; and referred to this and other similar places on the coast as sites chosen by the early Christian missionaries, and which may have been selected from their being fortified, or secure by nature.

II. Notice of Recent Excavations at Tormore, in the Island of Arran, in a Letter from Dr. Jamieson, Glencloy, Arran, to Dr. Arthur Mitchell, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. These excavations were made in circles of stones commonly called "Druidical," with the view of ascertaining if the deposits which have been found in similar structures in other parts of Scotland would be found here also. The diggings began at three large stones forming part of a circle of nine. Here, in the centre of the circle, was found a stone cist, and in it an urn. A second cist was found in another circle, of which all the stones are prostrate except one pillar of about fifteen feet in height; and to the west of this cist another was found covered by a slab of great weight, and enclosing the skull and other bones of a human skeleton. Three flint arrow-heads were found in one of the cists, and in the next an urn and two arrow-heads. Both the urns were of the rudest construction.

Mr. Stuart said that the results in the present instance were the same as had attended diggings about circles in other parts of Scotland. In almost all cases sepulchral deposits had been found, and he was not aware of a single fact which went to support the modern theory that these stones were temples, or that the Druids had any connection with them, or, he might add, to shew that there ever were Druids in Scotland.

In announcing numerous donations, the Secretary adverted specially to the great interest of the gold ornament presented by Mr. Sim of Coulter, from his valuable collection of Lanarkshire antiquities, of which the Museum had no other specimen. He also pointed out, as valuable and interesting, the bronze mirror and other bronze relics presented by the Rev. George Murray, of Balmaclellan, and expressed his belief that careful observation would probably lead to many "finds" in Galloway, which was a district full of primitive remains, in many cases little disturbed.

Mr. Laing called attention to the beautiful spur found on the farm of Croftside, near Bannockburn, now exhibited by Mrs. Brown, of Park, its owner, through the Rev. Dr. Fowler, F.S.A. Scot., Ratho; and added that he was authorized to present it to the Museum.

Casts of two remarkable slabs at Kirkmadrine, parish of Stoneykirk, Wigtonshire, made by Mr. Henry Laing, were exhibited. On the face of each of them is a Latin inscription, in a style of letters resembling those on the Romano-British slabs in Wales, surmounted by a small cross of peculiar character, and altogether different from the general type of Scotch crosses. One of them records that here lie Viventius and Mavorius, "Sacerdotes sancti et præcipui." These slabs are of the very highest interest, and no doubt will provoke the historical inquiries which their occurrence in this locality requires.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

July 4. The summer peripatetic meeting of the Society took place under the presidency of the Rev. LORD ARTHUR HERVEY.

The church of Great Saxham was the rendezvous, where a paper written by the Rev. H. K. Creed, the curate, was read by Mr. Tymms, the Hon. Secretary, describing the various particulars of interest in the building. Among the most noteworthy is the stained glass, chiefly in medallions, brought from Einsiedlen, in Switzerland, by the late William Mills, Esq., and filling the east and a part of one of the north windows. This glass, the greater portion, if not all, of which is the work of German artists at the beginning of the sixteenth century, well repays a careful examination. The bust and brass of John Eldred, the merchant, who died in 1632, also excited great interest.

At Denham Castle, to which the party next proceeded, the survey of certain grassy moulds and embankments surrounded by a broad ditch, the greater part of which is dry, was made extremely interesting by the information which Mr. Harrod, F.S.A., of the Norfolk Archæological Institute, gave respecting the plan upon which they and many other of the ancient castles in this part of England have been constructed. These strongholds, it was stated, were originally the forts of aboriginal Britons, and consisted of a circular keep, formed by a high earthwork and moat, adjacent to which was an inclosure of an irregular horse-shoe form, also made by an embankment and ditch, in which the occupants of the fort were accustomed to collect and preserve their cattle when threatened by an enemy—a plan still adopted, as was stated by a member of the Society, by the natives of some parts of India. The only access to the castle and castle meadow was by a causeway over the moat, at its remoter end, a similar entrance connecting the two parts of the fortifications. Other outlying works were also added in several instances, as was shewn by a number of interesting plans of castles exhibited by Mr. Harrod. The original structures have in nearly every case been used by the Normans, who have added defences easily distinguished by the straightness of their lines, and have erected upon them massive walls of flint and stone.

The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. W. Halls, for having excavated and displayed a part of the Norman tower which once flanked the outer entrance to the works at Denham. In Denham Church, among other objects of interest, was the very beautiful tomb, erected by his widow, to Edward Lewkenor, one of the former possessors of the hall, whose death, at the age of 21 years, is recorded in an elegant and touching inscription, and whose only child carried the estate to the first Viscount Townshend, his widow afterwards marrying the famous Dr. Gauden, of Bury school and *Ikon Basilike* notoriety. After partaking of a capital luncheon at Denham Hall, provided by the liberal hospitality of Mr. Fred. Halls, the company drove on, now unhappily in a heavy rain, to Kirtling Tower, a fine Tudor gate-house. Here, after ascending to the state bedroom, once honoured by the presence of Queen Elizabeth, and to the leads, where, we are told, the future Queen was wont to take the air, the party listened with great pleasure to a paper read by the Rev. W. I. Chavasse, the incumbent, in which was set forth the past connection of Kirtling with the North family, and the glories of the house when Queen Elizabeth in one of her progresses was entertained there with royal magnificence. A second refection was here set out by order of Col. North, the present owner of the estate, which, however, was to the majority superfluous. Kirtling Church was also inspected, a lofty and spacious building, containing on its south side a magnificent doorway of early Norman, in the finest preservation. In the chancel, which is equal in width to the nave and aisles, are the monuments of the deceased ancestors of the present proprietors of the hall, in-

cluding a very beautiful basso-relievo bust of Maria North, the first wife of the fourth Marquis of Bute, and a tablet to the memory of her husband, whose body was brought to Kirtling at his desire, to be laid by her side. Mr. Chavasse read here the remainder of his paper, including an account of the deeds by which some of those by whose tombs he stood have gained a place in the history of their country. The church and castle at Lydgate concluded the list of objects set down in the day's programme. At Lydgate, the moat and earthworks are on a much larger scale than at Denham, the horse-shoe enclosing the site of the church, and an additional line of defence running to the southward. The church is perhaps most noteworthy for some very good early Decorated work. Here again the party were treated with the same open-handed hospitality which they had already twice experienced in the places which they had visited, and the majority of them wound up the proceedings of a very pleasant and instructive long day by the partaking of tea and coffee, provided at the rectory by the Rev. R. H. Cave.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

June 4. W. Procter, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Hamilton, of Coney-street, and Mr. Bell, of Colliergate, York, were admitted associates.

William Gray, Esq., gave an account of a variety of antiquities of a miscellaneous character, which he had recently discovered whilst carrying on some "diggings" on his property adjoining the walls near to Monk Bar, and on the site lately occupied by Knapton's foundry. These antiquities had been forwarded to the Museum, and they were exhibited to the members present. Among them were, a tile in an imperfect state, with the mark of the Sixth Legion; part of a small figure, supposed to be a Victory, with expanded wings; two coins of Valentinian; fragments of Roman glass and pottery; horns of the roebuck and of the ox; a piece of wood, with a curiously formed nail or spike driven into it, and still remaining fast to the wood; a hone for sharpening tools upon, and five stone balls of various sizes, which apparently had been used as projectiles by being cast from a sling. These balls, he ought to state, had been found at a depth of fifteen feet below the surface, and upon the floor of the buildings. He stated that he began to excavate at a point opposite to Groves-lane, which is in the supposed line of the Roman road going northwards. The rampart wall itself near to where the excavations took place is very different to that upon the south-east side of Monk Bar, which was about seven feet in thickness, whereas that now found, as far as could be ascertained, was only three or four feet thick. The Roman wall projected about a foot beyond the inner face of the city wall, and the latter did not rest upon the top of the Roman wall, there being two or three feet of earth intervening. Mr. Gray next remarked upon the remains of a building which had been found at a distance of a few feet from the inner face of the rampart wall. The walls of this building were all smoothly plastered, and within the apartment were small portions of the plastered floor in a very decayed state. At one end of the building remains of floors were found at different levels, a circumstance rendering it difficult to determine to what use they had been applied. In digging along the side of the rampart wall he found a tile drain, which had been placed there for the purpose of carrying off liquid matter. It was, however, perfectly clean and clear, and free from any deposit. There was no trace of any bath, and no valve whereby the water would be retained. Altogether the question was very puzzling. He thought it might be a barrack or guard-room, from being situated near to the north-east gate of the city. This supposition was borne out by the fact that offensive weapons had been discovered upon the spot. By the aid of a drawing executed by Mr. R. H. Skaife, of this city, Mr. Gray was enabled the better to explain the character of the excavations that had been made.

The Rev. J. Kenrick said that they were indebted to Mr. Gray for the great pains he had taken in carrying on the excavations, and in bringing to light so many interesting remains. He had his doubts whether the stones stated by Mr. Gray to have been projectiles were really missiles of that description. A larger stone, one very much of the same form as those discovered by Mr. Gray, had been found at the bottom of the Roman house which stood at the corner of Aldwark. Such stones had been used as a means of martyrdom of Christians at Rome, by tying them round the necks of the converts and throwing them into the Tiber. It was difficult to know what these stones had been designed for. They might have been used as weights, and he thought the subject was one requiring further investigation.

The Rev. J. Kenrick, F.S.A., then made the following remarks respecting some ancient sepulchral remains which were recently found on the Mount:—

"The tablet of which I exhibit a drawing was found in excavating for the foundations of a house at the Mount, and was probably erected on the left-hand side of the road leading from Eburacum to Calcaria. It was buried at a depth of between three and four feet. It is part of a monument raised by Q. Corellius Fortis, to the memory of his daughter, Corellia Optata, who died at the age of thirteen. When perfect, it had at the top a sculptured figure, of which now only the feet remain. The inscription reads as follows:—

'[D.] M.
Corellia Optata, Ann. xiii.
Secreti Manes, qui regna Acherusia Ditis
Incolitis, quos parva petunt post lumina vitæ
Exiguus cinis et simulacrum corporis umbra
Insontis gnatæ; Genitor, spe captus iniqua,
Supremum hunc natæ miserandus defleo finem.
Q. Core. Fortis Pater F. C.'

"Inscriptions in verse are very rare among the Roman remains in Britain. Mr. Bruce has given some found on the line of Hadrian's Wall, but they are not sepulchral. Those on our tablet, though not of any high poetical merit, are regular and smooth in versification. The names Corellius and Corellia very seldom occur in Latin inscriptions. Corellius Pansa appears in Gruter (337) as Consul (A.D. 122), and Corellius and Corellus are found in two other inscriptions. The daughter of the house usually bore the feminine form of the name of the *gens*, the second of the three which belonged to a genuine Roman. Thus the daughter of Q. Corellius Fortis was Corellia, as the daughter of P. Cornelius Scipio was Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, and the daughter of M. Tullius Cicero was Tulliola. Optatus and Optata are common in inscriptions[a]. The third name was often given to mark a personal circumstance, and Optatus, being a word of good omen, was likely to be a favourite.

"The letters D.M., for 'Diis Manibus,' stand commonly on sepulchral tablets, sometimes connected with a genitive case of the name which follows; more commonly unconnected, the inscription beginning with a dative, as in the sarcophagus in the Hospitium, 'D.M. Aurelio Supero.' The least common form is that which is found on our tablet, the name being in the nominative case. It is not easy to fix the precise idea which the Romans annexed to the name of Manes. It is said to signify good or kind; hence we have in an inscription, *Di Manes, manes sitis*, 'be propitious or favourable,' the title having been given to them notwithstanding their stern and gloomy character, in the same way as the Greeks called the Furies, Eumenides, 'benevolent goddesses' The general conception of them appears to have been that of disembodied spirits, either waiting for re-union with a human body, according to the Pythagorean notion of transmigration; or in a state of unconsciousness, from which they might be brought to consciousness by magic rites or sacrifices of blood; or undergoing purification from the stains of their earthly existence; which seems to be Virgil's conception when he makes Anchises say, 'Quisque suos patimur manes, Donec longa dies, perfecto temporis orbe, Concretum exemit labem.' Vagueness, as might be expected, characterizes the conception of a state which is beyond the cognizance of the senses. In our inscription the name seems to stand for the inhabitants of the unseen world, which is naturally identified with the earth, so that while the earth received the material remains, the *exiguus cinis*, the handful of ashes, the spirit joined the manes, in their invisible abode.

"The author of the inscription appears to have been a reader of the Latin poets, as there are traces of the imitation of their phraseology. I do not recollect the epithet

[a] See Meyer's Anthol. Latin., No. 1349, "Hic jacet Optatus, pietatis nobilis infans."

'secreti' elsewhere as applied to the manes, but there are others analogous to it, as Virgil (*Georg.* i. 243), speaking of the antarctic pole, says:—

'at illum
Sub pedibus Styx atra videt manesque profundi.'

And (*Æn.* iv. 387) Dido threatens Æneas:

'Audiam; et hæc manes veniet mihi fama sub imos.'

"'Secreti' therefore seems to mean, concealed from sight, invisible. This sense is more probable than that of 'separated from the body.' The phrase 'regna Acherusia Ditis' reminds us of Lucretius, in whom 'Acherusia templa' occurs more than once. In the next line the phrase 'parva post lumina vitæ' can scarcely mean anything but 'after a few days of life.' The use of 'parva' for 'pauca,' would be hard to justify by classical examples; but Lucan's expressions (*Phars.* iv. 476),—

'Libera non ultra parva quam nocte juventus;'

and (vi. 806),—

'—nec gloria parvæ
Solicitet vitæ,'—

shew a tendency to use 'parvus' in the sense of short, which may explain its use as applied to the short life of Optata. 'Lumina vitæ' is a Virgilian phrase for life. 'Simulacrum corporis umbra' reminds us again of Lucretius (i. 123), or rather of Ennius, who thus described the state of the dead:—

'Quo neque permanent animæ nec corpora nostra,
Sed quædam simulacra, modis pallentia miris.'

And Virgil has borrowed the same phrase from Ennius, in the first Georgic, i. 477. It seems rather harsh to say of the ashes, as well as of the shade, that they go to (*petunt*) the manes, but I have before observed that the material earth and the spiritual world are blended together. In the following line, 'Genitor spe captus iniqua' is a variation upon Virgil's 'spe captus inani,' (*Æn.* xi. 49,) and not an improvement, as 'captus' (deceived) is more appropriately joined with the epithet 'empty,' than with 'harsh' or cruel,' though 'iniqua' may have been used to denote how the father's sorrow had been aggravated by his previous hopes. The variation of spelling 'gnatæ' in the fourth line, and 'natæ' in the last, is remarkable, since both are equally classical, and both equally suited to the metre.

"Among the other remains found in the same spot, the most remarkable are the feeding-bottle, and the glass vase, which, when found, was half filled with bones, possibly those of Corellia. Vessels of glass were often used for this purpose. A very elegant diota of glass, found at Geldestone, in Norfolk, is described and figured in the sixth volume of the Archæological Journal, where several other examples of similar vessels are mentioned—one found at Rougham, near Bury St. Edmunds, of which an account was published by the late lamented Professor Henslow, and another at Ashby Puerorum, in Lincolnshire, described by Sir Joseph Banks (Archæol. xii. 96). We have a very large vase, with angular sides, in case R., in the Hospitium, but it is much fractured. The handles of these vases are reeded, to give a firmer hold of the smooth material. From the Abbé Cochet's *Normandie Souterraine* we learn that the Roman cemeteries of Normandy contain glass urns: one of them, figured in his book, p. 86, was half filled with bones, which still appear in it, and at p. 104 several other forms are given.

"In regard to the age of the interments at the Mount it is difficult to say anything precise. The practice of cremation generally ceased about the age of Constantine; they are not, therefore, later than that Emperor. The form of the letters, and the numerous ligatures, lead me to suppose that it is of the third century after Christ. Some of the vases of clay have been used to contain ashes; others of them are clearly articles of household use. Whence the custom of placing such vases in sepulchres arose, antiquaries are not agreed. It has been thought that they contained food for the sustenance of the deceased, when he entered on the other world. The most probable opinion, however, I think is, that the feeling which has led to the burying of vessels of pottery has been a desire to surround the deceased with objects associated with his domestic affections. To this desire the antiquary owes the preservation of many interesting and instructive relics, from the splendid vases of Greece and Sicily, Campania and Etruria, to the humbler vessels which are found in British and Roman sepulchres."

After the customary votes of thanks had been accorded, the Chairman said that the present would be the last meeting which the Society would hold until October next, and the proceedings terminated.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

DISCOVERY OF RUNIC INSCRIPTIONS IN ORKNEY.

MR. URBAN,—I beg to send you a notice from the "Orcadian" newspaper of the 20th inst., written by my friend Mr. George Petrie, of Kirkwall, in the belief that it will prove of interest to a large number of your readers.

In it you will find an account of a very remarkable chambered tomb, which has just been cleared out by Mr. James Farrer, M.P., and of a series of Runic inscriptions on slabs in different parts of the building.

At Mr. Farrer's request, I and several members of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland were present at the excavations. My friend Mr. Joseph Robertson first caught sight of the Runes on a stone near the roof of the chamber, and when the rubbish was finally cleared out, we found that the whole number of Runes exceeded 700.

I have been authorized by Mr. Farrer to procure correct copies of all the inscriptions, with the view of submitting them, along with a description of Maeshow and its locality, to the notice of such scholars and learned bodies as are likely to work out the interesting problem involved in this discovery.—I am, &c.

JOHN STUART,
Sec. Soc. Ant. Scot.

General Register House,
Edinburgh, July 22, 1861.

EXCAVATIONS IN "MAESHOW," STENNESS.

THE expense incurred and the perseverance displayed by James Farrer, Esq., M.P., during several years of antiquarian research in Orkney, have frequently been attended with success, but have never been so signally rewarded as in the excavations in Maeshow. No similar discovery, it is believed, has been previously made. The building itself is a very remarkable one, but the great value of these excavations lies in the discovery of so many Runic inscriptions on the walls. It is to be expected that when they have been submitted to gentlemen skilled in Runic characters, much light will be thrown upon the ancient history of "Maeshow."

This conical tumulus is about 92 ft. in diameter, and 36 ft. high, and is surrounded at a distance of 86 ft. from the base by a trench about 20 ft. wide, and 4 or 5 ft. deep. It had evidently been previously opened. Mr. Farrer's explorations were commenced on the west side, and in a few hours the workmen came upon the covering stones of the passage which leads into the interior. As the inner extremity was found to be blocked up with clay, an excavation was made on the top of the tumulus, and the walls of the building were soon found. They were carefully traced, and it then became evident that they formed a chamber about 10 ft. square at the top, but widening towards the

bottom. The chamber was completely filled with the stones which had originally formed the upper part of the walls and roof, and with the clay which had completed the top of the tumulus. The interior has now been cleared out, and a short description will give some idea, although a very imperfect one, of its plan and appearance. The passage has been traced to the margin of the base of the tumulus. It is 2 ft. 4 in. wide at its mouth, and appears to have been the same in height, but the covering stones had been removed for about 22½ ft. It then increases in dimensions to 3½ ft. in width, and 4 ft. 4 in. in height, and continues so for 26 ft., when it is again narrowed by two upright stone slabs to 2 ft. 5 in. These slabs are each 2 ft. 4 in. broad, and immediately beyond them the passage extends 2 ft. 10 in., and then opens into the central chamber. Its dimensions from the slabs to its opening into the chamber are 3 ft. 4 in. wide, and 4 ft. 8 in. high. About 34 ft. from the outer extremity of the passage, and about 15 in. beyond the point when its dimensions are increased to 3½ ft. in width, and 4 ft. 4 in. in height, there is a triangular recess in the wall about 2 ft. deep, and 3½ ft. in height and width in front, and there was found lying opposite to it in the passage a large block of stone of corresponding figure and dimensions. This block suggests the idea that it had been used to shut up the passage at the point where it begins to be narrower towards its outer extremity, and that it was pushed back into the recess in the wall when admission into the chamber was desired. From the recess to the chamber the sides of the passage are formed by immense slabs of flagstone. One on the north side is upwards of 19 ft. long, and 4½ in. thick. The floor is also paved with flagstones.

On emerging from the passage we enter a chamber about 15 ft. square, on the level of the floor, and about 13 ft. in height to the top of the present walls. Immediately in front, opposite to the passage, is an opening in the wall 3 ft. from the floor. This is the entrance to a cell or small chamber in the wall, 5 ft. 8½ in. long, 4½ ft. wide, and 3½ ft. high. A large flagstone is laid as a raised floor between the entrance and the inner end of the chamber. The entrance passage is 2 ft. wide, 2½ ft. high, and 22½ in. long.

On the two opposite walls of the chamber, to the right and left are similar openings nearly on a similar level with that just described. The opening on the right is 2½ ft. wide, 2 ft. 9½ in. high, 1 ft. 8 in. long, and 2 ft. 8 in. above the floor of the chamber. The cell to which it gives admission is 6 ft. 10 in. long, 4 ft. 7 in. wide, 3½ ft. high, and has a raised flagstone floor 5½ in. high, similar to the other chamber. The opening on the left is 2½ ft. wide, 2½ ft. high, and 1½ ft. long, and about 3 ft. above the floor of the chamber. The cell which is entered through this opening is 5 ft. 7 in. long, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, and 3 ft. 4 in. high. It has no raised floor like the two other cells. The roofs, floors, and back walls of the cells are each formed by a single slab of stone, and blocks of stone corresponding in size and figure to the openings were found on the floor in front of them. These have been to close the entrances of the cells. The four walls of the chamber converge towards the top by the successive projection of each course of the masonry, commencing about 6 ft. above the level of the floor, in a manner exactly similar to the construction of the so-called Picts' houses of Quanterness and Wideford-hill. By this means the chamber would be brought to a narrow space of probably a few feet square at top, and then completed by slabs laid across the opening horizontally or on edge. The upper portion, however, has been removed at some former period, and the highest part of the walls is now only about 13 ft. from the floor. At that point the opposite walls have approached to within 10 ft. of each other, so that the ruins of the chamber are now 15 ft. square at the floor, and about 10 ft. square at the top of the walls as they now stand. Its original height has been probably 19 or 20 ft., and the clay has then been piled above the roof to a height of several feet.

A large buttress stands in each angle of the chamber to strengthen the walls and support them under the pressure of their own weight, and of the superincumbent clay.

These internal buttresses vary somewhat in dimensions, but they are on an average about 3 ft. square at the base, and are from 9 to 10 ft. high, with the exception of one, which is now only 8 ft. high; and one of the sides of each buttress is formed by a single slab.

The most interesting circumstances connected with the explorations was the discovery of 700 or 800 Runic characters on the walls and buttresses of the chambers and on the walls of the cells. They are in general very perfect, and only in one or two instances do they appear to have become illegible. No doubt when they have all been cast and copied they will be found to yield valuable information. The figure of a winged horse is beautifully cut on one of the buttresses, and displays great spirit and artistic skill. Beneath it are other figures, one of which has a resemblance to a serpent twined around a tree or pole.

The walls of the chamber are built with large slabs, which generally extend the entire length of the wall, and the whole building displays great strength and skill in the masonry, and has a very imposing effect.

There is every reason to believe that the building was originally erected as a chambered tomb for some chief or person of great note, and probably long before the arrival of the Norsemen in Orkney. That it has however been entered by them is proved by the Runes, but that it was very likely becoming ruinous when they found it appears from evidences on the stones of their perishing condition when the Runes were cut on them. The deciphering of the Runes by competent persons will be looked for with much interest.

It has been a source of much amusement to observe the rapidity with which an antiquarian taste springs up and is developed amid the recesses of Maeshow. Many a visitor, who has heretofore dreaded to find "Bill Stumps his mark" or "Aiken Drum's lang ladle" on every antiquarian relic discovered in Orkney within the last few years, having been attracted by the reported wonders of Maeshow, has left the building ready to swallow the "langest" antiquarian ladle he may hereafter meet with.

It is only justice to notice the great care with which Mr. Alexander Johnston, Mr. Wilson's foreman, and the men under his superintendence have excavated the tumulus. Had they not taken so much pains, in all probability many of the Runic characters would have been effaced; but apparently there has not been a single Rune destroyed or injured in the course of their labours.

It has been found necessary to exclude visitors from the building until plans and measurements of it have been made. It is to be completed by Mr. Balfour as nearly as possible according to the original design, but in such a way as to distinguish between the old and the new. A door will then be put to it, and visitors admitted by a person who will be entrusted with the charge of the building.

It may also be noticed that the large slabs which have been used in the building seem either to have been taken from the same quarry which yielded the Standing Stones, or, which is more likely, are some of the Standing Stones themselves, removed from their original position in the circles of Stenness or Brogar.

Kirkwall, July 18, 1861. G. P.

BIFORIETTA AND WITTA.

MR. URBAN,—Mr. Mackenzie Walcott is anxious to throw some light upon the triforium, and says that "biforietta" is a "curious word which bears some resemblance to it in its composition." I infer, therefore, that Mr. Walcott believes "triforium" to have something to do with *tres* and *fores*, and "biforietta" to have something to do with *bis* and *fores*. But "biforietta" is translated "ante portam," which in plain English is "before gate," and "before gate" would by half England

be sounded "before-yett"="biforietta." What "triforium" may be, I do not pretend to say.

I write also, from the lowest depths of ignorance and amazement, to ask something about the tomb of Hengest's great-grandfather, spoken of in the report of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, at p. 40 of your July number. It needs great faith to believe in Hengest, still that is a faith which by an effort I can attain unto; but Hengest's great-grandfather, Woden's real grandson—surely this comes under the head of what Thucydides counts as the ἀπίστως ἐπὶ τὸ μυθῶδες ἐκνενικηκότα. But let that pass. Why should the tomb of Witta be called the Cat-stone? How came Witta to be buried near Edinburgh? (It requires some faith to believe in the tomb of Zeus in Crete, and in the tomb of Brychan Brycheiniog in Brecknockshire, but even a Druid or an Ovate would hardly believe in a tomb of Zeus in Brecknockshire, or a tomb of Brychan in Crete.) Again, how came this great-grandfather of Hengest and grandson of Woden to have his epitaph written in Latin? I trust that, to make things straight, we shall some day find in Spain the tomb of Æneas Silvius with an inscription in some primitive form of Platt-Deutsch.—I am, &c.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

Somerleaze, Wells, July 8, 1861.

"MEMOIR OF JOSHUA WATSON."—THE NOVA SCOTIA HALIBURTONS.

MR. URBAN,—Many, I am sure, will thank you, as I do, for calling attention, at vol. ccx., p. 690, to Archdeacon Churton's beautiful memoir of the late Joshua Watson. The book deserves all your reviewer has said of it. Some, however, who, a century hence, may be referring to your miscellany, may feel obliged to MR. URBAN if he put upon record now a little cautionary notice, which may prevent their being misled (in comparing the pages 91 and 101 of Mr. Churton's 2nd vol.) by the idea that the Nova Scotia Judge Haliburton, who was the worthy brother-in-law of the worthy Bishop John Inglis of Nova Scotia, was the same Nova Scotia Judge Haliburton who will be better known to posterity as the author of "The Clockmaker" and the biographer of "Sam Slick," and as the able representative, in these his latter years of retirement, of Launceston, in our British Parliament. From a letter of the late Joshua Watson, vol. ii. p. 101, it would almost seem that he had himself fallen into the very common error of supposing that these two distinguished personages were one and the same person; unless, indeed,—as is not impossible,—the excellent writer of that letter was, purposely, in one of his playful moods, applying the well-known *sobriquets* of "S. S." and "Clockmaker" to the more grave judge of the two. Any who may have known each of the judges will be able fully to enter into such a joke, if it were one. The index to Churton's Memoir gives no intimation, however, that Mr. Watson's biographer was aware of there being more than one Judge Haliburton.

It may not be amiss, too, that MR. URBAN should put upon record that the biographer is not perfectly correct in designating at p. 108, vol. ii., the brave defender of Lucknow, Sir John Eardley Inglis, (who is married, by the bye, to a daughter of Lord Chelmsford,) as the eldest son of the second of the Bishops Inglis of Nova Scotia. It would be more correct to call him the eldest *surviving* son. Charles, who is mentioned by the Bishop at p. 79 as being at that time (1828) in the United States of America, and as having had the happiness, when there, of meeting with a lay churchman, a Mr. Appleton, who was an American Joshua Watson,—and who has since died in the States of America, unmarried,—was several years senior to Sir John.—I am, &c.

NOVUS SCOTUS OLIM.

P.S. In a second edition of the Memoir, "Archdeacon" Cambridge may be restored to a more modest place in the hierarchy than he is inadvertently made to occupy at p. 218 of the first volume.

The Note-book of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Under this title are collected brief notes of matters of current antiquarian interest which do not appear to demand more formal treatment.* SYLVANUS URBAN *invites the kind co-operation of his Friends, who may thus preserve a record of many things that would otherwise pass away.*]

SALE OF ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S LIBRARY.—In pursuance of a recent Act of Parliament, and with the consent of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, the extensive and valuable Library formed by Archbishop Tenison (who was Primate from 1694 to 1715) has recently been dispersed by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. The sale commenced on June 3, and occupied six days. A record of some of the principal works, and the prices which they fetched, may be useful, and is therefore subjoined:—

Lot 100. "The Newe Testament both in Latine and Englyshe, eche correspondente to the other after the vulgar Texte, commonly called S. Jerome's. Faythfullye translated by Johan Hollybushe," (i. e. Miles Coverdale). 4to. Black letter, good sound copy, having at the commencement the Dedication to Henry VIII., Address to the Reader, almanack for 18 years, commencing 1538, and kalendar, and the two leaves of table at the end; the title-page only being wanted. Prynted in Southwarke, by James Nicolson, 1538. This is the second edition of Coverdale's New Testament, and of very rare occurrence—25*l.* (Stevens.)

Lot 109. "Libri Duo Samuelis et Libri Duo Regum, sub titulo primi, secundi, tertii et quarti Regum, cum præfatione doctoris Francisci Scorini." In Linguâ Slavonicâ, with an illustrative woodcut preceding each book, seven others in the third book, and one on the last leaf, 4to., large and sound copy, probably unique. Pragæ, 1518. A volume of the highest degree of rarity, being, as far as can be ascertained, the only portion known of the first edition of the Holy Scriptures in the Russian popular dialect after the Vulgate. Ebert, in his "Bibliographical Dictionary," 1821, and in the translation, 1837, states,—"Of this version only two volumes are known, which contain the five Books of Moses, four Books of Kings, Judith, Esther, Ruth, Job, and Daniel. The only copy was heretofore preserved in the Imperial Archives at Moscow;" adding, "Does it still exist?" The present copy belonged to the distinguished scholar Ludolf, formerly secretary to Prince George, in whose autograph is a description of the volume on the cover —55*l.* (Boone.)

Lot 113. Liturgy.—"Le Livre des Prieres Communes, de l'Administration des Sacremens et autres Ceremonies en l'Eglise d'Angleterre, traduit en François, par Francoys Philippe, Serviteur de Monsieur le Grand Chancelier de l'Angleterre." The title-page within a woodcut border, with two heads on a medallion at the top; the calendar printed in red and black; the almanack for 19 years, commencing with 1552; with black letter and woodcut capitals. Fine copy, 4to., of the highest degree of rarity. "De l'Imprimerie de Thomas Gaultier, Imprimeur du Roy en la langue Françoise, pour les Isles de Sa Majesté. Avec le privilege general du dit Seigneur," 1553. Hitherto this volume has been described by bibliographers as an 8vo. No copy can be traced as having occurred for sale. It is dedicated to Thomas Goodrich, Bishop of Ely and Chancellor of England—39*l.* (Ellis.)

Lot 134. "Hore Beatissime Virginis Marie ad Legitimum Sarisburiensis Ec-

clesie Ritum." 4to., printed in red and black, with beautiful woodcuts, and emblematical borders round each page; extremely rare, large and sound copy; Paris, Regnault, 1526. The headings of many of the prayers are in English, as are also the form of confession, &c.—19*l.* (Toovey.)

Lot 137. "Hymnorum cum Notis Opusculum usui Insignis Ecclesie Sarum Subserviens." Printed in red and black, with musical notes; 4to., large and sound copy, extremely rare; "Antwerpie, in officinâ Vidue Christophor Rure-munden, impensis Jo. Coccii," 1541—28*l.* (Toovey.)

Lot 220. "Biblia Sacra Polyglotta, edidit Brianus Waltonus;" 6 vols., folio, ruled throughout with red lines; portrait by Lombart; frontispiece, map, and plates by Hollar; with the Royal preface, Lond., 1655-7. "Castelli Lexicon Heptaglotton." 2 vols.; portrait by Faithorne; old morocco, ib., 1669—21*l.* (Toovey.)

Lot 222. "Biblia, Sacræ Scripturæ Veteris, Novæque Omnia, Græcè." Folio, tall and sound copy; original binding, the sides impressed with various figures, in the centres the Temptation and Crucifixion.—"Venet. Aldus," 1518; a very interesting copy, having the autograph of the celebrated Polish reformer, John à Lasco, three times—twice in Greek and once in Latin—13*l.*

Lot 245. Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments—"The Sealed Book." Folio, engraved title-page and frontispiece by Loggan; large paper, fine copy, ruled with red lines, old morocco, 1662; first edition of the Book of Common Prayer now in use—20*l.* (Darling.)

Lot 248. "Missale ad Consuetudinem Ecclesie Sarum. Nuper una cum dicte Ecclesie institutis consuetudinibusque Elimatissime Impressum additis Pluriuis Commodiatibus que in ceteris desideratur;" folio, printed in red and black ink, the title-page within a beautiful border of grotesque figures, with musical notes and wood capitals, the two leaves of the Canon of the Mass printed on vellum; blue morocco, edges gilt and gauffred. "Impressum Parhisii, per Bertholdum Rembolt," 1513. A most magnificent volume, in the finest state of preservation, the ink being as fresh as if just issued from the press, and the paper stout and crackling. This edition is of extreme rarity, the only copy noticed in "Lowndes" being in the library of King's College, Cambridge—107*l.* (Toovey.)

Lot 249. "Missale ad Usum ac Consuetudinem insignis Ecclesie Sarum." Folio, printed in red and black ink, with woodcuts and musical notes, the two leaves of the Canon of the Mass on vellum. An edition of excessive rarity, sound copy but wormed. "Impressum opera Magistri Petri Olivier, expensis Jacobi Cousin," 1519—41*l.* (Boone.)

Lot 331. "Manuale ad usum per celebris Ecclesie Sarisburiensis." 4to, printed in red and black ink, with musical notes and woodcut on the title-page; good copy; very rare; Rothomagi, in edibus Nicolai Rufi, 1543—19*l.* (Toovey.)

Lot 332. "Manuale ad usum insignis Ecclesie Sarisburiensis." 4to., printed in red and black ink, with musical notes; good copy; very rare; "Rothomagi, impensis Roberti Valentini," 1554—23*l.* 10*s.* (Toovey.)

Lot 336. "Processionale ad usum insignis Ecclesie Sarum, jam denuo ad calculos revocatum." 4to., printed in red and black ink, with musical notes; good copy; very rare; "Impressum Londini An. 1555"—10 guineas. (Toovey.)

Lot 389. "Catalogi, scil Ludovici Jacob Bibliographica Gallica Universalis, hoc est Catalogus Librorum per universum Regnum Galliæ, annis 1643, 4, 5, et 6, excusorum, Paris, 1645-7; Bibliothecæ Norfolcianæ, 1681; Librorum tam Impressorum quam Manuscriptorum, quos ex Româ, Venetiis aliisque Italiæ locis

selegit R. Martine Bibliopola Londinensis, apud quem væneunt in Cœmiterio Divi Pauli, 1635; Librorum per R. Martinum in Old Bayly, 1639; T. Rooks', at his shop in Gresham Colledge, 1667; Dr. Tenison's MS., (autograph,) 165 pages, 1682; Bibliothecæ Humphredi Episcopi Londinensis per R. Scott, 1677; Bibliothecæ viri in Anglia defuncti, Librorum ex Bibliotheca Gisberti Voetii emptorum," &c., &c. (Sold by auction in St. Bartholomew-close, 1678.) A very scarce and curious series, bound in seven vols. 4to.—19*l.* 15*s.* (Lilly).

Lot 497. "Capgrave (Joannis), Nova Legenda Angliæ." Black letter, folio; wanting the first leaf, with a woodcut thereon, and folios 284 to 292; otherwise perfect, having the last leaf with the woodcut of the Assembly of Saints on the recto, and the printer's device on the reverse: "Impressa Londonias in domo Winandi de Worde; commorantis ad signum Solis in Vico nuncupato (the Flete-strete), M.CCCC.XVI."—10*l.* 15*s.* (Darling.)

Lot 650. "Fyssher (Johan).—This treatise concernynge the fruytfull Saynges of Dauvyd the Kynge and Prophete in the seven penetencyall Psalmes; devyded in seven sermons; was made and compyled by the ryght reverente fader in God, Johan Fyssher, doctour of dyvynyte and bysshop of Rochester, at the exortacion and sterynge of the moost excellente pryncesse Margarete Countesse of Rychemount and Derby, and Moder to oure Soverayne lorde Kynge Henry the VII." Black letter, folio, first edition, large sound copy, very rare. "Enprynted at London, in the flete-strete, at the sygne of the Sonne, by Wynkyn de Worde. In the yere of oure lorde, M.CCCCC.VIII, the XVI day of the moneth of Juyn," &c.—14*l.* 5*s.* (Thorne.)

Lot 714. "Cyrilli Alexandrini Opera, Gr. et Lat., curâ Jn. Auberti." 6 vols. in 7, folio, scarce. Lutet., 1638—14*l.* 10*s.* (Stewart.)

Lot 753-5. "Dugdale (Sir W.) et Roger Dodsworth, Monasticon Anglicanum." 3 vols., folio, numerous plates by Hollar and King, very fine impressions, scarce, but wanting a leaf, 1655-73. Dugdale, "Antiquities of Warwickshire;" illustrated, folio, portraits, maps, and plates by Hollar, Vaughan, Lombart, and King; original edition, good copy, scarce, 1656. Dugdale, "Baronage of England," two vols. in one, folio; presentation copy from Mrs. Henry Herringman; 1675-6—17*l.* 15*s.* (Lilly.)

Lot 802. "Gale et Fell, Rerum Anglicanum Scriptores Veteres." 3 vols., folio, very scarce. Oxon., 1684-91—5*l.* 15*s.*

Lot 802* (marked 210 in the catalogue). "Becon (T.) Workes. Diligentlye perused and corrected." Three vols. in two, black letter, folio, wanting the title-page to the first part and two leaves, but otherwise perfect. Imprinted by John Day, 1560-4—8*l.* 10*s.* (Pickering.)

Lot 849. Knox (John),—"Historie of the Church of Scotland." 8vo., original edition, excessively rare, good sound copy, in the original binding, (Edinburgh, 1584); strictly suppressed, nearly the whole impression having been seized and destroyed by order of the then Archbishop of Canterbury. But few copies are known to exist, all of which, as is the case with the present, commence on page 17 and end on page 560—10*l.* 15*s.* (Toovey.)

Lot 999. Higden (R.)—"Policronicon, (Englysshed by one Trevisa, vicarye of Barkley, atte requeste of Syr Thomas Lorde Barkley)." Folio, black letter, woodcut title-page, good sound copy, wanting in the first set of signatures eight leaves, and in the second set three leaves, the title-page, with the "introducterie" (in verse) on the back, being perfect and genuine. "Westmestre, by Wynkyn de Worde," 1495—11*l.* 5*s.* (Thorpe.)

Lot 1,003. Holinshed (R.)—"Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland," enlarged by Fleming. Three vols. in two, folio, black letter, best edition. Remarkably tall and sound copy, original wooden boards, with the initials "W. S." stamped on the sides, 1586-7—6*l.* 15*s.* (Lilly.)

Lot 1,080. "Lyndewode (Gulielmi) Opus super Constitutiones Provinciales, cum Tabula compendiosa compilata per Wilhelmum De Tylia, completa anno 1433." Folio, first edition, printed in double columns. "Sine ullâ notâ." This is one of the few books known to have been printed at Oxford in the fifteenth century. The type consists of three different sorts; the two smaller differ from any previously used in Oxford, but the largest agrees entirely with that of the Phalaris. The present copy wants a 1 (no doubt a blank leaf), two printed leaves in the body of the work, a a 1 (no doubt a blank leaf at the beginning of the table), and the last leaf at the table of the "Constitutions of the Archbishops." It has, however, the printed leaf (a a 3 in the table) which was wanting in the Savile copy, sold in December last—6*l.* 10*s.* (Quaritch.)

Lot 1,215. Quakers.—"Newes coming up out of the North, sounding towards the South," by G. Fox, 1655; "The Teachers of the World unvailed;" "The Woman learning in Silence;" "Cry for Repentance unto the Inhabitants of London chieflie," all 1656; "Testimony of the true Light of the World;" "The Priests' Fruits made Manifest, and the Fashions of the World, and the Lust of Ignorance;" "Warning to all School-Masters and School-Mistresses," all 1657; "Discovery of the great Enmity of the Serpent against the Seed of the Woman," 1655, &c. In all 28 tracts, in one volume, 4to.—10*l.* (Lilly.)

Lot 1,216. Quakers, another still rarer collection.—"Looking-Glass for England, or, an Abstract of the Bloody Massacre in Ireland," 1667; "Folly and Wisdom of the Ancients," 1661; "Book of Warnings, by G. Bishope," 1661; "Burden of Babylon and Triumph of Sion," by the same; "The Cry of Newgate with the other Prisons in and about London," 1662; "Proceedings against the Quakers, their sentence to be Transported to Jamaica," &c., 1664; "Warnings of the Lord to the King of England," by G. Bishope, 1667; "Testimony of a Cloud of Witnesses," by W. Caton, 1662; "Remarkable Letter of Mary Howgill to Oliver Cromwell," 1657; "Declaration of the Persecutiõn and Martyrdom of the Quakers in New England," rare, 1660; "Vision of Humphrey Smith concerning London," 1660; "Anna Trapnel's Narrative of her Journey from London to Cornwall," 1654; "Relation of the Sufferings of the Quakers in Bristol," 1665; "Persecution of the Quakers at Norwich," 1666; and numerous others. Collected by Nath. Wallington, with his initials stamped on the sides, 6 vols., 4to.—35*l.* (Lilly.)

Lot 1,350. Purchas (S.)—"Hakluytus Posthumus; or, Purchas his Pilgrimes; contayning a History of the World in Sea Voyages and Lande Travels, by Englishmen and others." 5 vols., folio, maps and cuts; wanting the frontispiece and map of the Mogoll Empire; 1625-6, in the original binding—23*l.* (Toovey.)

Lot 1,480. Tracts.—"Paul's Churchyard;" "Libri Theologici," &c.; "Two Centuries," by Sir J. Birkenhead, *n. d.*; "Catalogue of the Titles of Books printed at Cambridge in 1669," a scarce and curious satirical tract; "Two Letters of the Earl of Strafford and his Speech on the Scaffold," 1641; "New Orders of the Parliament of Roundheads," 1642; "Preservation of J. Harrington and others of Spalding, in Lincolnshire, taken prisoners by the Cavaliers of Croyland," 1643; "Eye Salve for the City of London," 1648; "Mistris Parliament, her Gossipping," full of mirth, merry tales, &c., 1648; "Mistris Parliament brought to bed

of a Monstrous Childe of Reformation," 1648; "A Trance, or Newes from Hell," 1649, and other tracts, (in all 100); in a thick volume, 4to.—5*l.* (Forster.)

Lot 1,503. "Vitæ Sanctorum Priscorum Patrum CLXIII., per A. Lipomanum in unum volumen redactæ, cum Scholiis." King Edward VI.'s copy; the binding broken, sides richly tooled and gilt, with the Royal Arms of England in the centre; Venet., 1551; 4to.—5*l.* 15*s.* (Boone.)

Lot 1,609. Thoroton (R.)—"Antiquities of Nottinghamshire." Maps and plates; 4to., thick paper; extremely rare; wanting the leaf of imprimatur and the slip of arms; 1677—36*l.* 10*s.* (Toovey.)

Lot 1,644. "Voragine (Jac. de) Legenda Aurea, that is to saye in Englysshe, the Golden Legende, for lyke as Golde passeth all other metalles, so this boke excedeth all other bokes, wherein ben conteyned all the high and grete feestes of our Lorde, the feestes of our blyssed lady, the lives, passyons, and myracles of many other Sayntes, hystoryes, and actes, as all alonge hereafore is made mencyon, whiche werke hath been dilygetly amended in divers places, whereas grete nede was. Finysshed the XXVII daye of August, the yere of our Lorde M.CCCCC.XXVII. the XIX yere of the regne of our Souerayne lorde Kynge Henry the eyght. Imprynted at London in Flete Strete, at the sygne of the Sonne, by Wynkyn de Worde." Folio; black letter; extremely rare; fine, large, and perfect copy, in the original binding—51*l.* (Toovey.)

Lot 1,649. Walsh (Peter).—"History and Vindication of the Loyal Formulary, or Irish Remonstrance against all Calumnies and Censures, with three Appendices, containing the Marquis of Ormond's Letter in answer to the Declaration and Excommunication of the Bishops, &c., at Jamestown." Folio; very rare; very fine copy, 1674—8*l.* 5*s.* (Lilly.)

The amount of the six days' sale exceeded 1,410*l.*

Discovery of Ancient Coins.—Whilst the workmen were felling timber in Cockmill Wood, about a mile from Whitby, early in July last, they discovered a cavity in the ground, which contained 126 silver coins. Some were half-crowns of the Charleses, others shillings of Elizabeth and of James, &c., but the majority are so smooth worn that they will hardly rank as cabinet specimens. The place where they were found forms the centre of the wood, near the White Gate, and a slab of stone covered the mouth of the hole. It would seem likely that they were deposited during the Great Rebellion, when we know that money, plate, and other valuables were often secreted. This is not the first find of coins in the neighbourhood of Whitby. Towards the close of the last century, a number of Roman coins were turned up by the plough at Ugthorpe, about eight miles from Whitby, some of which belonged to the reign of Vespasian. The Romans, it is known, had no large station nearer Whitby than Malton, but single coins now and then make their appearance when the ground is opened round about. Last year a Roman coin was found on the moors near Aislaby, not far from which the Roman road passes; and another coin, with Romulus and Remus sucking the she-wolf, was found in the same locality, in admirable preservation, a short time since.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

NORTHERN LITERATURE.

We are indebted to an esteemed Correspondent at Copenhagen for the following notices of works from the Danish press, that may be fairly expected to be of interest in England.

Fire og Fyrretyve for en stor Deel forhen utrykte Prövet af Oldnordisk Sprog og Literatur. Udgivne af Konr. Gislason. (Kjöbenhavn, 1860. 8vo., 560 and xvi pp.)

Forty-four chiefly hitherto Unedited Specimens of the Old-Northern Language and Literature. Published by K. Gislason, Cheapinghaven. (Also with an Icelandic title and preface, for sale in Iceland.)

Of this most valuable work, about three-fourths is now for the first time published from the original manuscripts. All the more important pieces are given with due regard to the peculiar orthography of their age, and they thus afford interesting materials for phonetic and linguistic investigations. The whole work abounds in piquant novelties, which range in age, as to the old transcripts followed, from about 1220 to the fifteenth century. Of course the texts are often much older than the copies in which they have now survived.

As this work is edited by one of the most accomplished scholars in Scandinavia, and ought to be in the hands of all students in this department of our Northern literature, it will be of service to give a brief list of its contents:—

I. (pp. 1—5), *Thâttr af Thorsteini Tjaldstæthingi;* the Story of Thorstein the Tent-pitcher, one of the earliest landnams-men—colonizers of Iceland—in the time of Harald Fairfax. The infant hero, as he lay on the ground, was awaiting a fate often the lot of new-born children, to be carried out and buried alive. But he objected to this, and extemporized an eight-line stanza, beginning,—

> "Leggit mög til módur,
> Mjer er kalt á gólfi."
> "*Lay the maug [son] to his mother,*
> *Much too cold the floor is.*"

This wonder saved his life. His father relented, and the lad grew to be a famous champion.

II. (pp. 6—41), *Hallfrethar Saga.* Hallfred was one of the most characteristic figures of the tenth century, and one of the restless planets moving round his central orb, the Norse King Olof Tryggveson. Passionate lover, priceless poet, outcast and adventurer, merchant, and Royal Guard, he unites in himself all the warlike and tumultuous elements of that remarkable period of transition. Born a heathen, and never more than half Christianized, he rushed from adventure to adventure, always brave, sometimes wayward, whence his surname *Vandræthaskald,* 'the wan-rede-scald,' 'the poet hard to please.' What a merry anecdote is that about his first contact with King Olaf Tryggveson, who persuaded him to become a Christian:—

"Now was Hallfreth with the King a time, and made a flokk (a short song) about him, and asked him to hear it. The King said he would not listen. 'Do as thou wilt,' answered Hallfreth, 'but I will then cast aside those things (about Christ) which thou hast let teach me, an thou wilt not hear my poem; for those tales which thou haddest me to learn are not more poetical than is the song I have now made about thee.' King Olaf replied: 'Of a truth thou mightest well be called the Vandrætha-Skald; but I will hear thy verses.'"

The poet lost no time in repeating them, and they were so good that the King gave him in return a splendid sword. So he plunged into the thick of events. Now here, now there, fighting, or wandering, or making verses in Iceland, and Norway, and Denmark, and Sweden, he died at last of a broken heart, at the loss of his royal friend King Olaf.

III. (pp. 42—58), *Saga af Thorsteini*

Síthu-halls Syni. The Saga of Thorstein Sidu-hall's son is here printed from a paper copy, and is not complete, but no better MS. exists. It tells of forays in Scotland and Ireland, and feud and fight in Iceland, about the beginning of the eleventh century.

IV. (pp. 59—63), *Frá Helga og Ulfi*, Of Helge and Ulf, bloody frays from small beginnings and terrible boot therefore, a tale of the Færoes in the tenth century, but doubtless somewhat modernized in form. The episode of Bard, who three years in succession gave to a beggar a cow for the sake of St. Peter, but afterwards found that the mendicant was St. Peter himself, is characteristic of the times. Bard eventually became a bishop in Ireland.

V.—VII. (pp. 64—107), *Veraldar Saga, &c.*, the History of the World; a kind of Chronicle from Adam to Frederick Barbarossa. Embraces both sacred and profane story. The MS. is from about 1265.

VIII.—X. (pp. 108—386), *Ur Romverja Sögum*, Roman History, principally from Sallust and Lucan.

XI. (pp. 387—399), *Ur Karlamagnuss Sögu*, extracts from the Romance of Charlemagne and his Peers.

XII. (pp. 400—406), *Ur Kirjalax Sögu*, extracts from the Romance of King Kirjalax, a tale of Asiatic and European wonders.

XIII. (pp. 407—409), *Paradisus*, a charming description of Paradise, the abode of the blessed "til dómadags."

XIV. (pp. 410—415), *Af Thrimr Kumpanum*, Of Three Companions, a king's son, a duke's son, and an earl's son. They lost their way and their suite, hunting the deer, and at nightfall found "hvarki er at bita ne supa" themselves without bit or sup, lonely and starved. To pass the time, each tells when and where he thought himself most in danger. The earl's son relates how he narrowly escaped from a deep pit. The duke's son had a still more terrible adventure: his dying sweetheart secretly locked her unsuspecting lover in a chest, and asked her father the favour to bury that chest unsearched and unopened, as containing the dearest thing she had on earth, beneath her own coffin. This being done, he was only saved by daring treasure-seekers, whom the wondrous tale brought to dig him up. Still more terrific was the adventure of the king's son, a charming goblin story, much better than those now fabricated.

XV. (pp. 416—418), *Indverskir Gimsteinar*, Of Indian Gem-stones, a humorous story of three wonderful amulets.

XVI. (pp. 419—427), *Af Meistara Pero ok hans Leikum*, Master Perus and his Sleights. This Perus was a kind of magician in the mediæval taste, and we have here three wiles of his, much in the manner of those attributed to the famous conjuror *Master Virgilius of Rome*, formerly poet of that ilk. The last, a charming story of a duke whom he made king, but who proved ungrateful and unjust, and who accordingly found that the whole was a momentary vision, and had taken place while the meat was cooking, is very rich. It is the same idea—a moment as a thousand years—as we find in the Koran, the Arabian Tales, and in so many other Eastern and Western tales and legends.

XVII. (pp. 428—432), *Af Kóngssyni og Kóngsdottur*, Of the King's Son and the King's Daughter, a pretty tale, in which woman's wit discovers who is the "steikari" (the master-cook), who the "riddari" (the knight), and who the "kongssun." The point is the same as in the *Volsunga-Saga*, where Queen Hiordys, Sigurd's mother, changes clothes with her maid; in the *Amleth* of Saxo Grammaticus, where the hero at the English court discovers the weak points of the Food, the King, and the Queen; and elsewhere.

XVIII. (pp. 433—435), *Ur Clarus Sögu*, a tale of three tents and three artificial animals, such as no craftsman now can equal.

XIX., XX. (pp. 436, 437), *Tíu Undr Egiptalands og Tíu Lagaord*, the ten plagues of Egypt and the Ten Commandments, from an Icelandic MS., date about 1270, a venerable monument of the language.

XXI. (pp. 438—446), *Fabella Alexii Confessoris*. The legend of S. Alexis is

well known. It is here given from a MS. at least six hundred years old.

XXII. (pp. 447—456), *Ur Leizlu Duggals*, an Irish legend, one of the many Middle Age stories founded on the tale how a soul, in the trance of death, sees hell, purgatory, and heaven, and then returns to the body. This is the well-known cyclus of St. Patrick's Purgatory.

XXIII.—XXV. (pp. 457—469), *Gregorii Dialogorum*, IV. 26, 36, two somewhat similar short stories from Gregory's Dialogues, Gregory's twenty-ninth Homily, and some Religious Maxims.

XXVI. (pp. 470—475), *Ur Lækningabók*, from an ancient Leech-book, or medical treatise.

XXVII. (pp. 476—479), *Stjörnumörk*, astronomical.

XXVIII. (pp. 480—483), *Frá Líflati Baldrs*, Of the Death of Balder, from the Younger Edda.

XXIX—XXXV. (pp. 484—525), *Frá Agli Tunnadólgi*, &c., Of Egill, Tunne's Slayer, and other episodes, in Heimskringla Morkins-skinna, Knytlinga-Saga, Islendinga-bok, and Njals-saga.

XXXVI. (pp. 526—533), *Ur Lögum*, from the ancient Icelandic laws.

XXXVII, XXXVIII. (pp. 534—548), the greater part of Völu-spá and Hávamál, from the oldest MSS., with various readings, by far the best edition yet published.

XXXIX. (pp. 549—552), *Ur Hugsvinnsmálum*, ancient Icelandic versified maxims, founded on Cato's *Disticha*.

XL. (pp. 553, 554), *Islendinga Drápa*, eleven stanzas of this old poem.

XLI. (pp. 555, 556), *Ur Máríu Drápu*, eleven stanzas in praise of the Virgin Mary.

XLII, XLIII. (pp. 557, 558), Fragments from Epic Songs on St. Peter and St. Andrew.

XLIV. (pp. 559, 560), *Cecilíu Kvæthi*, a poem on St. Cecilia. We give the first verse:—

> "Gud minn sæti blidki ok bæti
> Vrjóst hryggviligt,
> Svá at ek gæti samit mæti
> Sannfrodan dikt."

We need add no more to shew the value of the work. Here is treasure indeed, both heathen and Christian, newly dug from the mine.

Sverikes Run-urkunder, granskade och utgifne af RICHARD DYBECK. Uppland. Första Häftet. Bro och Hotuna Härader. (Stockholm, 1860.)

The Rune-Monuments of Sweden, Examined and Published by R. DYBECK. Province of Uppland. Part I., the Hundreds of Bro and Hätuna. (Stockholm, 1860. Large folio, with fifty-one facsimiles on twelve lithograph plates.)

BESIDES minor attempts and special and local descriptions, two great efforts have been made in Sweden to collect and publish its matchless store of Runic inscriptions. The first was by Göransson [a], more than 110 years ago; the second by Liljegren [b], about twenty-five years since. The latter is largely based on the former. But a century ago such attempts were necessarily unsatisfactory. The old Northern dialects were little cultivated and imperfectly understood. Absurd theories as to the immense antiquity of the monuments themselves, many of them being attributed to hundreds or thousands of years before Christ, led to perpetual mistakes. Difficulty of travel and roadless wilds made it impossible to secure good transcripts. "Heel-ball," and damp paper, and "rubbing," were as yet undiscovered. The result was as might be expected. The texts given are often full of gross mistakes. Still these works are of great value, particularly as many of the Runestones have become dilapidated, or have perished altogether since their publication.

Among the great labourers in this field of Runic study in Sweden must be especially mentioned Carl Säve, (now Professor of the Northern Languages in Up-

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[a] Bautil, Det är: Alle Svea ok Götha Riker s Runstenar.... Af Johan Göransson, Stockholm, 1750, large folio, with 1,173 woodcuts of the several monuments.

[b] Monumenta Runica. Run-urkunder. Stockholm, 1834, 4to., being an Appendix to Diplomatarium Svecanum, vol. ii. Holmiæ, 1837. But this Rune-work is also published separately in 8vo.

sala,) and Richard Dybeck, (now a Government Conservator of Local Antiquities). Both these gentlemen are accomplished Northern linguists, and both have worked with endless enthusiasm and self-sacrifice. We omit reference to their minor works. The Swedish nation is now aware of the immense value of these its oldest written records, (though many of them are of course of later date,) and the Swedish Parliament has made a large grant for their regular and complete publication under the charge of Herr Dybeck.

The work now before us is the first instalment of this national undertaking, and contains about the fortieth part of the total number of these precious Runic relics in Sweden alone, which is, so to speak, their home-land, far surpassing any other country in this peculiar wealth. Of the other Northern lands Denmark comes next, then England, Norway, and Iceland. In the ruins of the Norse-Icelandic colony in Greenland a few have also been found.

We need not point out how many interesting features of language, apart from all questions of history, and mythology, and custom, these monuments elucidate, now correctly printed after careful examination. Many of them are fragments, some obscure. Still sufficient materials remain for curious enquiries into local idioms, early letter-assimilations, remarkable proper names, and a strong light is cast on various other details of philological enquiry.

As specimens we will give two inscriptions, both of them first published by Dybeck.

The first is in the parish of Ryd, Upland, (Dyb., No. 11):—

"KIR . . RIU LIT RISA KUML YFITIRR FATHUR SIN BAOSA AUK BORUTHUR KURUK KUTH HIAL(bi)(sa)UL(um) (thaira). *Kir.. riu let raise Cumbel* (= *mark, stone*) *after Father his* (*Old-English*, SIN) *Baosa, and his Brother Kuruk. God help souls their!*"

The second is No. 17, Hotuna district:—

"RUTHILFR LIT KIRA MERKI THISA EFTIR AKMUNT SUN SIN. *Ruthilf let gare* (*make*) *mark* (*mound, hoy*) *this after Akmunt son his* (*O.-E.*, SIN.")

Among other facts we would also mention that the argument of Professor Stephens, in his "Two Leaves of King Waldere's Lay," pp. 85, foll., as to "thus" for "thurs," is here strengthened in a remarkable manner. See No. 1, No. 4, but especially No. 42. This affords another instance of how much we have still to learn from careful editions of ancient documents, and exact facsimiles of our oldest inscribed remains.

According to the announcement of the learned editor, the Runic memorials of each province will be collected together and published complete in themselves, with the necessary titles and explanations. The price of this first part is about six shillings sterling, so that it is within the reach of all.

Memorials of Families of the Surname of Archer. (London: J. R. Smith.)—We like to see a man who takes an interest in the name he bears, and who does not think his time and trouble ill bestowed in collecting from various sources all that can be gathered regarding it. Such a man is evidently Captain Archer, of the 60th Royal Rifles, the author of the thin 4to. now before us, who with praiseworthy diligence has amassed some thousands of facts relating to persons of his own name, extending from Anglo-Norman times to the present, and embracing deeds, wills, births, marriages, and deaths, interspersed with pedigrees and heraldic detail, and enlivened by many quaint citations from unpublished manuscripts. He has made no pretence to write a history of his family, but by printing his collections he has laid the foundation wide and deep for such an undertaking, and has set a good example for persons of other names, who if they would imitate him, would do good service to the future county historian and genealogist. In the course of his researches, Captain Archer has met with much curious matter relating to other families, and these collections he liberally offers to transfer to such parties as will turn them to account. Any communications on this subject may be addressed to his Publisher.

We should be glad to see the offer accepted, as it is from such labourers, who thoroughly understand and love their subject, that we have most hope of a satisfactory work, or rather a series of works, on English Surnames.

Wild Flowers Worth Notice. By MRS. LANKESTER. (Hardwicke.)—We heartily recommend this exceedingly pretty little volume to the large class who delight in flowers, whether in the field or in the garden, but who, deterred by its innumerable

> "Words of learned length and thundering sound,"

decline to enter on the study of botany as a science. They will find in it nearly 100 wild flowers, such as they may meet with in any walk of a mile or two out of the populous city, so accurately represented in colours by Mr. Sowerby that the recognition will be a pleasure instead of a difficulty, and so agreeably described by the authoress that a new interest is imparted to even such well-known plants as buttercups and daisies. The book is, however, but a selection, and as it omits many favourites of our occasional days in the fields and woods, and on the sea-shore, we trust that another volume will contain them. Mrs. Lankester is already favourably known for a little work on British Ferns, and we wish that she would treat a select number of the more common garden flowers as well as she has done their wild compeers. She would thus make a very desirable addition to the stock of guides to the many sources of instruction and amusement that the vegetable kingdom can supply even to those who know nothing about exogens and endogens, and are fairly frightened by the mention of ranunculaceæ, ericeæ, lamiaceæ, &c.

Cur Deus Homo. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—We noticed some time since the first appearance of this work[a], and are glad to find that it has reached a second edition. Those who wish to see how an eminent divine treated the question of the redemption of man eight centuries ago will do well to consult this short treatise; and perhaps some misconceptions as to the character and conduct of the second Norman archbishop of Canterbury may be removed, if they will also read the clever Introduction which the translator has prefixed.

[a] GENT. MAG., Jan. 1859, p. 76.

A Guide to the Isle of Man. By the Rev. J. G. CUMMING, M.A., F.G.S. (Stanford.)—Mr. Cumming gives a very interesting account of the past and present state of Mona, and produces statistics in abundance to shew that it is a more desirable summer resort than the Isle of Wight, having, he says, a more equable climate, and living being very much cheaper. His book is mainly an itinerary, shewing how all the remarkable spots in the island may be best visited, and a minute specification is given of the numerous antiquities that are to be found in almost every parish. The history, constitution, industry, manners and customs of the Manxmen, together with the geology, the flora and fauna, are all satisfactorily treated of, as was indeed to be expected, for Mr. Cumming resided in the island many years, and as long ago as 1848 produced a work on the subject, which later writers have too often used without acknowledgment.

In conclusion we must remark that the book has a good map, which, with all needful information as to hotels, expenses, modes of transit, &c., will enable the intending summer tourist to judge for himself as to the advisability, or not, of passing a week or two in the famous old Norse kingdom. We would advise him to consider the matter seriously, as, according to Mr. Cumming, such are its attractions, that many a casual visitor has been perforce converted into a resident—and it is not well that the risk of such an expatriation should be rashly encountered.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

July 2. The Rev. Charles John Ellicott, B.D., to be Dean of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, void by the death of the Rev. Thomas Hill Lowe, late Dean thereof.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

June 25. Order of Knighthood instituted, to be called "The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India." The Order to consist of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and twenty-five Knights, together with extra or honorary Knights to be appointed from time to time. The Kings and Queens Regnant of the United Kingdom to be Sovereigns, and the Viceroy and Governor-Gen. of India to be Grand Masters.

The Right Hon. Charles John, Earl Canning, G.C.B., and H.M.'s Viceroy and Governor-Gen. of India, to be first Grand Master;

H.H. Nizam-ool-Moolk, Nuwab Tuyinat Ali Khan, Nizam of Hydrabad;

Gen. the Viscount Gough, K.P., G.C.B., sometime Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s forces in the East Indies;

H.H. Jyajee Rao Sindhia, Maharaja of Gwalior;

The Lord Harris, some time Governor of the Presidency of Madras;

H.H. Maharaja Duleep Singh;

Gen. the Lord Clyde, G.C.B., lately Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s forces in the East Indies;

H.H. Runbeer Singh, Maharaja of Cashmere;

Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay;

H.H. Tooko-jee Rao Holkar, Maharaja of Indore;

H.H. Maharaja Khunde Rao, Guicowar of Baroda;

The Right Hon. Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, bart., G.C.B., lately Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab;

H.H. Nurendur Singh, Maharaja of Putiala;

Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Outram, bart., G.C.B., lately member of the Council of the Governor-Gen. of India;

H.H. Nuwab Sekunder Begum, of Bhopal;

Gen. Sir Hugh Henry Rose, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s forces in the East Indies, and

H.H. Yoosuf Ali Khan, Nuwab of Rampore, to be Knights;

H.R.H. the Prince Consort and H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, to be Extra Knights of the said Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Mr. Thomas Lidbetter approved of as Consul at Kurrachee for His Majesty the King of Prussia.

Mr. Niel McLachlan approved of as Consul at Leith for the United States of America.

Major-Gen. George Hall Macgregor, C.B., some time employed as Military Commissioner attached to the camp of Jung Bahadoor during the late mutiny in India, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

June 28. Sir Richard Bethell, Knt., sworn of the Privy Council, June 26, and appointed Lord Chancellor. The Right Hon. Sir Richard Bethell, Knight, Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, to have the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland by the name, style, and title of Baron Westbury, of Westbury, co. Wilts.

To be Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath:—

Gen. Sir Arthur Benjamin Clifton, K.C.B.
Adm. Sir Phipps Hornby, K.C.B.
Gen. Sir James Archibald Hope, K.C.B.
Gen. Sir Thomas William Brotherton, K.C.B.
Gen. Sir Samuel Benjamin Auchmuty, K.C.B.
Adm. Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B.
Gen. Sir Thomas Willshire, bart., K.C.B.
Vice-Adm. the Right Hon. Sir Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, K.C.B., and
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry David Jones, K.C.B.

To be Knights Commanders:—

Admiral Edward Harvey.
Lieut.-Gen. William Henry Sewell, C.B.
Lieut.-Gen. George William Paty, C.B.
Lieut.-Gen. James Shaw Kennedy, C.B.
Lieut.-Gen. George Leigh Goldie, C.B.
Lieut.-Gen. John Michell, C.B.
Vice-Adm. Henry William Bruce.
Vice-Adm. William Fanshawe Martin.
Major-Gen. William Brereton, C.B.
Rear-Adm. Lewis Tobias Jones, C.B., and
Col. the Earl of Longford, C.B.

Henry Nicholas Duverger Beyts, esq., to be Protector of Immigrants for the Island of Mauritius.

Nicholas Cox, esq., to be Inspector-General of Prisons, and David Lillie, esq., to be Inspector of Prisons, in the colony of British Guiana.

Capt. Woodford John Williams to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

July 2. John Scott Bushe, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Trinidad.

Denis Leahy, esq., to be Superintendent of Public Works for the Island of Trinidad;

Charles Lablache, esq., to be a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Island of Mauritius; and

Thomas Maguire, esq., to be a Police Magistrate for the Island of Mauritius.

Mr. Joshua R. Giddings approved of as Consul-

Gen. in the British North American Provinces for the United States of America.

July 5. Simeon Jacobs, esq., to be Attorney-Gen. for the territories of British Caffraria.

William Branch Pollard, esq., jun., to be Assistant Civil Engineer for the Colony of British Guiana.

Sir William Atherton, Knight, Her Majesty's Solicitor-Gen., to be H.M.'s Attorney-Gen.

July 9. Roundell Palmer, esq., one of H.M.'s Counsel learned in the Law, to be H.M.'s Solicitor-General.

July 16. Major-Gen. Thomas Simson Pratt, C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath; Captains Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour and George Ommanney Willes, of the Royal Navy, to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Hon. Order.

Charles Perley and Peter Mitchell, esqs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Province of New Brunswick.

Mutu Coomarasamy, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon.

Thomas Brown, esq., to be a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of H.M.'s Settlements on the River Gambia.

Robert Chapman, esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Vincent.

July 19. The Earl of Clarendon, K.G., the Earl of Devon, Lord Lyttelton, the Hon. Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton, Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, bart., the Rev. William Hepworth Thompson, M.A., and Henry Halford Vaughan, esq., M.A., to be H.M.'s Commissioners for inquiring into the revenues and management of the said colleges and schools of Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Charterhouse, St. Paul's, Merchant Taylors, Harrow, Rugby, and Shrewsbury.

Col. William Erskine Baker, of the Bengal Engineers, to be a member of the Council of India, *vice* Col. Henry Marion Durand, C.B., resigned.

Thomas Joseph Hutchinson, esq., late H.M.'s Consul at Fernando Po, to be H.M.'s Consul at Rosario.

July 23. James Coleman Fitzpatrick, esq., barrister-at-law, to be Judge for the territories of British Caffraria.

Frederick Saunders, esq., to be Treasurer; and George Vane, esq., to be Principal Collector of Customs for the Island of Ceylon.

Charles Henry Johnes Cuyler, esq., to be Receiver-General for the Island of Trinidad.

Capt. William Lawtie Morrison, R.E., to be Surveyor-General and Colonial Engineer for the Island of Mauritius.

Commander Henry Thomsett, R.N., to be Harbour Master, Marine Magistrate, and Emigration and Customs Officer for the Colony of Hongkong.

July 26. The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bart., G.C.B., to be one of H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State.

Sir Robert Peel, bart., was (July 25) sworn of H.M.'s Most Hon. Privy Council.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

July 5. *Borough of Wolverhampton.*—Thomas Matthias Weguelin, esq., in the room of Sir Richard Bethell, Knight, who has accepted the office of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

July 9. *County of Longford.*—Lieut.-Colonel Luke White, of the Grange, co. Dublin, in the room of Col. Henry White, who has accepted the office of Steward of H.M.'s Manor of Northstead.

City of Durham.—Sir Wm. Atherton, Knight, of Westbourne-terr., Hyde-pk, co. Middlesex, H.M.'s Attorney-General.

July 12. *Borough of Richmond.*—Roundell Palmer, esq., of Portland-pl., co. Middlesex, in the room of Henry Rich, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of H.M.'s Manor of Hempholme.

BIRTHS.

May 14. At Dum Dum, the wife of Capt. H. J. Lawrell, 6th Royal Regt., a dau.

May 15. At Jhansie, Central India, the wife of Clarmont J. Daniell, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a dau.

May 18. At Hooshingabad, the wife of O. I. Chalmers, esq., 4th European Regt., a son.

May 23. At North Allerton, the wife of C. J. D. Ingledew, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.

May 31. At Kussowlie, the widow of George Carnac Barnes, esq., C.B., a son.

June 13. At Bermuda, the wife of Col. Munro, C.B., commanding the troops in Bermuda, a dau.

June 15. At the Rectory, Ringmore, South Devon, the wife of the Rev. Francis Charles Hingeston, Rector of Ringmore, a son.

June 16. At Cluny-house, Strathsay, Perthshire, the wife of Major-Gen. D. Cuninghame, of the Bombay Army, a dau.

June 17. At Bangalore, the wife of Major Lionel Bridge, Royal Horse Artillery, a dau.

June 18. At Belgaum, India, the wife of Capt. Merriman, H.M.'s Bombay Engineers, a son.

June 19. At Paris, the wife of J. W. McGeough Bond, esq., M.P., a son.

At Bonn-on-the-Rhine, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Chas. J. Oldfield, a son.

June 21. At Gillingham, Kent, the wife of Capt. Frederick J. Butts, 77th Regt., a son.

June 22. At Princes-gate, Lady Skelmersdale, a dau.

At Riseholme, near Lincoln, the wife of the Bishop of Lincoln, a dau.

At Edinburgh, the wife of J. T. Hopwood, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Eastbury Manor-house, Surrey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Elrington, Rifle Brigade, a son.

At Fant-house, Maidstone, the wife of George Selby, esq., a son.

June 23. At Princes-gate, Lady Constance Grosvenor, a son.

At Lytchett-Matravers, Poole, Dorset, the wife of Major Thring, R.A., a son.

At Pembridge-gardens, the wife of Major Robert Guthrie MacGregor, a dau.

June 24. At Laverstoke-house, Hants, the Lady Charlotte Portal, a son.

At Canonteign-house, Devon, the wife of the Hon. Fleetwood Pellew, a son.

At the Vicarage, Sutton Courtney, Berks, the wife of the Rev. Howard Rice, a son.

At Heyford-hill, near Oxford, the wife of Capt. John A. Fane, a son.

June 25. At Holly-lodge, Campden-hill, the Countess of Airlie, a son.

At Springwood-pk., Kelso, Lady Scott Douglas, a dau.

At Tynemouth, Northumberland, the wife of Edward Edwards, esq., Tynemouth Castle, a dau.

At Teddington, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. Henry Wale, a dau.

At Midford, the wife of Commander Bailey, R.N., a son.

At her father's residence, Dartmouth-grove, Blackheath, the wife of the Rev. Arthur John Biddell, Vicar of Painswick, Gloucestershire, a dau.

June 26. At North-terrace, Anglesey, the wife of Capt. Lascelles Blake, Royal Marines Light Infantry, a dau.

At St. John's Parsonage, Angell-town, Brixton, the wife of the Rev. Matthew Vaughan, B.C.L., a son.

June 27. At Rutland-gate, Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard, a dau.

In Belgrave-sq., Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart, a son.

At Plymouth, the wife of Col. H. Maude Hamilton, 12th Regt., a son.

At Little Coombe, Charlton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lynedoch Gardiner, R.A., a dau.

At Bath, the wife of Capt. Archibald Impey, Bengal Engineers, a son.

At Rokeby Rectory, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Alfred J. Coleridge, a dau.

At Bosmere-hall, Suffolk, the wife of Alexander Barlow, esq., a son.

At Old Sodbury Vicarage, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Robert Seymour Nash, a son.

At Great Barrington, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. George Bode, a son.

June 28. In Upper Grosvenor-st., the Lady Mary Herbert, a son.

At Swarcliffe-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of John Greenwood, esq., M.P., a son.

In Montague-st., Russell-sq., the wife of the Rev. John Finley, Rector of St. Michael Bassishaw, a dau.

In Notting-hill-sq., the wife of Capt. Crossman, R.E., a dau.

At Vanzel-cottage, Midhurst, the wife of Capt. Serres, 51st Regt. M.N.I., a son.

At Gateford-hill, Notts., the wife of John Vessey Machin, esq., a son.

June 29. At Duffryn, Aberdare, the wife of H. A. Bruce, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Moy-house, near Forres, N.B., the wife of John Grant, esq., younger, of Glenmoriston, a son.

At Cambridge-villas, Aldershott, the wife of Maj. Chas. M. Foster, 32nd Light Infantry, a dau.

June 30. At Sutton Vicarage, Isle of Ely, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Spencer, a son.

At Chester-le-Street, co. Durham, the wife of the Rev. J. P. De Pledge, a son.

At Aldingbourne Vicarage, near Chichester, the wife of the Rev. G. F. Daniell, a dau.

At Harbledown, near Canterbury, the wife of Capt. Henry Turner, 70th Regt., a dau.

At Landford, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. J. Farnham Messenger, a dau.

At Ramsgate, the wife of Commander Hubert Campion, R.N., a son.

At Beverstone Rectory, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Edward McLorg, a dau.

July 1. In Lowndes-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Learmonth, of Dean, N.B., a dau.

At Astwood Vicarage, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. Charles Cumberlege, a dau.

At Abbots Ripton-hall, Huntingdon, the wife of Frederick Rooper, esq., a son.

At Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Major E. T. Wickham, 61st Regt., a son.

At Sarisbury Parsonage, Mrs. Charles Fowler, a dau.

At Cliff-cottage, Dawlish, the wife of Lieut.-Col. R. Smythe, a dau.

July 2. In Park-road, Regent's-park, the Princess Victoria Gouramma, wife of Lieut.-Col. J. Campbell, a dau.

In South-st., the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. Townshend Wilson, twin daus.

At Kemerton, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Baker, M.A., a dau.

July 3. At the Norest, near Malvern, the Hon. Mrs. Norbury, a dau.

At Farnham, Surrey, the wife of Major Bligh, 41st Regt., a son.

July 4. At Trabolgan, co. Cork, the Lady Fermoy, a dau.

At Felton-grange, Shrewsbury, the Lady Frances Lloyd, a dau.

July 5. At Edinburgh, Lady Louis Brooke, a son.

July 6. In Inverness-terr., the wife of Henry Goodenough Hayter, esq., a son.

At North-court, Eastling, Kent, the wife of Baker Murton, esq., a dau.

July 7. At Bath, the wife of Col. J. H. Wynell-Mayow, Bengal Army, retired, a son.

July 8. At Crudwell, Wilts, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Wallington, a dau.

In Gloucester-pl., Hyde-pk, the wife of Capt. Montagu Battye, Bombay Army, a son.

At Pottesgrove Rectory, the wife of the Rev. E. Norman Coles, Rector of Battlesden-with-Pottesgrove, Beds, a son.

July 9. In Blomfield-cresc., Hyde-park, the wife of Capt. W. R. Mends, R.N., C.B., a son.

At the Rectory, Bolton-by-Bolland, Yorks., the wife of the Rev. J. Allen Wilson, a dau.

At East-hill, Portslade, Sussex, the wife of Edward Blaker, a son.

At Worlingworth Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Frederick French, a son.

July 10. In Eaton-pl., the Hon. Mrs. Pakenham, a son.

In Southwick-place, Hyde-park, the wife of Henry Cotton, esq., a son.

July 11. At Bennington Rectory, Herts, the wife of the Rev. J. E. Pryor, a dau.

At Dany Castle, Crickhowell, the wife of Capt. A. Prichard, H.M.'s 28th Regt. M.N.I., a dau.

At Headington Quarry, Oxford, the wife of the Rev. S. W. Maugin, a dau.

At Beccles, Suffolk, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. Cross, late of H.M.'s 38th Regt. M.N.I., a son.

July 12. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, the wife of Lieut. J. M. Bushell, R.N., a dau.

At Wiesbaden, the wife of the Rev. James G. Brine, British Chaplain, a son.

July 13. The wife of Capt. Arthur Percy Kerr, a son.

At Clifden, Galway, the wife of Commander John Whitmarsh Webb, R.N., a son.

At Bath, the wife of James Keith, esq., M.D., H.M.'s Bombay Army, a son.

July 15. At Mildenhall Rectory, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Charles Soames, a son.

At Arlsey Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Rich. Folliott Scott, a dau.

July 16. Lady Somerville, a dau.

At Shirehampton, Gloucestershire, the wife of Col. William Charles Hicks, a dau.

At Banks of Clouden, near Dumfries, the wife of Major George G. Walker, Crawfordton, a dau.

July 18. At Aberdeen, the wife of Charles B. Fisher, esq., Forfar and Kincardine Artillery, a son.

In Upper Eccleston-st., the wife of Henry Carr Glyn, Commander R.N., H.M.S. "Miranda," a son.

July 19. In Ebury-st., the wife of the Hon. C. W. Warner, C.B., H.M.'s Attorney-Gen., Trinidad, a son.

July 20. At Kennington, Oxford, the wife of the Rev. W. G. Longden, B.A., Fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge, a dau.

At the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, the wife of Benjamin Crabbe, esq., R.N., H.M.S. "Hawke," a dau.

At the Close, Salisbury, Mrs. Thomas Brodrick, a dau.

At Balgreen, near Edinburgh, the wife of W. H. Lowe, esq., M.D., a dau.

July 21. At Rugby, the wife of the Rev. C. B. Hutchinson, a son.

July 23. At Aldershott, the wife of Major Hoste, C.B., Royal Artillery, a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 14. At the Cathedral, Grahamstown, South Africa, Hastings St. John de Robec, R.N., to Mary Catherine, eldest dau. of W. G. Atherstone, esq., M.D.

April 9. At St. John's, Peshawur, Henry Grosvenor Paynter, esq., Bengal Civil Service, fourth son of William Paynter, esq., Belgrave-square, to Anna Dunn, youngest dau. of James Inglis, esq., Fairlay-house, Aberdeenshire.

May 11. At Ootacamund, Neilgherries, T. E. Edlmann, esq., Capt. 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, to Caroline, second dau. of W. Elliot, esq., Madras Civil Service.

May 18. At Singapore, J. Brooke Brooke, esq., of Sarawak, to Julia Caroline, second dau. of the late Benjamin Welstead, esq., of Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire.

June 4. At Bathurst, Gambia, William Fryer, Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, to Anne Justine, third dau. of the late Hon. Rich. Lloyd.

June 5. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Major Richard M. Poulden, late of the Royal Artillery, son of the late Rear-Admiral Poulden, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Chief Justice the Hon. Sir Brenton Halliburton.

June 11. At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, Thomas Roxburgh Polwhele, esq., M.A., only son of Maj.-Gen. Thomas Polwhele, and nephew of Lieut.-Col. Rich Graves Polwhele, of Polwhele, Cornwall, to Fanny, only child of the late William Thomas Carne, esq., and granddau. of the late Joseph Carne, esq., J.P., F.R.S., &c., of Penzance, Cornwall.

June 20. At Howth, Sir Charles Domville, bart., of Santry, to Lady Margaret St. Lawrence.

At Christ Church, Surrey, Henry Russell Wintle, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s Service, third son of Col. Wintle, Bayswater, to Harriott Mary, only dau. of the late Hammont Markham Thompson, esq., of the Grove, Martham, Norfolk.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Capt. Hartopp, of the Royal Horse Guards, eldest son of E. B. Hartopp, esq., M.P., of Dalby-hall, Leicestershire, to Lina, second dau. of the late Thomas Howe, esq.

At Claines, Worcester, C. E. Newport, esq., of H.M.'s Bombay Artillery, to Elizabeth Jessie, second dau. of J. W. McLeod, esq., of Perdiswell, Worcester.

June 22. At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., Col. Charles Conway Mills, 94th Regt., to Gertrude, second dau. of Samuel Charles Whitbread, esq., of Cardington, Bedford.

At Bray, Ireland, James Crerar, esq., surgeon 60th Rifles, to Susan Jeannette, widow of Capt. A. Mactier, 6th Bengal Light Cavalry, and second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. F. Young, Fairy-hill, Bray, co. Wicklow.

At St. Matthew's, City-road, William Hallowes, Capt. 85th Light Infantry, youngest son of Capt. F. Hallowes, R.N., of Coed, Dolgelly, to Louisa Coleman, second dau. of Thomas Hallowes, esq., Lieut. R.N., of Tunbridge, Kent.

June 25. At Capernwray, the Hon. William Spencer Flower, second son of Viscount Ashbrook, to Augusta Madeline Henrietta, eldest dau. of George Marton, esq., of Capernwray-hall, Lancashire.

At Boldre, Hants, the Rev. Edward H. Elers, B.A., University College, Oxford, to Mary Lane, dau. of the Rev. C. Shrubb, Vicar of Boldre.

At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Major Fitzgerald, 33rd (the Duke of Wellington's) Regt., only son of the late Col. Fitzgerald, 60th King's Royal Rifles, to Amelia Augusta Elphinstone, second dau. of the late Col. Elphinstone Holloway, C.B., Royal Engineers, of Belair.

At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, the Rev. Edmund H. Woodward, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and one of the Masters of Brighton College, to Thomasine Jane, youngest dau. of John Borlase, esq., of Helston, Cornwall.

At Whiston, Yorkshire, the Rev. Richard Chambres, M.A., youngest son of the late Rev. Robert Chambres Chambres, B.D., Llys-Meirchion, Denbighshire, to Mary, dau. of John Waring, esq., of Haworth-hall, Rotherham.

At St. Mary's, Marylebone, the Rev. P. E. H. Brette, D.D., to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late William Raper Crowe, esq., of Hanley Castle, Worcestershire.

June 26. At the Royal Chapel, Windsor Great-park, Henry David Erskine, esq., of Cardross, Perthshire, to Horatia Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Major-Gen and Lady Emily Seymour.

At St. James's, Paddington, Alexander Young Sinclair, esq., Capt. H.M.'s Bombay Army, eldest son of Sir John Sinclair, bart., of Dunbeath, to Margaret Crichton, eldest dau. of the late James Alston, esq., of Bryanston-sq.

At Monkstown, Dublin, Col. Kenneth Douglas Mackenzie, C.B., to Mary, second dau. of Major-Gen. Colomb.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. James W. Field, Curate of Braybrooke, Northamptonshire, to Catherine Emily Wingfield, third dau. of the Rev. J. D. Glennie, of Green-street, Grosvenor-sq.

At Edgbaston, Birmingham, the Rev. Fred. Calder, A.M., Head Master of the Grammar-school, Chesterfield, to Selina, dau. of Geo. England, esq., Edgbaston.

At St. Tudy, Cornwall, J. T. H. Peter, esq., of Chyverton, late Fellow of Merton College, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of J. P. Major, esq., of Lamellyn.

At Crosthwaite, Keswick, the Rev. Arthur William Headlam, Incumbent of Whorlton, fifth son of the late Ven. Archd. Headlam, to Agnes Sarah, youngest dau. of the late James Favell, esq., of Derwent-lodge, Keswick.

June 27. At All Saints', St. John's-wood, Wm. Henry Stallard, esq., to Mary, eldest dau. of Hen. Carre Tucker, C.B., late Bengal Civil Service.

At Ham Preston, Dorset, Waring A. Biddle, esq., Capt. 36th Regt., to Caroline Emma, eldest dau. of the late A. G. Gilliat, esq., of Lewes-crescent, Brighton.

At Whippingham, James Edward Gibson, esq., of West Cowes, to Louisa Matilda, only child of the late Fleming Chapman, esq., Capt. R.N.

At Dorking, Richard Radcliffe Twining, esq., of the Strand, London, late of H.M.'s 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regt., to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of John Gilliam Stilwell, esq., of Arundel-st., Strand, and Dorking, Surrey.

At Great Chart, Kent, Henry Oldman Munn, esq., Capt. 13th Light Dragoons, eldest son of William Augustus Munn, esq., of Throwley-house, Kent, to Isabella Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. Nicholas Toke, of Godenton, Kent.

At Egremont, Major Kennion, Bengal Artillery, third son of the late Rev. Thomas Kennion, to Georgina Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Hartley, esq., of Gillfoot, Cumberland.

At St. Marylebone, William Wallis King, Capt. 12th Royal Lancers, only son of William C. King, esq., Warfield-hall, Berks, to Katherine Selina, second dau. of the late Stuart Sullivan, esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

At Heavitree, Exeter, Wm. Woodward Shore, esq., of St. Mary-Church, Devon, to Katherine Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. James John Rowe, Rector of St. Mary-Arches, Exeter.

At Dromohaire, Edmund Yates, second son of the late Jonathan Peel, esq., of Culham, Oxfordshire, to Louisa Longridge, eldest dau. of the late Henry Palmer, esq., of Shriff, co. Leitrim.

June 29. At St. Mary's, Reading, the Rev. Henry J. Poole, to Mary Eliza, dau. of Anthony Gwyn, esq., Barons-hall, Norfolk.

At Hove, Gordon Sutherland Morris, esq., Capt. 15th Bombay N.I., to Eliza, widow of John Blagrove, esq., of Gloucester-sq., London, and Orange Valley, Jamacia.

July 1. At Bishop's Lydeard, Somerset, Edw. Raleigh King, esq., late Capt. 13th Light Dragoons, eldest son of Bolton King, esq., of Chadshunt, Warwickshire, late M.P. for that county, to Susanna Octavia, youngest dau. of Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, bart., of Sandhill-park, Somerset.

July 2. At Affane, Waterford, Sir Charles Wheeler Cuffe, bart., co. Kilkenny, to the Hon. Pauline Stuart, dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Stuart de Decies, of Dromana, co. Waterford.

At St. Peter's, Notting-hill, Archibald Lewis Playfair, H.M.'s Bengal Army, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair, LL.D., of St. Leonard's, St. Andrew's, to Isabella, eldest surviving dau. of the late George Huntley Ord, esq., of Manchester.

At Llanfechain, Montgomeryshire, William Thos. Foster, esq., 2nd Dragoon Guards, second son of Richard Foster, esq., of Castle, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, to Gwenellen, second dau. of R. M. Bonnor Maurice, esq., of Bodyfoel, Montgomeryshire.

At Finchampstead, Berks, Daniel Probert Fearon, H.M.'s Assistant-Inspector of Schools, and eldest son of the Rev. D. F. Fearon, late of Assington, Suffolk, to Margaret Arnold, second

dau. of Bonamy Price, esq., of Prince's-terrace, Hyde-park.

At Finchley, Charles Wilson, esq., of Lansdowne-house, Old Charlton, Kent, to Caroline Woodthorpe, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Childs, esq., of Liskeard, Cornwall.

At St. James's, New Brighton, the Rev. Charles Elsee, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Assistant Master of Rugby School, to Minnie, second dau. of Henry Cram, esq., Manor-lodge, Liscard.

July 3. At Walesby, Notts., Sir George Macpherson Grant, bart, of Ballindalloch Castle, Morayshire, to Frances Elizabeth, younger dau. of the Rev. Roger Pocklington, Vicar of Walesby.

At Frindsbury, Kent, Richard Moore, esq., of Kirkham, Lancashire, to Dorothea Myers, dau. of the Rev. James Formby, M.A., Vicar of Frindsbury.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, James Payne, eldest son of the late James Baker, esq., of Maidstone, to Amy, second and youngest dau. of the late Capt. Josiah Wilkinson, of the 44th Regt. M.N.I.

July 4. At Magheragall, Walter Weldon, Capt. 47th Regt. H.M.'s Madras Army, second surviving son of the late Sir Anthony Weldon, bart., of Rahinderry, Queen's County, to Louisa Acheson, second dau. of Sir James Macaulay Higginson, K.C.B., Brook-hill, co. Antrim.

At Beachley, Gloucestershire, Edward, only surviving son of the late Very Rev. George Markham, D.D., Dean of York, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Rumsey, of Trellick, Monmouthshire.

At St. Stephen's, Marylebone, the Rev. Henry Pearce Knapton, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge, to Rachel Newberry, eldest dau. of the Rev. John P. Sargent, M.A., Bentinck-terrace, Regent's-park.

At Clifton, T. B. W. Sheppard, esq., eldest son of T. Byard Sheppard, esq., of Selwood-cottage, Frome, to Mary Anne, only dau. of the Rev. Aaron Rogers, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Bristol.

At All Saints', Chichester, the Rev. Christr. Thomas Watson, Christ's College, Cambridge, to Augusta Mary, eldest dau. of Wm. Duke, esq., of Chichester.

July 6. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Thomas Jones Sherwood, esq., of the Royal Sussex Light Infantry Militia, to Mary Cynthia, youngest dau. of the late John Jones, esq., formerly of the 2nd Life Guards.

July 9. At Clapham, Frederick Pollock, esq., formerly of the Bengal Engineers, eldest son of General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., to Laura Caroline, only surviving dau. of the late Henry Seymour Montagu, esq., of Westleton-grange, Suffolk, and Thurlow-lodge, Clapham.

At Lyndhurst, the Rev. John Compton, Rector of Minesteed and Lyndhurst, to Laura, third dau. of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Burrard, bart.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., T. W. Booker, esq., of Velindra, near Cardiff, Glamorganshire, eldest surviving son of the late T. W. Booker Blakemore, esq., M.P., to Caroline Emily, youngest dau. of the late Robert Lindsay, esq., of Glanafon, in the same county.

At Southsea, Hants, the Rev. Walter Harry Tribe, Rector of Stockbridge, to Sophy, youngest dau. of the late Charles Alexander Lander, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul at the Dardanelles.

At the Oratory, and afterwards at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Capt. John Peyton, 18th Hussars, eldest son of Wynne Peyton, esq., to Violet, eldest dau. of Col. John Henry Pringle, Queen's-gate-terrace, Hyde-park.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. James N. Bennie, LL.B., Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester, elder son of the late Rev. Dr. Bennie, to Madeline Laye, elder dau. of Samuel Dickson, esq., M.D., of Bolton-st.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, the Rev. David Ross, senior Curate of South Hackney, to Elizabeth Anne, only dau. of the late Thomas Moseley, esq., of Bedford-st., Covent-garden, and Grove-hill, Camberwell.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Edwin James, esq., Q.C., to Marianne, widow of Capt. Hilliard, late of the 10th Hussars.

July 10. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Major Dickson, of the 13th Light Dragoons, and Belchester-house, near Coldstream, to Charlotte Maria, dau. of Lady Grey de Ruthyn and the late Hon. and Rev. William Eden, and widow of Dudley Lord North.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Charles Sutton, esq., to Alice, eldest dau. of the late Sir Wolstan Dixie, bart., of Bosworth-park, Leicestershire.

At St. Matthew's, Guernsey, Jonas Watson, esq., of Fairwater, Glamorganshire, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Octavius Carey, C.B., K.C.H.

At the British Consulate, and afterwards at the British Episcopal Church, Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Rev. Thos. Wilson, B.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, Curate of Buxton, to Cecilia Frances Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. Weigall, M.A., Incumbent of Buxton, Derbyshire, and Rural Dean.

At Crowhurst, Sussex, Carew Louis Augustus O'Grady, Capt. Royal Engineers, son of Vice-Adm. O'Grady, of Erinagh-house, co. Limerick, to Emily Caroline, third dau. of Thos. Papillon, esq., of Crowhurst-park, Sussex.

Also, at the same time and place, Francis Gregory Haviland, barrister-at-law, son of the late Professor Haviland, of the University of Cambridge, to Adelaide, fourth dau. of Thomas Papillon, esq.

July 11. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Frances Blanche Anne, second dau. of Lord Calthorpe, to the Rev. John R. Ffeilden, Rector of Baconsthorpe, Norfolk.

At All Souls', Marylebone, Wm. S. W. Vaux, esq., M.A., of the British Museum, to Louisa, eldest dau. of Francis Rivington, esq., of Harley-st.

At Charles Church, Plymouth, Lieut.-Col. Edw. Lake, Royal Bengal Engineers, Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej States, Punjab, to Eliza Penrose, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Bewes, esq., of Beaumont, Plymouth.

At St. John's, Upper Holloway, Joseph Walter Tayler, esq., F.G.S., eldest son of Adm. Tayler,

C.B., to Julia Caroline Rosa, eldest dau. of Henry Dison, esq., of Upper Holloway.

At St. Mary's, Beverley, Major Frederick G. Pym, R.M. Light Infantry, K.L.H., youngest son of Capt. Pym, R.N., to Mary Ann Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. B. Granville Layard.

At Christ Church, Newgate-st., Wm. Jacob, esq., H.M.'s 19th Regt. Bombay N.I., second son of the late Lieut.-Col. William Jacob, Bombay Artillery, to Eliza, second dau. of the Rev. Geo. Andrew Jacob, D.D., Head Master of Christ's Hospital.

At Sparkford, Somerset, the Rev. C. M. Church, Vice-Principal of the Theological College, Wells, to Elizabeth Mary, fifth dau. of the Rev. H. Bennett, Rector of Sparkford.

At All Saints', Colchester, Edward Conduitt Bicknell, esq., 38th Regt., elder son of the late Elhanan Bicknell, esq., South-place, Herne-hill, to Amelia, fourth dau. of Stephen Brown, esq., J.P., Gray Friars, Colchester.

July 16. At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. Robert Gregory, to Charlotte Anne, youngest dau. of the late Adm. the Hon. Sir R. Stopford.

At Frome Bishop, the Rev. W. J. Swayne, of Whiteparish, Wilts, to Diana, eldest dau. of the late W. P. Shuckburgh, esq., of the Moot, Downton, Wilts.

At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Thos. Brougham, eldest son of T. B. Sowerby, esq., of Blackheath, to Jane, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. W. Stephens, R.N.

At More, Shropshire, the Rev. Maurice Lloyd, Rector of Montgomery, to Harriett Louisa, only dau. of the Rev. Thomas Frederick More, of Linley-hall, Shropshire.

At Great Marlow, Bucks, Lieut.-Col. Percival Fenwick, 69th Regt., youngest son of the late Col. Fenwick, C.B., Lieut.-Governor of Pendennis Castle, Cornwall, to Sophia, third dau. of Owen Wethered, esq., of Remnantz, Great Marlow.

At Trefnant, Lieut.-Col. Wilbraham Oates Lennox, Royal Engineers, second son of Lord George Lennox, to Mary Harriett, dau. of Robert Harrison, esq., of Plas Clough, Denbigh.

At Hillingdon, Horace Chaplin, esq., of Stockwell, second son of the late W. J. Chaplin, esq., of Hyde-park-gardens, to Helen, eldest dau. of James Montgomery, esq., of Pole-hill, Hillingdon, and Brentford, Middlesex.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Joseph Shapland, esq., of Clifton, and of Cradley, Herefordshire, to Sarah Louisa, youngest dau. of the late George Brace, esq., of Cavendish-square.

July 17. At Bere Regis, John Bosworth Smith Marriott, esq., of the 4th Dragoon Guards, second son of the Rev. Wm. Smith Marriott, of Horsmonden, Kent, to Frances Julia, second dau. of C. J. Radclyffe, esq., of Foxdenton-hall, Lancashire, and Hyde, Dorset.

July 18. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Theodore Henry Brinckman, esq., eldest son of Sir Theodore Brinckman, bart., of St. Leonard's, Windsor, to the Lady Cecilia Augusta, youngest dau. of the Marquis of Conyngham.

At St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Capt. Egerton, of the Coldstream Guards, eldest son of Sir Philip-de-Malpas Grey-Egerton, bart., of Oulton-park, Chester, to the Hon. Henrietta Denison, eldest dau. of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Londesborough.

Also, at the same time and place, the Hon. Arthur Wrottesley, eldest son of Lord Wrottesley, to the Hon. Augusta Denison, second dau. of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Londesborough.

At Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. John Hugh Way, Vicar of Henbury, Gloucestershire, to Caroline, second dau. of the late Rear-Admiral Sir W. Edward Parry.

At Hemingstone, Suffolk, George Maw, F.L.S., F.S.A., of Benthall-hall, Broseley, Shropshire, elder son of J. Hornby Maw, late of Hastings, to Frederica Mary, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Brown, Vicar of Hemingstone.

July 19. At St. John's, Keswick, Charles G. F. Knowles, Lieut. R.N., only son of Sir Francis C. Knowles, bart., to Elizabeth, only child of John Chapman, esq., of Cleveland-square, Hyde-park.

July 20. At Marylebone Church, William Wybrow, youngest son of the late Major-General Robertson, to Alice Mary, dau. of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.

At St. John's, Richmond, Claude Edward Scott, esq., of the 7th Dragoon Guards, eldest son of Sir Claude Scott, bart., to Maria Selena, second dau. of H. C. Burney, esq., LL.D., of Richmond, and granddau. of the late Admiral Searle, C.B.

July 25. At the Old Church, Brighton, J. Grant Malcolmson, esq., 3rd Bombay Cavalry, second son of the late James Malcolmson, esq., of Campden-hill, Kensington, and Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, to Annette Elizabeth, elder dau. of the late William Grimble, esq., of Albany-st., Regent's-park.

At St. James's, Dover, Charles Richard Ellicombe, esq., of Alphington, Exeter, to Elizabeth Mary, widow of Major Stephen R. Chapman, 20th Regt.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

H.I.M. THE SULTAN.

June 25. At Constantinople, aged 38, the Sultan Abdul Medjid Khan.

This prince, who was the thirty-first sovereign of the line of Othman, and the twenty-eighth since the Turks established themselves at Constantinople, was the son of Mahmoud II., the great introducer of European reforms, and was born on the 23rd of April, 1823. He had not long completed his sixteenth year, when the forces of the empire were routed at Nizib by Ibrahim Pasha; the Sultan Mahmoud died a few days after, and on the 2nd of July, 1839, the young prince succeeded to an almost nominal empire. To gain the support of the European Powers, his ministers placed him unreservedly in their hands, and from this state of tutelage he never emerged. His powerful protectors were in reality his masters, and their ambassadors and consuls more truly ruled the state than his grand viziers, and seraskiers, and pashas; his own share in the government was literally nothing, for he kept himself shut up more closely than even Oriental sovereigns generally do, and was only known to his people by his extravagant expenditure on his favourites and his palaces, which swallowed up all the resources of the state, and left even the army unpaid. The European powers advised and remonstrated, but in vain; all their projects for raising the Christian subjects of the empire to an equality with the other races were received with much apparent deference, and imperial edicts were issued, which, as far as words went, were all that could be desired, but they were never put in force, and only afforded grounds for charges of bad faith against the indolent Sultan and his advisers, many of whom had a sincere hatred and dread of all the Christian Powers, whilst others were the all but avowed agents of Russia. This latter Power, which had long arrogated to itself an exclusive protectorate of the Christian subjects of the Porte, and was by most of them regarded as their real sovereign, encouraged by the apparently irremediable weakness of Turkey at length ventured to propose its partition, but found the project unfavourably received by the rest of Europe; not discouraged by this, she pursued her intrigues, and having fastened a quarrel on the Turks, on the subject of the Holy Places, she commenced a war which promised to effect all her ends. England and France then took up arms, and the war of 1854-56 followed, the result of which was to re-establish Turkey as securely as any state that is unable to protect itself can expect to be. The war had shewn that the Turks possessed more military strength than they had received credit for, and that they had, in the persons of Omar Pasha and Fuad Pasha, men of real ability and statesmanlike views; hence it was conceived possible that their empire might be "regenerated" as it was termed, and schemes for substituting something like Constitutional rule for the old fanatical despotism were urged on the Porte, were courteously received, and never acted on. In the meantime all the old signs of the decay of the empire (aptly described by the Russian emperor as the "sick man") re-appeared. It was seen that the Sultan was a mere puppet in the hands of his intriguing ministers, and that as long as they found money for his extravagant pleasures, they might rule as they pleased. In consequence of this the introduction of European skill and capital, which was contemplated after the war, and which might

effect wonders in a country of such great natural riches, never took place, as no security could be felt, and the treasury fell so hopelessly into debt that the Government had neither money nor credit. From these and other causes, the fleet and army were brought to their old state of weakness, the provinces on the Danube have become virtually independent, and insurrections have broken out in many other quarters, more particularly in Syria, which the Porte has been unable to deal with without the dangerous assistance of France. In the midst of these confusions, Abdul Medjid, who had long been in a deplorable state of weakness both of body and mind, died, leaving the throne to his brother Abdul Aziz, a man seven years younger, and who is stated to be a striking contrast to him in every respect. He has commenced his reign with sweeping reductions in the palace, has banished the prime minister of his brother, and by edicts has promised civil and religious equality to all his subjects, retrenchment, reform, &c., as freely as any Constitutional sovereign would do. Whether these edicts will be carried out, and what, if carried out, their effects may be, is mere matter of conjecture; but it hardly admits of doubt that England and France will not a second time take up arms in defence of a power that has so plainly shewn alike its weakness and its bad faith, and without their aid, its subversion by Russia may be regarded as a moral certainty.

The late Sultan has left a family of six sons and eight daughters, five of whom are married. The husbands of two of them are of the family of Mehemet Ali, and another (now dead) was a son of the well-known Rechid Pasha. Contrary to the former barbarous custom of bearing "no brother near the throne," Abdul Medjid spared the life of his brother Abdul Aziz, who was born Feb. 9, 1830. The prince was kept in studied seclusion, but he is understood to have received (for a Turk) a really liberal education, and he has evinced its good effects by kind treatment to his nephews, the eldest of whom he has placed in office as governor of a province, thus making one not inconsiderable step in assimilating the condition of his empire to that of other European states.

THE LORD BRAYBROOKE.

Feb. 22. At Audley End, aged 41, Richard Cornwallis-Neville, Lord Braybrooke, F.S.A., hereditary Visitor of Magdalene College, Cambridge, High Steward of Wokingham, Berks., and Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Essex.

The deceased nobleman was the eldest son of Richard, third Baron Braybrooke of Braybrooke, co. Northampton, by Jane, daughter of Charles, second Marquis Cornwallis. He was born March 17, 1820; he married, Jan. 27, 1852, Lady Charlotte-Sarah-Graham Toler, sixth daughter of the second Earl of Norbury, by whom he leaves issue two daughters, Catherine-Elizabeth and Mary-Isabella.

Lord Braybrooke was educated at Eton; from early years he shewed a taste for literary and antiquarian pursuits, which doubtless received a strong impulse in his maturer life from paternal influence. The son of one so eminent in historical and topographical investigations as the noble author of the "History of Audley End," and editor of the "Diary and Correspondence of Pepys," may be said to have been nurtured in the love of national history and antiquities. In 1837 he entered the army, having obtained a commission in the Grenadier Guards, and he served with that regiment in Canada against the rebels in the winter of 1838. On Nov. 5 in that year, he narrowly escaped losing his life in the St. Lawrence, in the generous endeavour to rescue a drowning man from its icy waters. He had been suddenly ordered with his regiment from Quebec to attack the rebels, who were in great force at Beauharnois. The Guards paraded by torch-light in a very dark night, and marched to embark on board a steamer. When they reached the wharf there was a sudden cry of "a man overboard." Heedless of his own safety he immediately rushed forward to render assistance, and overstepping the wharf, was plunged into

the St. Lawrence, encumbered as he was with uniform and accoutrements, and a thick coat with which he had provided himself against an inclement night. Although a good swimmer, he with difficulty reached a boat, to which he clung until in the darkness of the night rescue at length arrived. In 1841 he quitted the army through ill-health, and for some years, aided in all his occupations by the gentle sympathy of an affectionate and accomplished sister, he devoted himself with remarkable energy and perseverance to his favourite pursuits in various branches of natural history, but especially to that systematic investigation of Roman and Saxon remains in the neighbourhood of Audley End through which he attained to so distinguished a position among the practical archæologists of his day. He was always extremely earnest and energetic in prosecuting his researches; at one period geology had been his favourite pursuit, and he formed a very good collection of fossils, the greater portion of which he ultimately presented to the Walden Museum. He also brought together a beautiful series of stuffed birds, including the greater number of the indigenous species; this series, arranged with great taste, will be preserved with his other collections as heirlooms at Audley End. The most remarkable feature, however, of those extensive collections, is the Museum of Antiquities of every period, the creation of his own well-directed and indefatigable exertions, and consisting almost exclusively of objects brought to light at the Roman Station at Great Chesterford, or at other sites of Roman occupation in the vicinity of Audley End, and also from many other localities to which his researches extended, especially the remarkable Saxon cemeteries excavated under his directions near Little Wilbraham and Linton, in Cambridgeshire, during the autumn of 1851 and the winter of the following year.

On the death of his father, in March, 1858, he succeeded as fourth Baron Braybrooke; and, amidst occupations of greater moment, he pursued with unremitting interest those congenial subjects of enquiry to which for many years his attention was so advantageously directed. His cabinet of British and Roman coins chiefly brought to light in the course of his own explorations, and also the rich *Dactyliotheca*, the object of his especial predilections in later years, may be numbered among the most important private collections of their kind existing in this country.

The lamented nobleman shewed on all occasions the greatest liberality and courtesy in imparting information regarding the results of his researches, and in permitting access to his museum. He was associated with several societies instituted for the extension of antiquarian and historical researches. On March 25, 1847, he was elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and he made communications from time to time to that learned body, regarding his explorations at Chesterford, Hadstock, Triplow-heath, Royston, Little Wilbraham, &c. A notice of the discoveries made by him in 1845 at Chesterford is given in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxii. p. 350, and an account of the five barrows near Royston may be found in the same volume, p. 357. His subsequent communications are briefly noticed in the Proceedings of the Society, vol. ii. pp. 192, 199.

Lord Braybrooke communicated also several valuable memoirs to the Journal of the British Archæological Association, and to the Archæological Journal; in the former may be specially cited his report on the examination of the Roman station at Chesterford, vol. ii. p. 208, prepared for communication to the Congress of the Association at Warwick in 1847. To the Journal of the Archæological Institute, of which Society he became one of the Vice-Presidents in 1850, and continued to hold that position until the time of his decease, Lord Braybrooke was a frequent contributor. The following are his principal communications:—Memoir on Discoveries at Ickleton and Chesterford, 1848, Archæological Journal, vol. vi. p. 14; Researches at Weycock, Berks., ibid., p. 114; Roman Villa at Hadstock, vol. viii. p. 27; Excavations near the Fleam Dyke, Cambridgeshire, vol. ix. p. 226; Roman Remains at Hadstock, Bartlow, and Ashdon, Essex,

vol. x. p. 14; Remarks on Roman Pottery, discovered in Cambridgeshire and Essex, ibid., p. 224; Ancient Cambridgeshire, a comprehensive survey of vestiges of early occupation in Cambridgeshire and Essex, chiefly the result of personal observation, (being Lord Braybrooke's address delivered as President of the Section of Antiquities, at the Annual Meeting of the Institute in Cambridge, in 1854,) vol. xi. p. 207; Roman Shafts discovered at Chesterford, vol. xii. p. 109; Remarkable Deposit of Roman Antiquities of Iron at Chesterford, vol. xiii. p. 1; and, Discoveries of Roman Remains, Glass, Pottery, &c., at Chesterford, in 1859, vol. xvii. p. 117.

To the Transactions of the Archæological Society of his own county of Essex, instituted in 1852, he communicated an interesting notice of the extensive series of examples of Samian ware, and of the names of Roman potters found thereon, wholly from his own collection, (vol. i. p. 141). On the decease, in 1857, of the veteran antiquary of East Anglia, John Disney, Esq., to whose liberality the University of Cambridge has been indebted for a Professorship of Antiquities, it was no matter of surprise that, in the selection of a successor as President of the Essex Archæological Society, the choice should have unanimously fallen on the amiable and accomplished nobleman, whose untimely decease has now thrown a cloud over their brightening prospects. At the meeting at Waltham Abbey, in the year above mentioned, Lord Braybrooke contributed a valuable memoir on a subject which no one was more fully qualified than himself to invest with interest, and which appears in the Transactions of the Essex Society (vol. i. p. 191) with the unassuming title of "Notes on Roman Essex."

It was, however, not solely by friendly intercourse with all who shared his taste for antiquity, or by occasional contributions to archæological literature, valuable and well-deserving as they are of being united in a more permanent form, that the distinguished services rendered by Lord Braybrooke to the cause of archæology, in stimulating the intelligent appreciation of national antiquities, is to be estimated. Among the earliest, and not the least interesting, of his works on subjects which during so many years supplied a cheering solace in hours of leisure or of suffering, may be mentioned the valuable memorials of his earlier explorations around Audley End, privately printed in 1847 under the title "*Antiqua Explorata:* being the Result of Excavations made by the Hon. R. C. Neville in and about the Roman station at Chesterford." To this succeeded, in the following year, "*Sepulchra Exposita;* or, An Account of the Opening of some Barrows, with Remarks upon Miscellaneous Antiquities discovered in the neighbourhood of Audley End." Each of these interesting volumes, printed in octavo form for private distribution to the friends of the author, is copiously illustrated with woodcuts and lithographs from drawings by Mr. G. Youngman, of Saffron Walden, whose accurate pencil was constantly in requisition to augment the invaluable illustrations of local antiquities with which Lord Braybrooke's portfolio was enriched. His most important contribution, however, to archæological literature still remains to be mentioned, namely, the sumptuous folio volume entitled "Saxon Obsequies, illustrated by Ornaments and Weapons discovered in a Cemetery near Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire, during the Autumn of 1851." This valuable work, published by Mr. Murray in 1852, comprises forty plates skilfully lithographed in colours by Mr. Stanesby, and displays the most extensive assemblage of Saxon relics hitherto brought to light in any part of England.

It has been already observed that Lord Braybrooke's cabinet of coins is of more than ordinary value, independently of its interest as having been formed within the range of his own researches. His skill and keen discernment as a numismatist were such as might be expected from an antiquary whose habits of research were of the most practical character. Great as the value of his collections may be, it is singularly enhanced by the peculiarity that they have not been gathered indis-

criminately from uncertain sources; they have been rescued from oblivion in great part under his own eyes, by the spade and the mattock directed by that keen perception, which seemed almost instinctively to guide him to the mysterious localities where treasure lay concealed.

In Lord Braybrooke's extensive collection of rings, to which allusion has been made, a remarkable series of examples of all periods is preserved, illustrative of the taste and sentiment, and also of the artistic decoration, which invest these diminutive relics with so varied an interest. In February, 1856, Lord Braybrooke delivered a discourse at a meeting of the Literary Society of Saffron Walden, entitled "The Romance of the Ring; or, The History and Antiquity of Finger-rings;" which was printed for private distribution, as was likewise the catalogue of his collection of rings, compiled by himself, and comprising descriptions of 263 examples. That valuable series of personal ornaments was subsequently much augmented; it will be placed with the other collections illustrative of ancient arts and manners, which it was his delight to form at Audley End; and it is highly gratifying to know that, by the dispositions of Lord Braybrooke's will, they will be there preserved as a lasting monument of the zeal and tasteful intelligence with which he has constantly promoted the investigation of national antiquities and the extension of archæological science.

LORD CAMPBELL.

June 23. At Stratheden-lodge, Kensington, aged 81, the Right Hon. John, Lord Campbell, Lord Chancellor.

The deceased peer was descended from a junior branch of the ducal house of Argyle. His father was the Rev. Dr. George Campbell, Minister of Cupar. Dr. Campbell married in 1776 a Miss Hallyburton, through whom he became distantly connected with several noble families, among which deserves to be mentioned the family of Wedderburn, the Lord Chancellor. By this lady he became the father of five daughters and two sons. One of these daughters married the late Dr. Thomas Gillespie, Professor of Humanity in the University of St. Andrew's. Of the sons, the elder was Sir George Campbell, of Edenwood, who died in 1854; the younger was the subject of this present memoir, and was born at Springfield, near Cupar, September 15, 1779. John Campbell received his first instruction at the grammar-school at Cupar, and was then removed to the University of St. Andrew's, with the view of studying for the Church; but after taking his M.A. degree he resolved to adopt the law as his profession, and repaired to London. His earliest associates in London were those Scotch Whigs to whom the name of Campbell had a fine Presbyterian flavour. He very soon joined a club of Sons of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, of whom Sergeant Spankie and Wilkie the painter were members, the sentiment which bound them together being expressed by Wilkie in words which Campbell delighted to quote long afterwards when he was raised to the British peerage—"Born in the manse we have all a patent of nobility." While a young man waiting for business, he supported himself, like many others of his profession, by journalism; and was a reporter as well as theatrical critic on the staff of the "Morning Chronicle." The "Chronicle" was then an important Whig paper, the property of Perry, a Scotsman,—whose sister was married to the celebrated Porson. The associations of a London reporter's life were far more scholarly then than they are now; and among the staff of the first-rate journals might be found such men as the author of the famous review of Brougham's "Demosthenes" in the "Times" of a quarter of a century ago. To this part of his training Lord Campbell owed that continued interest in literature which distinguished him altogether from many other legal luminaries.

Campbell was called to the bar in Michaelmas Term, 1806. He travelled the Oxford Circuit, where he soon obtained considerable practice. But it was to his London business that he chiefly looked for advancement in his profession, and

it must be confessed that he pushed his way in a manner the most original. Between 1809 and 1816 he published a series of reports at Nisi Prius extending to four volumes, which are most valuable in themselves, but which were of especial interest to the attorneys who had been engaged in any of the cases recorded, inasmuch as for the first time in the history of such reporting he had at the end of each decision stated the names of those attorneys who had to do with the trials. He soon established a connection with the leading solicitors, obtained a large practice, and was retained, as a matter of course, in shipping cases, and nearly every important cause tried before a special jury at the Guildhall sittings. Apart, however, from the popularity of these volumes among the attorneys, they were held in still wider estimation as the admirably-reported decisions of Lord Ellenborough; and Campbell took credit to himself for having in some degree created the reputation of that lawyer.

In 1821 he married Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir James Scarlett, afterwards Lord Abinger, and in 1827 he obtained the honour of a silk gown and a seat within the bar. He represented Stafford during 1830 and 1831. In November, 1832, he was appointed Solicitor-General, and in the following month was returned by Dudley in the Reformed Parliament. Sir John Campbell was appointed Attorney-General in February, 1834, on the retirement of Sir William Horne; but on presenting himself, in the same month, to his constituents at Dudley for re-election, he was unseated. He, however, obtained a seat for Edinburgh, which he retained until he was elevated to a peerage.

He was rather strangely passed over in the legal changes consequent on the retirement of the Whig Chancellor Brougham, but by way of amends his wife was raised to the peerage as Baroness Stratheden. This was in January, 1836, and for five years more Sir John Campbell waited apparently without the prospect of a rise, but at last the Irish Chancellor was consulted, and Lord Plunkett was persuaded to retire; and towards the end of June, 1841, Campbell was raised to the peerage and to the Irish Chancellorship. He did not retain his office long, but left Ireland before the month was out, and in the September following he resigned with the Melbourne Ministry. He retained the title and a pension of £4,000 a year, but he declined the pecuniary reward, and lived for the next five years without office, profession, salary, or pension. Revelling in the resumption of classical studies and in the perusal of modern authors, "By degrees I began to perceive the want of a definite object," he says, and he resolved to write the "Lives of the Chancellors." The first series of these biographies was published early in 1846, and the work became immediately popular, though it is now known to be a very superficial and partisan production, and not at all to be trusted on matters of fact. These were succeeded by a series of "Lives of the Chief Justices," to which a similar character applies. Their temporary popularity is well accounted for by a writer in the "Edinburgh Courant:"—

"These works acquired a greater popularity than might have been expected; and, indeed, they are written in a sufficiently flowing and readable style. Lord Campbell was not only fond of literature, but he had a keen relish for popularity. He did his best to accumulate anecdotes, and dash off 'graphic' sketches, like the regular 'light writers' of his time, and he achieved considerable success in this new sphere. But accuracy is not by any means a characteristic of these 'Lives;' and there are other faults in them which detract from their merit. The style, though lively, is loose, and sometimes even vulgar; and the gossip of each period about the great men of whom Lord Campbell is writing is reproduced with a gusto which says little for his delicacy of taste, —and argues perhaps some want of real kindness and generosity."

On the return of the Whig party to office in June, 1846, after the resignation of the late Sir Robert Peel, Lord Campbell joined the Cabinet, and was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the succeeding month. In 1850 his lordship was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, which became vacant

on the death of Lord Denman. He held that post until Lord Palmerston's accession to power in 1859, when he was selected to fill the office of Lord Chancellor—an appointment which gave general satisfaction.

The death of his lordship was very sudden. On the preceding day (Saturday) he was engaged in his ordinary pursuits, and in the afternoon he attended the cabinet council held at the Premier's official residence in Downing-street. To his colleagues he appeared cheerful, and full of mental vigour. In the evening he entertained a party of eighteen at dinner, and while with his friends was full of lively converse and shewed no symptoms of illness. At one o'clock he bade his daughters good-night in the drawing-room and retired to rest. On Sunday morning, shortly before eight o'clock, his lordship's butler entered his master's bedroom, and was greatly alarmed to find him seated in a chair, motionless, with his head thrown back and blood oozing from his mouth, and insensible. The impression of the medical men was that his death was the result of a rupture of one of the principal arteries in the region of the heart, internal bleeding causing suffocation.

By Baroness Stratheden, who died about fifteen months since, the deceased leaves issue three sons and four daughters, viz., William Frederick Lord Stratheden, the Hon. Hallyburton, and Hon. Dudley Campbell; the Hon. Louisa, married to the Rev. W. S. White; the Hon. Mary, the Hon. Cecilia, and the Hon. Edina.

Lord Abinger.

June 24. At Abinger-hall, near Dorking, aged 66, Robert Campbell Scarlett, second Lord Abinger, and brother-in-law of Lord Chancellor Campbell, whom he survived but one day.

The deceased peer, who was the eldest of the three sons of Sir James Scarlett, first Lord Abinger, was born in London in 1794, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1818 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple. He sat in Parliament for Norwich from 1835 to 1837, and for Horsham from 1841 till 1844, when he succeeded to the title. In 1824 he married Sarah, the second daughter of Mr. Chief Justice Smith, of the Mauritius, who survives him, and by whom he leaves issue Lieut.-Col. the Hon. William Frederick (now Lord Abinger), who served in the Scots Fusilier Guards in the Crimea, and received the order of Medjidie; the Hon. Henrietta Elizabeth, who is married to the Hon. Otway Fortescue Toler, heir presumptive to his brother, the Earl of Norbury; and the Hon. Frances Mary, wife of the Rev. Sidney L. Smith, Rector of Brampton Ash, Northamptonshire.

Prince Adam Czartoryski.

July 15. At Paris, aged 90, Prince Adam Czartoryski, a very prominent actor in the Polish revolution of 1830.

The deceased, who was born at Warsaw, Jan. 14, 1770, was the son of Prince Adam Casimir, who was a field-marshal in the Austrian service, and who died in 1823. He passed several of his early years in England and at the University of Edinburgh for the purpose of education, and on returning to Poland he in 1793 joined the force of Kosciusko against the Russians. That effort, as is well known, failed, and after the partition of the country, the young count was sent with one of his brothers as a hostage into Russia. Here the Grand Duke Alexander (afterwards emperor) was so charmed with the noble and manly character of the young Pole that he became his intimate friend, and upon his accession to the throne appointed him Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which capacity Czartoryski in 1805 subscribed, in the name of Russia, the treaty with Great Britain. He then demanded his dismissal, but, nevertheless, accompanied Alexander in the campaign of 1807, having previously been present at the battle of Austerlitz.

After the peace of Tilsit, he retired almost entirely from public life, declaring that his connection with Russia was only as a personal friend of the Emperor. For this reason, when the war broke out in

1812, he was again by the side of Alexander, whom he accompanied to Paris in 1814.

In 1815 he was appointed Senator Palatine of the kingdom, and in 1817 married the Princess Anna Sapieha. He attended the first Diet, and spoke boldly in favour of a Constitution, but all his hopes were disappointed. In 1821 some students of the University of Wilna, of which he was curator, were accused of revolutionary movements, and in spite of his efforts sixty of them were imprisoned without trial. Many of the sons of the first families were drafted as soldiers into the Russian regiments, and others were banished to Siberia and the military colonies. Czartoryski thereupon resigned his post. When the revolution of 1830 broke out, he devoted all his energies to the service of his country. He was appointed President of the Provisional Government, and summoned the Diet to meet on the 18th of December, 1830. On the 30th of January, 1831, he was placed at the head of the national Government, and offered half his property for the service of his country. After the terrible days of August 15th and 16th, he resigned his post, but he served as a common soldier in the corps of General Romarino during the last fruitless struggles. When all was lost he made his escape, and reached Paris. He was expressly excluded from the amnesty of 1831, and his estates in Poland were confiscated.

During the Polish insurrection of 1846 the Prince's Gallician estates were put under sequestration by the Austrian Government, but this was removed in the spring of 1848. In March of that year he issued a proclamation urging the German representatives to unite with those of France to demand the restoration of Poland. In April, 1848, he enfranchised the peasants upon his estates of Siendaiwa, in Gallicia, and gave them their possessions in fee.

During the many years of his residence in Paris, Prince Czartoryski was the acknowledged head of the Polish society in that capital, and was universally respected for his political integrity and high-minded patriotism. He leaves a daughter and two sons, one of whom is married to a daughter of Queen Christina of Spain.

Richard Blagden, Esq.

March 31. At Percy-place, Bath, aged 72, Richard Blagden, Esq., F.R.C.S. (England), late of Albemarle-street, London.

Mr. Blagden held the appointments of Surgeon Accoucheur to her present gracious Majesty, and of Surgeon in Ordinary to her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. For nearly forty years he discharged with the utmost integrity, perseverance, and ability, the duties of a medical man in London. Among men eminent in his profession his name was always spoken of with extreme respect and deference, while he held an equally high reputation both with personal friends and patients. The latter included many of the nobility, and persons of distinction in society. In earlier life he lectured, in conjunction with the late Sir Charles M. Clarke, on midwifery, and was for many years connected with Queen Charlotte's Hospital,—always, even in the midst of a large and pressing practice, displaying an active interest in that and other medical and benevolent institutions. He was considered to be peculiarly skilful in, and gained a celebrity for, the management and treatment of female and children's complaints. Throughout his career he made that branch of medical science his *spécialité*.

Nearly seven years ago Mr. Blagden, feeling himself, through age and failing health, to be unequal to his former laborious habits, retired from his practice in London. From that period, up to the time of his death, he resided in Bath. There, though he declined all professional engagements, the same courteous manners, unobtrusive goodness, and consistent character endeared him to many. Those who knew him well could see almost a significance in his well-spent, exemplary life's closing, as if in rest, on the evening of Easter-day.

He was the youngest son of the late Richard Bragg Blagden, Esq., of Pet-

worth, Sussex, himself, in his day, a medical man of some local repute. There survive him a widow, and seven children by a former marriage, three daughters and four sons, one of whom now follows the medical profession.

MISS BAKER.

April 22. At her house in Gold-street, Northampton, aged 74, Miss Anne Elizabeth Baker.

She was the youngest of three children, of whom one, Mrs. Wilson, still survives. Miss Baker was the sister of Mr. George Baker, the historian of Northamptonshire, and to her the excellent but incomplete work on the "History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire" owes its geology and botany. "She had been," says the Quarterly Reviewer, in January 1857, "the companion of her brother's journeys, his amanuensis, his fellow-labourer, especially in the natural history, and had made drawings for, and even engraved, some of the plates for his great work." Indeed it would be hard to overrate her share of the book; her accurate and minute turn of mind being of the greatest value to Mr. Baker in the collection and preservation of those details, so inconsiderable when viewed separately, but which in combination make up the chief value of a county history. Besides the assistance given to her brother, Miss Baker was employed, during the greater part of the time in which she accompanied him from village to village, in compiling, from the mouths of the common people, the collection of provincialisms which she afterwards embodied in her "Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases," published in 1854 in 2 vols. This was indeed a labour of love with her; and is one of the most full and satisfactory of all our local lexicons, the Anglo-Saxonism of the county giving it a range and a value beyond its immediate district. Miss Baker devoted herself to antiquarian subjects from her earliest years, and her retentive memory enabled her to connect the present with the past with remarkable accuracy. She remembered John Wesley preaching on "the Green" at Northampton, the cavalry galloping down Gold-street on their way to quell the Birmingham riots in 1791, and a woman being dipped in "the watering," in Bridge-street, for reputed witchcraft. She was one of the first to call attention to the neglected beauty of our old architecture, and in 1812 commenced removing the whitewash from the Norman arch of St. Peter's, which subsequently led to the perfect restoration of that church by Mr. G. G. Scott.

But her energies were not confined to antiquarian pursuits. There was no one more active than herself in establishing and fostering charitable and educational institutions in her native town. As a visitor of the schools and prisons she was heartily engaged almost to the very close of her life, and was ever ready to give her patronage and personal assistance to every well-conducted plan for advancing the social, educational, and moral condition of her townsfolk of whatever class.

Miss Baker was born on June 16, 1786, and by her death has left a gap in the society of Northampton which the present generation, little appreciative of literary and antiquarian pursuits, can hardly be expected to supply.

REV. DR. CARDWELL.

May 23. At the Principal's Lodge, aged 73, the Rev. Edward Cardwell, D.D., Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford.

The deceased was the son of Richard Cardwell, Esq., of Blackburn, Lancaster, and was born in 1787. In 1806 he entered as a commoner at Brasenose. He gained a first class in classics and a second class in mathematics, took the degree of B.A. and became a fellow of his college in 1809; he afterwards acted for several years as tutor and lecturer, and in 1814 he was appointed one of the University Examiners. He was elected Camden Professor of Ancient History in 1826, and in 1831 he was appointed Principal of St. Alban's Hall, in succession to Archbishop Whately. For a time he held the College living of Stoke-Bruerne, which he resigned soon after his appointment to St. Alban's Hall.

Dr. Cardwell held the offices of Delegate of Estates, Delegate of the Press, and Curator of the University Galleries. He was a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and other learned bodies. For many years he took a leading part in the government of the University, and he had great influence alike in the Hebdomadal Board of former times, and in the Hebdomadal Council which has now succeeded it. He was considered one of the best men of business in the University, and had the chief management of the Bible department of the University Press for many years. It was also by his advice that the paper-mill at Wolvercott was established for supplying the University Press with paper in which they might be certain what materials were used. He was the personal friend of both Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone, and at each successive election they enjoyed every advantage that his zealous advocacy could procure for them. Lord Grenville, as Chancellor of the University, appointed him his private secretary. The Duke of Wellington and Lord Derby, as they successively became Chancellors, re-appointed him, and he held the office to the time of his death.

Dr. Cardwell's works were both numerous and important. The following is believed to be a tolerably complete list.

In 1832 he published a sermon preached at Northampton on behalf of the two great Church Societies, the S. P. C. K. and the S.P.G., at their request, and inscribed it to the "Committee of General Literature and Education" appointed by the former Society, thereby giving his sanction to the plan. It may be doubted whether he quite approved of all the subsequent proceedings of that Committee, or considered the publication of elaborate and expensive works on natural history, calculated only for the higher classes, as the best mode of promoting Christian knowledge, or of spending the money of the Society.

Dr. Cardwell edited an edition of Aristotle's Ethics in 1828-30, in two volumes, one of text, the other of notes selected from the best commentators, for the use of students in the University, and this was the edition used for several years; the volume containing the text has long been out of print, and he did not reprint it because the text of Aristotle had been so much improved by Bekker of Berlin, by the collation of new MSS. As Camden Professor of Ancient History he delivered a course of lectures every year on different branches of the subject, and one series, on the "Coinage of the Greeks and Romans," he published with Mr. Murray of Albemarle-street. But it was chiefly as a learned divine, and for his knowledge of ecclesiastical history, that Dr. Cardwell was distinguished, and in those branches of learning he published several works which have obtained an established reputation. In 1837 he published an edition of the Greek Testament, with a valuable selection of the most important various readings, a marginal harmony, reference to parallel passages, and a concordance of words; the text was carefully divided into paragraphs, and the authorised English version printed on the opposite page with the same divisions, making a very useful student's edition of the Greek Testament. In the same year he published the "History of the Jewish War" by Josephus in Greek and Latin, a corrected text with various readings and notes, part selected and part original: this work, as is well known, contains the only authentic account of the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, and the exact fulfilment of the very remarkable prophecies relating to it; the importance of this work is therefore second only to the Scriptures themselves, and it is lamentable to observe how entirely the study of this important chapter of history is neglected by the younger clergy of the present day. Dr. Cardwell did his duty well in printing a good and convenient edition of this work; but an idle and perverse generation refused to listen to his teaching on this subject. The English Church may once have deserved the character of the most learned Church in Europe, but it seems likely in the next generation to become the most ignorant. Finding it impracticable to awaken the calm attention of theological students to the early history of the Christian Church in a time of violent excitement and con-

troversy, he turned his attention more especially to our own branch of it, and formed the plan of a great work, no less than the entire synodical history of the Church in England, grounded upon the great work of Wilkins,—*Concilia Magnæ Britanniæ*,—which fills four folio volumes. Leaving to more favourable times and to other hands the earlier portions of the work, consisting of the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods, he thought it best for practical purposes to commence with the fourth volume, containing the synods held since the Reformation: the most important documents of the time of Henry the Eighth had already been published at the University Press, under the direction of the last two Professors of Divinity, Bishop Lloyd and Dr. Burton, and the present one, Dr. Jacobson.

The works edited by Dr. Cardwell from Wilkins and other sources may be considered as a continuation of the same important series. The two Liturgies of Edward VI. compared with each other was one of which the utility was so obvious, that it was at once appreciated by the clergy, and soon reached a second and a third edition. The "History of Conferences and other Proceedings Connected with the Revision of the Book of Common Prayer from 1558 to 1690," comprehended in fact the whole subject, for there has been no change since, and was equally successful, and reached a third edition in 1849. The "Documentary Annals of the Reformed Church of England, being a Collection of Injunctions, Declarations, Orders, Articles of Enquiry, &c. from 1546 to 1716, with Notes Historical and Explanatory," being the laws and orders issued by authority for the government of the reformed Church in England, was a work of the highest importance to the clergy, and was appreciated accordingly; it soon reached a second edition, in which the papers were collated with the originals and corrected from them, and some important documents were added.

The next work, completing this valuable series, was the "*Synodalia*, a Collection of Articles of Religion, Canons, and Proceedings of Convocation in the Province of Canterbury, from 1547 to 1717, with Notes Historical and Explanatory," published in 1842. These records form an important part of the history of the Church of England, and comprise all the valuable information respecting the legislation of the Church which it is now possible to obtain. The object which Dr. Cardwell had in view in publishing this series, was "to support that general sobriety of mind and principle which is among the many blessings conferred upon the nation by the reformed Church of England." The notes appended to these documents add materially to the value of the work; they were compiled with great care and discrimination, and supply a knowledge of the motives and details that constitute the living substance of history as distinguished from its bare skeleton.

Another important volume, closely connected with this series, was published in 1850,—the "*Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum*, or the Reformation of the Ecclesiastical Laws for the Church of England as proposed by the chief Reformers, and attempted to be carried out in the Reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth." It appears to have been quite by accident that this great change in the laws of England was not effected, owing to the premature death of Edward VI. and the dislike of Elizabeth to some of the persons who had been employed upon it. But it contains the results of laborious and painstaking research on the part of the leading men of the age, and the deliberate judgment of such men as Cranmer, Peter Martyr, and Sir John Cheke after years of enquiry and consideration. Its importance can scarcely be overrated, and if this work could now be placed in the hands of some of the leading statesmen of France and Italy, good results to the cause of religion and the peace of Christendom might yet result from it. They would see that the English Reformers were not wild and dangerous men, but the most learned, thoughtful, and conscientious men of their age, anxious to preserve all that was really worth preserving of the old constitutions of the Church, and to reform abuses only.

Dr. Cardwell was a fitting editor for such a work; his task was executed in the same spirit of conscientious, scrupulous care to preserve and render accessible this result of the deliberations of the Reformers. He collated the three editions of the printed work, and collated it with the original MS. of Cranmer so far as it has been preserved, for the latter part of the work seems to have been added by others.

An appropriate supplement to the series of documents of the time of the Reformation was found in Bishop Gibson's *Synodus Anglicana*, an account of the proceedings of Convocation after the change of dynasty under William III.: this was published by Dr. Cardwell in 1854, and at the present time, when the Convocation of the English clergy has revived into new life after a century of such deep sleep that it was supposed to be dead, the work is equally important with the other valuable series published by Dr. Cardwell. Every member of Convocation is bound to make himself master of it, and all those who are interested in the proceedings of Convocation will find it of the greatest interest.

In conclusion, we may be permitted to observe that it has fallen to the lot of few men to prepare for the press and issue to the world so important a series of works on the history and doctrines of the Church, and that the name of Edward Cardwell will long be held in affectionate remembrance as one who laboured diligently in his calling, and did good service to Church and State.

LIEUTENANT MACDONALD.

June 6. At St. Sidwell's, Exeter, aged 56, John Macdonald, Esq., Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 1st Devon Militia.

The deceased, who had risen by merit from the ranks, was born in Invernessshire in 1805. His father was a farmer, and young Macdonald worked with him on the land until about the year 1823, when, with a young companion, he enlisted in the 1st or Royal Regiment of Foot. By zeal and good conduct he very soon rose, and at an early age he was made Sergeant-Major. The present Lieutenant-General Sir George Wetherall, the officer who was then in command of that regiment, always found his orders intelligently carried out by Sergeant-Major Macdonald, who combined strict discipline with courtesy and kindness. The regiment being on duty in Canada when the rebellion of 1834 broke out, was engaged in several conflicts with the rebels. Volunteering was then relied on in the colony as it is now in England, and application was made to Colonel Wetherall for an adjutant to organize a regiment raised for the service. Sergeant-Major Macdonald was appointed, and on commencing his duties found to his great satisfaction that the officers and men composing this regiment, "the Glengarry Highlanders," were of his own kith and kin, being Macdonalds, who had emigrated from the Highlands in a body some years before. Holding a commission from the Governor of the colony, and with a promise of a Queen's commission on his returning to the regulars, he organized this regiment, 1,000 strong, and saw good service with them; and so satisfied was the commanding officer of the regiment, that, when his services were no longer necessary, and he left the colony, he was presented with a sword of honour, the highest testimonials, and strong recommendations for promotion. The promised commission, however, was withheld, and Mr. Macdonald, on his return, accepted the post of Sergeant-Major of the 1st Devon Militia. Wherever placed he became a favourite with those over him, and here, in a new sphere, his merits were soon recognised; he obtained a commission as Lieutenant, and was placed on the staff as Quarter-Master. Earl Fortescue also took every opportunity of shewing how highly he esteemed him. On the enthusiastic spread of the Volunteer movement in 1859, the loyal spirit of Lieutenant Macdonald could not allow him to remain idle. As acting adjutant he organized the recruits in the Exeter Rifles, and, by a well-arranged system of drill, raised the Exeter companies to such an efficiency as to call forth the warmest commendations from

Inspector-General M^c^Murdo, and from the Deputy-Inspector, Major Hume. Duty was his watchword, and, even in his last illness, duty was placed before discretion, and increased his malady, for, we read in "Woolmer's Gazette," (from which the foregoing particulars are gathered,) that, although weakened by a recent illness of great severity, he performed, with his usual zeal, the onerous duties of Quartermaster during the recent training, and that on the day before the disbanding of the regiment, he felt so unwell as to call in the assistant-surgeon, by whom he was directed to keep to his bed. Anxious to see the last of the men, he neglected this advice, and by five the next morning went to the militia depot, which place he only reached with much difficulty, and from whence he returned with still greater difficulty to his home, which he no more quitted alive. Although it was expected that he could scarcely survive the day, those about him were not prepared for the suddenness of his departure. He was in a sitting posture looking towards the window of his room, when he calmly and without the slightest emotion passed out of life.

Mr. James Braidwood.

June 22. Killed at a fire near Londonbridge, aged 60, Mr. James Braidwood, for many years the superintendent of the London Fire Brigade.

The deceased was the son of a tradesman at Edinburgh, and was born there in the year 1800. He was, we believe, a joiner by trade, but in the year 1824 he quitted his craft, and joined the Edinburgh police, with the view of organizing a better mode of dealing with fires than then prevailed. Very soon after his appointment, and before he had either his force or his engines in working order, occurred the great conflagration of 1824, the most memorable and extensive fire in the annals of Edinburgh, and in which a great part of the High-street, including the steeple of the Tron Church, was burnt down. At this fire Mr. Braidwood first exhibited those qualities of cool determination, great daring, and skilful management which he has so often put to good purpose in the fires of the metropolis. A pamphlet which he published in 1832 on the causes and means of extinguishing fires, first gave him more than local celebrity, and led to his removal to London. He was appointed superintendent of the London Fire Brigade on its establishment in 1833, and it was by his ability and unwearied exertions that the force attained the efficiency which now so distinguishes it. On all matters affecting the security of the Government and other public buildings he was consulted by the authorities, and of late years he held an appointment as a kind of superintending inspector of the royal palaces and various public establishments, with reference to their protection from fire.

Many stories are told of the intrepidity and presence of mind he displayed during the eight years he was fire-master at Edinburgh. On one occasion he carried first one barrel of gunpowder, and then another, through the midst of a fire, from a cellar, through an ironmonger's shop, thus preventing, at the utmost personal risk, an explosion which might have caused great destruction of life and property. On another occasion, above thirty years ago, he narrowly escaped the sad fate which ultimately befell him, being struck by some of the fragments of a falling roof, and greatly injured.

He was conspicuous for watching over the movements of his men when they were likely to be placed in any great peril, and he would not permit a man to take up a position or to enter any place unless he was satisfied that they were not exposed to any unnecessary risk.

The deceased, who has left a widow and six children to lament his loss, was a member of several scientific institutions, and was altogether a man of great intelligence and energy. His remains were interred in the Abney-park cemetery, the funeral being attended by the London Rifle Brigade, large bodies of police and firemen, and a concourse of people which had not been equalled since the interment of the Duke of Wellington.

CLERGY DECEASED.

June 18. At the Parsonage, aged 57, the Rev. *John Priestman*, B.A., Perpetual Curate of Matfen, Northumberland.

June 21. The Rev. *William Sparrow Chapman*, B.A., Vicar of Kemble, Wilts.

June 24. At Brighton, after nearly twenty years of patient suffering, aged 54, the Rev. *Henry Matthew*, Rector of Eversholt, Beds.

June 25. At Ivy-cottage, Minster, the Rev, *Summerton Tudor*, M.A., Chaplain to the Isle of Thanet Union.

June 30. At his residence in the Cathedral-close, Hereford, aged 78, the Rev. *Hugh Hanmer Morgan*, B.D., Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of Hereford. He was the senior Canon, having been inducted in 1821.

July 2. At Halton Rectory, aged 71, the Rev. *T. H. Rawnsley*, Rector of Halton Holgate, and Falkingham, Lincolnshire.

Aged 61, the Rev. *John Pughe*, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Llandecwyn and Llanvihangel-y-Traethau, Monmouthshire.

July 18. At the Parsonage, Ironmongers' Almshouses, Kingsland-road, aged 63, the Rev. *Edw. Whitley*, M.A., Chaplain to the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, London.

July 19. At the Manor-house, Iford, Lewes, aged 39, the Rev. *Robert Grafton Rosseter*, M.A.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Feb. 20. At Christchurch, New Zealand, (many years resident at Brompton, Middlesex,) Sir Wm. Ogilvie, bart., of Carnousie, Banffshire. He was the son of the late Sir William Ogilvie, bart., of Boyne, Banffshire, by Christian, dau. of the Rev. John Patison, of Edinburgh, and was born May 28, 1810. He succeeded his father in the title in 1824, and served for some years in H.M.'s 16th Regt. of Foot. The late baronet married, Oct. 27, 1838, Augusta Porter, dau. of James Grange, esq., of the Treasury, who survives him. Sir William was the head of one branch of the old Scottish house of Ogilvy, and claimed the dormant barony of Banff and the earldom of Findlater in the peerage of Scotland.—*London Review.*

March 26. At his residence, Geelong, aged 67, Roger Kelsall, esq., late Lieut.-Col. R.E.

April 4. At Melbourne, Henry Parkin, esq., of the Bank of Victoria, youngest son of the late Dr. Henry Parkin, R.N., F.R.C.S.E., Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

April 19. At Poonamalle, Madras, of fever, Capt. Charles Daniel Pogson, H.M.'s 25th Regt. (King's Own Borderers), fifth son of the late Col. W. R. Pogson, of the Bengal Army.

May 4. In camp, at Jingergatchia, Jessore, of cholera, aged 29, Lieut. Clephane L. Richardson, H.M.'s 58th Regt. Bengal N.I., youngest son of Christopher Rowland Richardson, esq.

May 5. At Thayet Myo, Pegue, from the effects of exposure to the sun in the discharge of his duties, Lieut. Geo. Spicer Hutchings, 9th M.N.I., formerly of H.M.'s 18th R.I., son of Col. J. Hutchings, Madras Retired List.

May 6. At Lucknow, aged 29, George Henry Heigham, Brevet-Major 23rd R. W. Fusiliers, eldest son of the late George Thomas Heigham, esq., of Houghton-hall, Suffolk.

At his residence, Darjeeling, aged 63, Samuel Smith, esq., for many years proprietor of the "Bengal Hurkaru."

May 7. At Bathurst, River Gambia, Western Africa, from the effects of a fall from his horse, Lieut.-Col. Finden, late of the Royal Gambia Militia.

May 8. At Jessore, Bengal, of cholera, (three days after the death of her husband of the same disease,) aged 21, Laura Kate, relict of Lieut. Clephane L. Richardson, H.M.'s 58th Regt. Bengal N.I., and eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Ditmas, late H.M.'s Madras Artillery.

May 9. At Chittagong, aged 38, Maria, the wife of W. B. Buckle, esq., B.C.S.

At Mussourie, Upper Bengal, Capt. Alworth Merewether, youngest son of Mr. Serjeant Merewether, of Castlefield, Calne.

At Gravesend, aged 76, John Saddington, esq. He was formerly resident in Neville's-court, Fetter-lane, but about 1815 retired from business to Gravesend, where he had been ever since one of its most respected inhabitants, having been long in the Corporation and filled the office of Mayor. Mr. Saddington was also one of the court of assistants of the Company of Stationers, and in 1859-60 served the office of Master.

May 11. At Sandhurst, Australia, John Cuthbert, eldest son of Sir John Digby Murray, bart.

May 13. At Hazareebagh, of dysentery, Geo. Carnac Barnes, esq., C.B., late Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

May 17. At Bangalore, aged 58, Col. Alfred Borradaile, Madras Light Cavalry.

May 27. At Calcutta, aged 25, Rich. Trench, eldest surviving son of the Dean of Westminster.

Of fever, occasioned by exposure and fatigue, undergone at the attack on Fort Nuevo, Thomas Foote, esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Lagos. His loss was deeply regretted, as he was beloved by all Europeans in the Bight of Benin, having shewn himself to be one of the ablest Consuls that has ever been appointed at Lagos.

Lately. At Keith, aged 84, Margaret Carr—otherwise Mad Meg Carr. Margaret was a character—acute, ill-tongued, and greedy—would have what she wanted, and was well known in Banffshire and adjoining counties. She was excellent at sewing figures with silk on watch papers, which paid her well. Until a few years ago, when she came into Keith, she lived about the Glen of Newmill, on the Fife estates, and was patronised by the Earl of Fife, of which she always boasted. She was a stickler for the Establishment, attended the church pretty well, and often came in when the services were half through, and marched up the pulpit stair, generally sitting at the top. When her ladyship appeared, all had to make way. She would allow no rival near her throne.—*Banffshire Journal.*

June 1. Aged 72, Mary, relict of the Rev. H. Dickonson, late Rector of West Retford, Notts.

June 7. At Brinklow-cottage, Tulse-hill, Surrey, aged 82, Thomas Tayler, esq., formerly Master of the Stationers' Company. He served an apprenticeship with Mr. Gosnell, the printer, of Little Queen-st., Holborn, and in the year 1800 was elected a liveryman of the Stationers' Company. Early in life he quitted the printing business, and becoming a coal-merchant, acquired a handsome competency, which he further increased by marrying a lady of considerable fortune, who after very many years of happiness is now his widow. He has also left an only son, a solicitor in eminent practice in London. In 1840 Mr. Tayler was chosen one of the Court of the Stationers' Company, of which he was Master in 1852. He was a man of great judgment and experience in life, and was both able and willing to assist those who sought his advice.

June 8. At Bournemouth, aged 50, J. Taunton, esq., solicitor, of Oxford, second son of the late Thomas Henry Taunton, esq., of Grandpont-house, near Oxford.

June 10. At Weymouth, aged 70, Major H. Augustus Colby, Royal Engineers.

June 12. At Skellow-grange, near Doncaster, aged 60, Godfrey Higgins, esq. The deceased was the only son of the late Godfrey Higgins, esq., F.S.A., the learned author of "The Celtic Druids;" "Anacalypsis, or an Attempt to Draw Aside the Saitic Veil of Isis;" "Horæ Sabbaticæ, or an Attempt to Correct certain Vulgar Errors respecting the Sabbath;" "Apology for the Age and Character of Mahomet," and various pamphlets on politics and the treatment of the insane. A pedigree of the family is to be found in Hunter's "Deanery of Doncaster," vol. ii. p. 482.

June 13. At Poyntington Rectory, Somerset, Georgina Margaretta, wife of the Rev. J. Heale, and youngest dau. of the late Fleetwood Williams, esq., formerly of Bodelwyddan, North Wales.

June 17. At his residence, Buckland-terrace, Plymouth, aged 80, John Moore, esq., J.P.

June 19. Accidentally drowned in the river Dart, near his residence, Buckfastleigh Abbey, South Devon, aged 55, Sam. Leigh Sotheby, esq. See OBITUARY.

June 20. At his residence, King's-terr., Southsea, aged 79, Gen. Wm. Hallett Connolly, late of the Royal Marines Light Infantry.

At Therapia, on the Bosphorus, after an illness of brief duration, Eleanor Frances Elizabeth, wife of Major Gould Weston, and dau. of the late John Crooke Freeman, esq., of Crooke-hall, Lancashire.

June 21. In Chandos-street, Cavendish-sq., aged 80, Joseph Hollingworth Adams, esq., Commissary-General to H.M.'s Forces.

June 22. In Chester-st., Grosvenor-pl., aged 71, Marian, widow of Major-Gen. Gabriel.

At New Brompton, aged 63, Major Richard Thompson, late 51st (King's Own) Light Infantry.

At Lindfield, Sussex, aged 66, Mary, relict of the Rev. George Haygarth, of Gibbs-hall, Dent, Yorkshire, formerly Vicar of Hove, and Perpetual Curate of Wivelsfield and Henfield.

Killed at a fire in Tooley-st., Mr. Jas. Braidwood, Superintendent of the London Fire Brigade. See OBITUARY.

June 23. In Bedford-sq., aged 82, Clement Hue, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, for more than forty years Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

At Cheltenham, aged 67, Susannah Anne, widow of Lieut.-Col. George Procter, of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

At Gresford, Denbighshire, aged 87, Elizabeth, last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Henry Newcome, formerly Vicar of Gresford.

At his residence, Erskine-st., Liverpool, aged 66, Oliver Goldsmith, esq., Assistant-Commissary-General. The deceased was of the same family as the author of the "Vicar of Wakefield," and when in Halifax, Nova Scotia, more than thirty years since, he proved that he possessed much of the poetical talent of his celebrated namesake, by publishing a poem of considerable merit after the style of the "Deserted Village."

At Southend, Essex, aged 86, Catherine, widow of George Wright, esq., and dau. of the late Dr. Lukin, Dean of Wells.

June 24. At Abinger-hall, aged 66, the Right Hon. Robert Campbell Scarlett, Baron Abinger. See OBITUARY.

At Dover, aged 18, Henry, son of Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, bart.

At the house of her nephew, (the Rev. H. Bristow Wilson, the Vicarage, Great Staughton, Hunts,) aged 91, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Moore, Minor Canon of St. Paul's, Rector of St. Michael's Bassishaw, London, and of Langdon-hills, Essex.

June 25. At Constantinople, H.I.M. the Sultan. See OBITUARY.

At Kempsford, Gloucestershire, aged 53, the Lady Georgiana Sarah Bourke. Her ladyship was the eldest dau. of the Right Hon. John William, 4th Earl of Bessborough in the Irish peerage, (some time Lord Lieut. of Ireland,) by the Lady Mary Fane, third dau. of John, tenth Earl of Westmoreland. She was born August 14, 1807, and married, in June, 1839, the Rev. Sackville Gardiner Bourke, Rector of Hatherop, Gloucestershire, (son of the late Hon. and Very Rev. Joseph Bourke, some time Dean of Ossory,) by whom she has left a youthful family. Her ladyship was left a widow in 1860.—*London Review.*

June 26. At Debdale, Finedon, Northamptonshire, aged 71, Miss Frances Juliana Mackworth. She was born in 1790, and was the eldest dau. of the late Sir Digby Mackworth, bart., of Cavendish-hall, Suffolk, by his first wife, Jane, only dau. and heir of the Rev. Matthew Deere, and granddau. of Anthony Maddocks, esq., of Cefnydon, Glamorganshire, and consequently sister of Sir D. Mackworth, third baronet, and of Mr. William H. I. Mackworth, father of Mr. Wm. Mackworth-Dolben, of Finedon-hall. Her sister Mary married a son of the late Archbishop (Cleaver) of Dublin.—*London Review.*

At Dover, aged 65, Emilia, the wife of Major-Gen. William Nepean, and dau. of the late Col. John Yorke.

At Milton-Brodie, Eliza, relict of Henry Joseph Brodie Dunn, esq., of Milton-Brodie.

At Dundas Castle, Mary, fourth dau. of James Dundas, esq., of Dundas.

At Birch Rectory, near Colchester, aged 22, Edith Brackenbury, eldest child of the Rev. Wm. Harrison, Rector of Birch.

At Sowerby Parsonage, near Halifax, aged 42, Marian Jane, wife of the Rev. A. L. W. Bean, Incumbent of Sowerby.

At Tunbridge Wells, Gertrude, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Holden-Rose, late 17th Lancers, and of the Ferns, Wivelsfield, Sussex.

At the Wengern-Alp Hotel, near Interlachen, aged 48, Charlotte, wife of R. H. Mytton, esq. She was the third dau. of Col. Paul Macgregor, Military Auditor-General of Bengal, and married, in 1830, Richard Herbert Mytton, esq., of Garth, near Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, late High Sheriff and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of that county, who was formerly in the Bengal Civil Service, and who represents a branch of the ancient house of Mytton of Halston.

June 27. At Bruges, Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Bathurst, K.C.B., and of Lady Caroline Bathurst.

Suddenly, Mabel Beatrix, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. and Lady Emily Cavendish.

At her house, in Park-cres., aged 84, Mary, widow of the Right Rev. William Carey, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

In Gordon-sq., aged 91, George Musgrave, esq., of Shillington-manor, Bedfordshire, and Bordenhall, Kent.

Aged 88, Mary, relict of the Rev. Henry Wiglesworth, of Townhead, Rector of Slaidburn-in-Craven, three days after the death of her sister, Mrs. Alcock, of Newfield-hall.

At Kensington, aged 97, Mary, relict of Thos. Wiseman, esq.

June 28. At Feniton, Devon, aged 71, the Rt. Hon Sir John Patteson. See OBITUARY.

At Fingest-house, Henley-on-Thames, aged 61, John Jones Dyer, esq., late of the Admiralty, Whitehall.

At Brentwood, Essex, aged 91, Lawrance Thos. Johnson Richardson, esq., M.D.

At the residence of his dau., Little Stanhope-st., Piccadilly, aged 80, Mr. John Bonnam, 44 years keeper of the Dulwich Picture Gallery.

At Bagginton Rectory, Warwickshire, aged 33, Matilda Katharine, wife of the Rev. Frederick Gooch, Rector. She was a dau. of the late Right Hon. Wm. Yates Peel, of Amington-hall, (next brother of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, bart.,) by the Lady Jane Elizabeth Moore, second dau. of Stephen, second Earl of Mount Cashell. Her death was occasioned by her clothes accidentally taking fire.

June 29. At Florence, after a long illness, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Browning, esq. She was formerly well known under her maiden name of Miss Elizabeth Barrett. She was born in London, of a family in affluent circumstances, and was educated with great care. She began to write both verse and prose at an early age, and became, while still in her teens, a contributor to several of the best periodicals of the day. Her first acknowledged work was a translation of the "Prometheus Vinctus" of Æschylus, which appeared originally in 1833, but was afterwards superseded by a new version from her more mature pen. In 1838 appeared "The Seraphim" and other poems—the latter mainly reprinted from the periodicals in which they had first appeared. About this time she fell into ill health, and having broken a blood-vessel in the region of the lungs, was ordered to winter at Torquay; but though she slowly recovered from the original disease, her health while there received so painful a shock from her brother's death by the upsetting of a boat, that for some years she was a confirmed invalid. In the seclusion of a sick room, however, she studied the classics most carefully, and in 1844 produced the first collected edition of her "Poems," on which her fame chiefly rests, and of which new editions appeared in 1850 and 1853. They were published each in two volumes. In the interval between the appearance of the first and second editions of this work Miss Barrett married Mr. Robert Browning, whose name is well known to the literary world as one of our few living poets. Since their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Browning have lived mainly in Italy, though they have paid short visits occasionally to their friends in England. In 1851 Mrs. Browning published "Casa Guidi Windows," a poem full of earnest political allusions to the present state of Italy, in which the authoress is supposed to see the signs and appearances of the Italian revolutionary movements of 1848-9, from the windows of the Casa Guidi in Florence, where she was then residing. Her subsequent publication, "Aurora Leigh," has appeared too recently to need more than a casual mention of its name. It is, however, from such poems as "The Poet's Vow," "Cowper's Grave," "Catharina to Camoens," and "Bertha in the Lane," that the name of Mrs. Browning will be the most widely and popularly known both to this and to the next generation. *London Review.*

June 30. In Portland-place, aged 72, Lloyd Hesketh-Bamford-Hesketh, esq., of Gwrych Castle, Denbighshire.

At the residence of her brother-in-law, (Capt. Coffin, Caversham-hill, Reading,) aged 63, Eden Ann Elizabeth, relict of Maj.-Gen. Lockyer.

Lately. At Nancy, Prince Francis Augustus of Hesse-Philipsthal, where he had long resided under the name of Baron de Faskner. The deceased Prince, who was the youngest son of the Landgrave Ernest Constantin, of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, married a young person of humble birth in 1841, and had resided in France ever since.

July 1. At Roskrow, near Penryn, Cornwall, aged 76, David Barclay, esq., of Eastwick-park, Surrey.

At Maisonnette, Devon, aged 52, Arthur Wm. Olive Holdsworth, esq..

July 2. Aged 61, Elizabeth, wife of Major Leach, of Corston, Pembrokeshire.

At Leigh-house, Brighton, aged 67, Jane, relict of the Rev. Joseph Hodgson, formerly Perpetual Curate of Leigh, Surrey.

At Chippenham, Wilts, from the upsetting of a boat, aged 16, Alicia Eirene, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Lowder, Incumbent of Derryhill, near Calne, and afterwards British Chaplain at Shanghai, China.

Mrs. Rider, widow of Capt. Barnham Rider, R.N.

July 3. In Park-pl., Gloucester-gate, Regent's-park, aged 72, Capt. Wm. Miller, R.N. He was born in 1789, and entered the Royal Navy in November, 1811. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1825, into the "Primrose," 18, Capt. Octavius Vernon-Harcourt, on the West India station, whence he returned in July, 1827. For some years subsequent to February, 1843, he served as Admiralty agent on board of a contract mail steam-vessel. He attained the rank of Commander in July, 1846.—*London Review.*

At Rugby, aged 58, Ann, wife of the Rev. C. A. Anstey.

At Orangefield, co. Down, aged 25, Charles William Blakiston Houston, esq. He was born May 11, 1836, and was the third and youngest son of the late Richard Bayly Blakiston Houston, esq., by Mary Isabella, dau. of John Holmes Houston, esq., of Orangefield and Roddens, co. Down, whose name he assumed. His father was the fifth son of Sir Matthew Blakiston, bart.; and maternally he was descended from a branch of the Houstouns, of Houstoun, co. Renfrew, which went over to Ireland and settled in the county of Antrim about 1690.—*London Review.*

July 4. At Cheriton-cottage, Folkestone, Louisa, widow of the Rev. Richard Harvey, Rector of Upper Swell, Gloucester.

At Little Limber-grange, Lincolnshire, aged 45, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Raven, esq., and eldest dau. of John Fenton, esq., of Crimble-hall, Lancashire, and formerly M.P. for Rochdale.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 76, Mary Ann, relict of Joseph Jackson, esq., of the Ordnance Department, Tower, and late of Spring-cottage, Tottenham.

Suddenly, at his residence, West Clayton-st., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 64, Mr. Richard Grainger, a man to whom that town owes almost its reconstruction. The deceased, who was born at Newcastle in 1796, was of very humble origin, and being early left an orphan, he received only the merest rudiments of education, at the St. Andrew's charity school in that town. He was apprenticed to a carpenter, but he soon quitted the bench, and having the good fortune to obtain a wife with some property, he, while still a young man, was able to commence business on his own account, when his industry and talent secured him an ample fortune.

Mr. Grainger's first enterprise was the erection of Eldon-square, composed of handsome stone houses of a solid, plain, and uniform style. He began this in 1826. He next projected Leazes Terrace and Crescent, containing seventy first-class and sixty second-class houses, with polished stone fronts, and highly ornamental. This enriched him. He then projected the Arcade, where are the Post-office and many other offices. Grainger had now enriched his native town with property of the value of nearly £200,000. This was before beginning his "New Town," and consisted of early erections, of Eldon-square, Leazes-terrace and neighbourhood, and the Royal Arcade. At length Mr. Grainger purchased 12 acres in the middle of the town, a spot known as Anderson's Place, for the sum of £50,000—a bold stroke for an old charity-boy! Great was the public curiosity to know his object, but he kept it a profound secret for some time. He matured his plans in his own office, and not a particular was known until his arrangements were completed. Without Act of Parliament he had bought other old property to the amount of £45,000, being enough to enable him to open communications between some of the busy parts of the town, distant from each other, and which before could only be reached by widely circuitous ways. He now formed a central street, and his plans being too large and bold for his powers, he associated with him the Town Clerk, and submitted his designs and proposals to public inspection. The popular voice was so strong and loud in favour of their execution, that the Town Corporation gave up the old market, which stood in the way, and taking £15,000 for the old, gave £36,000 for the new one, which was opened in 1835. The occasion was celebrated by a grand public dinner in the market, at which about 2,000 gentlemen were present, besides 300 ladies. It was then declared that Mr. Grainger alone designed all the essential points in the erections for which he was responsible. This market is the finest in the kingdom, exceeding even Hungerford and Liverpool markets in size and convenience.

A theatre stood in Grainger's way. In order to get rid of its injury to his plans, he gave the proprietors a new theatre for their old one, and the sum of £500 to boot.

The ground of the new town was now cleared; but great fatigue and anxieties were occasioned by the difficulty of the excavations and levels. The outlay of money and labour in preparing the ground alone was immense. Old property was to be purchased, hills had to be levelled, and valleys filled up, to unite the new streets with the old ones. After filling up the valleys and levelling the ridges, soil was carted away, at 2s. per load, to the amount of £1,040, which was paid to one individual alone. By others, there were carted 250,000 loads of 18 cubic feet per load. This amounted to four millions and a half of cubic feet, or enough to cover 103 acres of ground one foot thick. The raising and the carting, exclusive of the cost of deposit, amounted to £21,500.

Every stranger in Newcastle is struck with the first sight of Grey-street. The erections which compose it, and the eight other new streets, are of a perfectly uniform colour; and

the decorations are of solid stone. Grey-street has the advantage even over Regent-street, London, not only in the richness of its architecture, but also in the value and beauty of the materials employed, and in the superiority of its fine stone over the brick, faced with stucco, in Regent-street. Grey-street is 400 yards long, from seventy to eighty feet wide, and curvilinear in form. The houses are four lofty storeys high, with a basement story for cellars. The sections formed by the cross streets comprise separate designs. Of one part—the west side—consisting of three ranges of buildings, the architecture is Corinthian, and derived from the interior of the Pantheon at Rome. The second range is after the Temple of Eleusis, and the columns are twenty-two feet high. The third compartment comprehends the great Central Exchange, which affords a fine place of general meeting; and includes a news-room, coffee-room, and hall of conference. This massive building is the most conspicuous in the town, from its central situation and the magnificence of its design. It is lighted from the top. The interior measurements are 150 ft. by 95 ft., in a semicircle of 75 feet radius.

Thus much for Grey-street. But Richard Grainger also built Grainger-street, 300 yards long, and 66 feet wide; Market-street, 190 yards long, and 66 feet wide; Clayton-street, 516 yards long; and Clayton-street West, 220 yards long, by 62 feet wide. Other streets of less length are Grainger's work. All his streets shew fronts of polished stone, in varied designs. Thus, there were nine new streets added to the town in the course of five years; and nearly one million sterling's worth of property was added to the value of the town in five years by one man.

His death, which was very sudden, from disease of the heart, caused much regret in the town, and his remains were honoured with a public funeral, on July 10. *Newcastle Courant.*

July 5. In London, George Fergusson Fullerton, esq., Madras Civil Service, second son of the late Lord Fullerton, Edinburgh.

At Newton St. Looe, Bath, aged 18, Catherine Grace, third dau. of George Milward, esq., of Lechlade Manor, Gloucestershire.

At Brighton, aged 73, Benjamin Lewis, esq., Commander R.N.

July 6. At Denton-park, Otley, aged 46, Sir Charles Ibbetson, bart. The late baronet was born on the 24th of July, 1814, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, the fourth baronet, in April, 1839. He had been formerly in the army, and had held commissions in the Yorkshire Hussars and the West York Militia. In 1847 he married the widow of Mr. R. Perkins, of Ashworth, Durham. In default of issue the baronetcy devolves on his uncle, Mr. J. T. Ibbetson Selwyn, of Down-hall, Essex.

At Hampstead, aged 72, Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H., Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records. See OBITUARY.

In London, Henry Somers, esq., M.D., surgeon of H.M.'s 55th Regt.

At Cuddesdon Palace, aged 82, Mary, widow of the Rev. J. Sargent, and mother-in-law of the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

At Glamford Briggs, suddenly, aged 53, Henry Marston, esq., surgeon.

July 7. At Upton-house, Alresford, aged 82, the Hon. Thos. Cranley Onslow, late Col. of the 2nd Surrey Militia, and Lieut.-Col. in the Scots Fusilier Guards.

At Paignton, Devon, aged 88, Catherine, widow of the Rev. Horace Suckling, Rector of Barsham, Suffolk.

July 8. At Arundel Castle, aged 9, Charles Bernard, son of Lord and Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard.

At Cullumpton, Devon, aged 81, Robt. Sears, esq.

At Rowridge, Halberton, of apoplexy, aged 47, Charles John Parker, esq., R.N., late Master of the "Victory," Portsmouth.

July 9. Caroline Elizabeth, wife of Col. Arthur Charles Lowe, of Court-of-Hill, Salop.

At Peckham, aged 68, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Burgess Scale, esq., late of Halstead, Essex.

In Darnley-road, Hackney, aged 56, John Spencer Colepeper, esq., late Police Magistrate in Ceylon.

At his residence in Piccadilly, aged 67, Edw. Donovan Verner, esq., M.D., late of the Royal Artillery.

July 10. At Brighton, aged 36, Major M. F. Kemble, of the Bengal Army, only son of the late Capt. Matthew Kemble, of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry.

In Dublin, Major Sankey, of Fort Frederick, co. Cavan, formerly of the 9th Regt., and elder son of the late John Sankey, esq., of Merrion-sq.

At Clarence-house, Herne Bay, aged 75, Wm. Newton, esq., A.I.C.E., of Chancery-lane.

July 11. In London, after severe illness, Johnson Thorp, esq., second son of the late R. Disney Thorp, M.D., and brother of the Archdeacon of Bristol.

At the residence of her nephew, (Richard Caulfield, esq., North Abbey-sq., Cork,) aged 75, Jane, dau. of the late Henry Gosnall, esq., M.D., lineal descendant of Sir Henry Gosnall, knt., M.P. for Clonakilty 1613, and one of the Council for the province of Munster.

July 12. At Putney, aged 33, Stair Douglas, esq., third son of Gen. Sir James Douglas, G.C.B.

At his residence, Nutley-villa, Torquay, aged 56, Oswald Wm. Ketterer, esq., of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Bombay.

At Leamington aged 83, Mary Ann, widow of Major Thos. Champ, 43rd Light Infantry.

At Torquay, aged 25, Capt. Edward John Lees, 86th Royal Regt., eldest son of George Lees, esq., of Werneth, Lancaster, and Lansdowne-house, Cheltenham.

From an accidental fall off the cliff near Freshwater, Isle of Wight, aged 17, William Johnson, third son of Joseph Johnson Miles, esq., of Millfield-lane, Highgate.

In Edinburgh, John Schank More, esq., Advocate, LL.D., Professor of the Law of Scotland

in the University of Edinburgh. His edition of "Lord Stair's Institutes," and the elaborate and very valuable notes with which he enriched it, will secure him a permanent place in the history of the law of Scotland.

July 13. At Whitehall, Essex, after a short illness, aged 36, Sir Godfrey John Thomas, bart. The deceased, who was the eighth baronet, was born at Bodiam in 1824, and succeeded his brother in 1852. He is succeeded by his son, a youth eight years old. The first baronet received the title in 1694, with remainder to the issue male of his father, in consequence of which his brother succeeded him, and was the ancestor of the late and present baronet.

At his house in St. John's-wood, aged 72, Fletcher Wilson, esq., Danish Consul-General and Knight of the Royal Danish Order of the Dannebrog.

At his residence, Burley-hill, near Leeds, aged 83, James Holdforth, esq., J.P.

In Spring-gardens, London, aged 34, George, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. R. H. Wynyard, C.B., Commanding Division, and Lieut.-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, late Major 58th Regt.

At Scott's-lodge, Knockholt, aged 82, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Villette, late Ordinary of Newgate.

July 14. At Clifton, aged 77, Col. Gwynne, of Monachty, Cardiganshire, Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of that county.

At the house of her brother, at Hampstead, aged 47, Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Sadler, of Horsham.

At Humshaugh-house, Northumberland, aged 70, Edward Greenhow, esq., M.D.

At Hounslow, aged 39, Hartley Ridout Knight, esq., late of the War-office, Pall-mall.

July 15. At Portland-lodge, Southsea, aged 35, Major Charles J. W. Norman, late of 72nd Highlanders.

At the Cottage, Shepperton, aged 78, Maria, last surviving dau. of the late William Russell, esq., R.A.

At Taplow, aged 22, Hardinge Giffard Follett, Lieut. 7th Royal Fusiliers, second son of the late Sir William Webb Follett.

At Milton Abbott, Devonshire, aged 90, Robt. Alexander, esq., formerly of the Madras Civil Service, and a Member of Council at that Presidency.

In Upper Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, aged 29, Mrs. Henry T. Wells, one of the most talented of our female artists.

At Bath, Mrs. Miles, relict of Richard Miles, esq., of Purton-house, Wilts.

At Hadley, Middlesex, aged 81, Miss Katharine Couran, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Couran, of Berkeley-square.

July 16. At Broome, Betchworth, Surrey, aged 64, Anne, wife of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, bart. She was the dau. of the late Mr. Serjeant Sellon, and was long well known for her active benevolence. Her loss will be deeply felt in the neighbourhood of Betchworth, where her charities were on a very extensive scale.

Aged 62, William Hooper, Lieut. R.N., of East Harptree, Bristol.

July 17. At Appleton-hall, Cheshire, Vands, wife of Thomas Henry Lyon, esq., and dau. of Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P.

At Uplands, Guildford, aged 31, Georgina Mary Tharp, wife of the Rev. Archdall Buttemer, and only surviving child of the Rev. C. Dallas, formerly of Stratton, Hants, and now of Farncombe, Surrey.

At the Rectory, John-street, Bedford-row, aged 23, Frederic Worthington, of the Bank of England, third son of the Rev. J. W. Worthington, D.D., Rector of Trinity, Gray's-inn-road.

July 18. Capt. Joseph Greenwood of H.M.'s 31st Regt.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 58, Caroline Jemima, widow of John Ross Hutchinson, esq., H.E.I.C.S., formerly Senior Judge of the Sudder Court, Calcutta.

July 19. At Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire, (in his brother's house,) aged 33, James William Dewar, Major 97th Regt., second son of the late Sir James Dewar, Chief Justice, Bombay.

At Street-thorpe, near Doncaster, the Hon. Mary Margaret, widow of the Rev. Orfeur Wm. Kilvington, of Hatfield, Yorkshire.

At his residence, in Knightsbridge, aged 78, Col. Thomas Gloster, late 61st Regt.

July 20. At Shrewsbury, aged 76, Frances, eldest dau. of the late Sir John Cholmondeley Edwardes, bart.

At Durham, Annie Martha, wife of Col. John Chaytor, Royal Engineers.

At Down-hall, Essex, Mary Leveson, the eldest dau. of the late Gen. Leveson Gower, of Bill-hill, Berks.

July 21. At the residence of his son-in-law, (J. Hinde Palmer, esq.,) Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., aged 77, the Rt. Hon. Charles Tennyson d'Eyncourt, of Bayons Manor, Lincolnshire.

At Fawley-court, Henley-on-Thames, aged 41, Mary, wife of Edward Mackenzie, esq.

In Wimpole-st., aged 86, Miss Louisa Pinfold Tate, of Burleigh-hall, Leicestershire.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	Population in 1851.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday, June 22, 1861.	June 29, 1861.	July 6, 1861.	July 13, 1861.	July 20, 1861.
Mean Temperature . . .			° 62·9	° 60·1	° 59·7	° 61·5	° 61·3
London	78029	2803034	1077	1092	1043	1106	1171
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463269	183	193	152	190	192
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618181	237	252	198	242	231
12-19. Central Districts	1938	377794	155	150	160	149	176
20-25. East Districts .	6230	570898	232	185	250	226	252
26-36. South Districts .	45542	772892	270	312	283	299	320

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered. Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Births Registered. Males.	Females.	Total.
June 22 .	546	143	168	168	43	1077	882	867	1749
„ 29 .	571	146	167	172	36	1092	963	941	1904
July 6 .	598	131	152	139	23	1043	870	877	1747
„ 13 .	613	146	150	155	33	1106	945	957	1902
„ 20 .	642	164	165	159	32	1171	905	914	1819

PRICE OF CORN.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Average of Six Weeks.	*s. d.* 52 7	*s. d.* 32 5	*s. d.* 25 5	*s. d.* 35 5	*s. d.* 43 11	*s. d.* 40 1
Week ending July 19.	50 0	30 4	24 6	33 0	42 4	42 0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JULY 18.

Hay, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 5*l.* 8*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 5*s.* — Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, JULY 18.	
Mutton	4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Beasts	970
Veal	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Sheep	13,040
Pork	4*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*	Calves	659
Lamb	5*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 2*d.*	Pigs	170

COAL-MARKET, JULY 19.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 18*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 3*d.* Other sorts, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 3*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From June 24 to July 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning	Thermometer. Noon.	Thermometer. 11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning	Thermometer. Noon.	Thermometer. 11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
June	°	°	°	in. pts.		July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	60	73	61	29. 87	cloudy, fair	9	60	70	62	29. 85	fair, cloudy
25	60	62	58	29. 76	do. hy. rn. cly.	10	61	72	58	29. 89	rain, cldy. fair
26	61	68	57	29. 61	hy. shrs. cl. fair	11	61	70	57	29. 86	fair
27	64	72	60	29. 71	fair, cloudy.	12	61	71	62	29. 66	cloudy
28	65	72	63	29. 79	do.	13	62	69	60	29. 52	heavy showers
29	66	70	60	29. 72	do.	14	62	67	57	29. 66	hvy. rain, fair
30	60	64	56	30. 03	do. cloudy	15	62	71	59	29. 66	fair, hail, shrs.
J. 1	63	71	61	30. 11	do. do.	16	64	72	59	29. 86	do. slgt. rain
2	60	69	57	29. 93	rain, cldy. fair	17	62	71	57	29. 72	cloudy
3	59	69	58	29. 93	cloudy, fair	18	62	69	59	29. 69	do. rain
4	63	62	56	29. 48	cl. const. rain	19	63	65	62	29. 67	fair, slgt. rain
5	61	67	56	29. 31	do. showers	20	64	73	61	29. 73	rn. cldy. hy. rn.
6	63	69	59	29. 40	do. do. [th. lg.	21	63	70	60	29. 74	cloudy, shrs.
7	64	70	60	29. 55	rn. fair, rn. hail	22	63	70	62	29. 76	do. do.
8	61	72	59	29 67	fair, hy. shrs.	23	63	72	58	29. 60	fr. cl. slgt. shrs.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

June and July.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	89½ ¾	88¾ 9⅛	88⅞ 9⅛	———	8 dis. 2 par.	Shut.	20 dis.	98½ ¾
25	89⅛ ⅜	88⅜ ⅛	88⅜ ⅛	———	dis. 2 pm.	———	———	98⅜ ¾
26	89¼ ½	88½ ¾	88½ ¾	230	10 dis. par.	———	———	98½ ⅝
27	89⅜ ½	88⅝ ¾	88⅜ ¾	230 1½	10 dis	———	———	98½ ¾
28	89¼ ½	88½ ⅝	88½ ¾	229	10 dis. par.	———	18. 14 dis.	98⅜ ⅝
29	89¼ ⅜	88⅜ ⅝	88½ ⅝	———	10 dis. par.	———	———	98⅝
J. 1	89¼ ½	88½ ⅝	88½ ¾	228 30	12. 3 dis.	———	18. 13 dis.	98⅜ ⅝
2	89¼ ½	88½ ⅝	88½ ¾	230½	4. 2 dis.	———	———	98½ ½
3	89¼ ½	88½ ⅝	88½ ¾	228¾ 9	———	———	———	98½ ½
4	89⅜ ⅝	88⅝ ⅞	88⅝ ⅞	230	11. 6 dis.	———	———	98⅜ ⅝
5	89½ ⅞	88¾ ⅞	88¾ 9⅛	———	5 dis.	———	———	98⅜ ¾
6	89⅝ ⅞	89 ⅛	89 ⅛	230	11. 1 dis.	218	———	98⅝
8	89⅝ ⅞	88⅞ 9	88¾ 9⅛	———	———	———	———	98½ ¾
9	89⅜ ⅝	88¾ 9	88¾ 9	228 30	6. 1 dis.	———	———	98½ ¾
10	89¾ 90	89⅛ ⅜	89⅛ ⅜	230	par.	218	12 dis.	98½ ¾
11	89⅞ 90½	89⅜ ¾	89⅜ ⅞	230 31	5 dis. 1 pm.	———	14. 10 dis.	98½ 9
12	90 ¼	89½ ⅞	89½ ⅞	231	7 pm.	———	———	98⅞ 9⅛
13	90 ⅛	89⅝ ¾	89⅝ ¾	229½	2 dis.	218 20	———	99¼ ⅜
15	90 ⅛	89¾	89⅝ ¾	230 31	7 dis. par.	220 21	———	99⅜ ¾
16	90 ⅛	89⅝ ¾	89⅝ ¾	229 31	4 dis. 2 pm.	218½	———	99⅜ ½
17	89⅞ 90	89½ ⅝	89½ ⅝	———	4. 2 dis.	———	10 dis.	99½ ¾
18	89¾ 90	89⅝ ⅝	89⅝ ⅝	231	2 dis.	218½ 20	———	99⅜ ⅞
19	89⅝ ⅞	89¼ ½	89¼ ½	———	3 dis. par.	219	———	99½ ¾
20	89½ ¾	89¼ ½	89½ ½	231	3 dis.	221	———	99⅝ ⅝
22	89½ ⅞	89⅜ ⅝	89⅜ ⅝	———	10. 3 dis.	219	12. 9 dis.	99⅜ ⅝
23	89¾ 90	89½ ⅝	89½ ⅝	229 31	5 dis. par.	———	12. 7 dis.	99½ ⅝

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THE

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AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

SEPTEMBER, 1861.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN *requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.*

SALE OF ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S LIBRARY.

MR. URBAN,—Can you tell the public why the Library of Archbishop Tenison was dispersed by public auction a few weeks since? The papers say that this miserable termination of a noble bequest was perpetrated "by Act of Parliament." Perhaps you have some knowledge of the very strong reasons which must have induced the Legislature to deprive the public of the use of that fine collection of books and MSS., and to give such a great discouragement to all owners of similar treasures who may intend to bestow them on the nation.—I am, &c.,

JAMES GRAVES.

Kilkenny, August, 1861.

[We believe that the reason assigned for what certainly is a very grave tampering with a public trust was, that the library was little used, and it was considered that the sum to be produced by its sale would be better employed in endowing what is now termed a "middle-class school." This may or may not turn out to be the case; but the effect which our correspondent alludes to is not a matter of uncertainty. We shall be glad, in case we have inadvertently misrepresented the proceedings of the trustees of the Tenison Library, to be set right; but our impression is, that few people will in future be found to make such a handsome donation to the public, in the absence of any reasonable assurance that their views and wishes will receive a minute's consideration, if opposed to the educational or other fallacy of the day.]

"TOYS."

MR. URBAN,—I see the name of Mr. Mackenzie Walcott among your correspondents in your last number but one, in connection with some archæological derivations. As he is a Wykehamist, and has written the most complete book on the history of Winchester College, may I ask him if he can help a fellow Wykehamist to the origin or derivation of the word "toys." It is used both in College and Commoners, signifying, as many of your readers are probably aware, the desk and cupboards, or bureaux, of the boys.

In medieval times such pieces of furniture would have been called the *scriptoria*. I do not say that the word has lost its first syllable in process of time, and that the *r* has become mute; but if this is not very probable, can Mr. Mackenzie Walcott, or any of your readers, supply a more probable derivation?—I am, &c.,

JASPER.

The great pressure on our space again obliges us to defer several Reports, Reviews, and Obituaries, which are in type.

MOSAIC *from Tomb of Gallia Placida* RAVENNA, A.D. 450.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MOSAICS [a].

The art which is now generally known by the name of Mosaic, and which consists in forming pictures of small cubes in stone, or marble, or tile, or earthenware, or glass, of different colours [b], has been called by various names, perhaps the most common of which is Tessellated Pavements; and this name is now, for the sake of distinction, confined to that coarser kind which was used for pavement only; and this distinction is convenient in practice, but it is not borne out by ancient writers, and it is in fact now almost impossible to explain or apply the different names which were probably applied to different varieties of the art; as, 'Opus musivum,' 'musaicum,' 'mosaicum,' 'mosibum,' 'museum;' 'opus tessellatum,' 'vermiculatum,' 'reticulatum,' 'albarium et sectile.'

The mosaic art is one of the earliest known, and belongs quite to the infancy of civilization. The Chinese possess it with their other stationary arts from time immemorial; it was found among the primitive inhabitants of America, and in a more or less rude form among the earliest remains of nearly all nations. Some authors think it was invented by the Persians, and ground this on a passage in the Bible describing the palace of King Ahasuerus:—"Where were white, blue, and green hangings, fastened with cords of fine linen and purple to silver rings and pillars of marble: the beds were of gold and silver, upon a pavement of red, and blue, and white, and black marble [c]." After them the Assyrians are supposed to have taught this art to the Egyptians and the Greeks, from whom it passed to the

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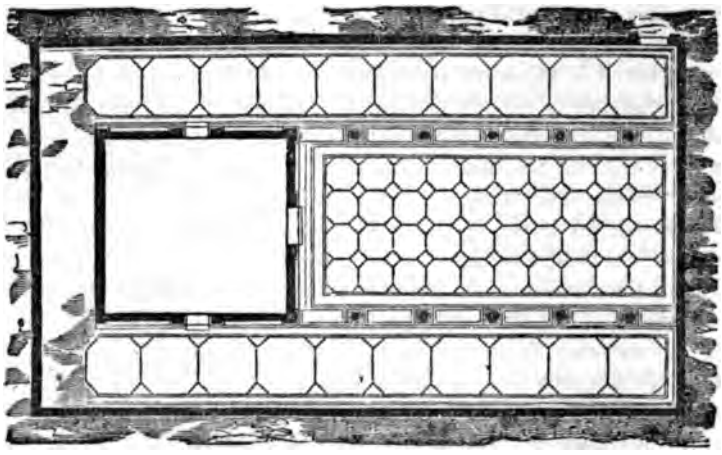
[a] "Les Carrelages Emaillés. Par M. Emile Amé." (4to., Paris, 1859.) We are indebted to this work for several woodcuts, and an excellent summary of the subject of mosaics as well as of tile pavements, (see GENT. MAG., Feb. 1861, p. 119). We have also to express our obligations to M. De Caumont for the use of several woodcuts from the *Bulletin Monumental*, vol. XXV., and to the Abbé Crosnier for much valuable information contained in his essay on Ravenna in the same volume.

[b] Respecting the materials of which mosaics and tessellated pavements were made see an excellent paper, by Professor Buckman, in the Archæological Journal, vol. vii. p. 347. Ciampini also has a chapter on the subject; see *Vetera Monumenta*, cap. xi. p. 84. (Folio, Romæ, 1696.)

[c] Esther i. 6.

Romans, who unquestionably used it with the greatest profusion, and carried it with them into all their provinces, including Gaul and Britain, as is abundantly proved by the innumerable examples which are found on the site of every Roman station or villa. The patterns of these have been published in so many works, that we should need a catalogue of several pages to enumerate them. Still we are not aware that any concise outline of the subject of mosaics is accessible to the ordinary English reader, and this want we shall endeavour to supply, more especially as regards wall pictures[d].

At the fall of the Roman empire, this art, with all others, was in danger of being lost; but as the Christian Church rose in power, and importance, and wealth, this valuable art was revived with others, and for a considerable period was devoted chiefly to the decoration of churches. The Greek Church patronized it equally with the Roman; and during the persecution of the iconoclasts at Byzantium, the artists took refuge in Italy, where they were allowed to practise their art freely; but they had formed a dis-



Plan of the Basilica of D'Jemilah.

tinct school of their own, and the Greek mosaics in Rome of the eleventh and twelfth centuries are readily distinguished from those of the Romans themselves, by the peculiar stiffness of the drawing, the costume, and a certain solemn effect, and frequently by Greek letters, or the names of the artists.

But the Christians both of the East and the West had practised this art even before the time of Constantine. A remarkable example of this early period has been found in the small church of D'Jemilah, in Algeria, by the

[d] Some fine mosaic pictures, found in the crypts and sepulchres of ancient Rome, are engraved by Bartholi. (Folio, Rome, 1738.) Some fine Roman mosaic pavements found in England are engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, published by the Society of Antiquaries.

French scientific commission, and an elaborate work upon it published at the expense of the French government. We are here able to give the ground-plan of it only.

The next examples of which the dates are known are those of the time of Constantine. Of these, by far the most remarkable are contained in the circular church of St. Constantia, which is now generally believed to have been built by Constantine as the sepulchral chapel of his daughter, or the baptistery to the church of St. Agnes. This is supposed by Ciampini and other old authors to have been originally a Temple of Bacchus, purified and consecrated by order of Constantine; but the general opinion of well-informed persons now is that it was built by him, although the materials of an antique temple were made use of, according to the fashion of his time. The vaults are covered with a series of very fine mosaics, in remarkably good preservation, representing the culture of the vine in every stage, from the ploughing of the ground with oxen to the treading out the grapes and making the juice into wine. This is believed to be only an elaborate instance of the practice of the early and medieval Church of representing by pictures a text of Scripture,—"I am the vine;" just as at a later period "I am the door" was made a reason for ornamenting the doorway more richly than any other part of the church. The chapel of St. Constantia has a dome in the centre, with an aisle round it covered by a semicircular vault. In the centre of the dome is the head of St. Constantia, encircled by a branch of the vine, which trails over the whole vault, and has a number of birds, and small figures of cupids, (or angels?); in the lower part of the central vault are two oxen drawing a cart-load of grapes, and in another compartment three men under a shed treading out the grapes: each of these groups is twice repeated. Over one of the doorways is Christ giving His blessing to two of the apostles[e], with four lambs at His feet, and the inscription, "Dominus pacem dat," on a scroll which He gives to one of the apostles; two streams of water flow from the feet of Christ, supposed to represent the rivers of Paradise: Christ alone has the nimbus; the apostles wear their hair after the fashion of the period, their heads are not shaved. On another tympanum Christ is seated on the globe, with a book in His left hand, and giving His right hand to an apostle under a part of His cloak.

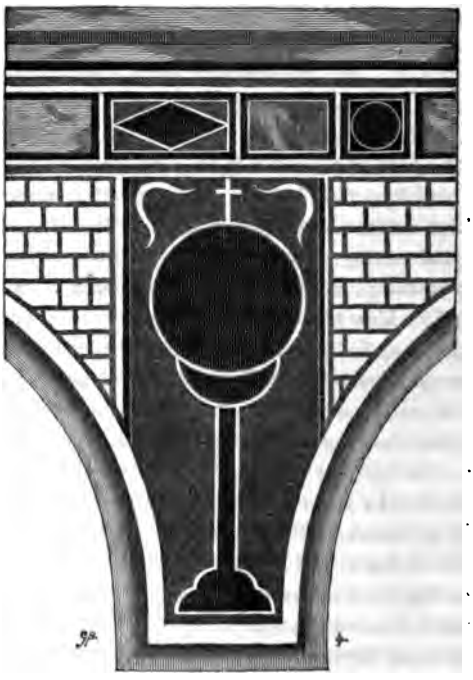
Ciampini has preserved by his engravings a record of several other mosaics formerly existing in Rome, of the time of Constantine, now destroyed, or preserved in museums only; the most important of them is the one formerly in the apse, or tribune, of the old church in the Vatican.

Of the Fourth Century we have also a mosaic of A.D. 378, in the church of St. Agatha at Ravenna, in the tribune, with a pointed arch over it. This represents Christ seated on the throne of glory, raised on two steps, and

[e] Supposed to be St. Thomas and St. Philip—John xiv. 27.

enriched with gems; the head and hair are of the form and the face has the calm dignified expression, which became conventional; on either side is an angel holding a staff, and standing on a rock with flowers springing out of it.

Of the Fifth Century we have St. Sabina (?), St. Maria Major, and the oratory of St. John the Evangelist at Rome, and the baptistery of St. John Baptist at Ravenna.



Mosaics at St. Sabina, Rome.

The church of St. Sabina was founded by Pope Cælestinus I., A.D. 424, restored (or rebuilt?) by Pope Leo, A.D. 795, and adorned with pictures by Pope Eugenius II., A.D. 824. The mosaics in this church are very singular, unlike any other in Rome, and not in the style of the fifth century, excepting perhaps the remarkable ornaments above the capitals in the spandrels of the arches of the nave, consisting of a cross and a circle in dark marble let into a light ground; a somewhat similar ornament occurs in the Baptistery at Ravenna, also attributed to the fifth century, and the one

Mosaics in the Baptistery at Ravenna.

seems to confirm the other. But if these arches with their ornament belong to the original structure, it is quite clear that the west end does not; there is an evident junction in the work on both sides in the western bay, which would necessarily be rebuilt along with the west wall, and the ornament on these two arches is *painted in imitation of* the old mosaics. It follows from this, when compared with the history, that the west end belongs to the repairs of Pope Leo in 795, and these mosaics are part of the pictures of Eugenius II. in 824. This agrees much better than the earlier date with the style of the mosaics and the subjects, which are on

either side the Jewish and Christian Church, with St. Peter and St. Paul, and over the west windows the emblems of the Evangelists; under these windows is the celebrated inscription in very large Roman capitals.

CVLMEN APOSTOLICVM CVM CAELESTINVS HABERET
PRIMVS ET IN TOTO FVLGERET EPISCOPVS ORBE
HAEC QVAE MIRARIS FVNDAVIT PRESBYTER VRBIS
ILLYRICA DE GENTE PETRVS VIR NOMINE TANTO
DIGNVS AB EXORTV CHRISTI NVTRITVS IN AVLA
PAVPERIBVS LOCVPLES SIBI PAVPER QVI BONA VITAE
PRAESENTIS FVGIENS MERVIT SPERARE FVTVRAM.

The wording of the inscription, recording that the church was founded in the time of Cælestinus, seems to relate it as a past event rather than to record it at the time; it is not probable that the pope would have allowed so fulsome a compliment to be paid to him in his lifetime, nor was it the custom of the fifth century to put up long and conspicuous inscriptions in mosaics. The series of fifteen heads in medallions, round the arch of the tribune, as given by Ciampini[f], and called the Cæsars, are evidently Christ and the apostles, with two popes at the bottom, for the donors. These correspond exactly in design with the arch of St. Praxedis, A.D. 818[g], and in the same church the emblems of the Evangelist are represented in the same manner close to the roof, above all the other pictures.

Of the fifth century also we have the church of St. Maria Major at Rome, founded by Pope Liberius in the fourth century, but rebuilt and decorated with mosaics by Pope Sixtus III., 432—440. A considerable part of these still exist in fair preservation, comprising two ranges of pictures over the columns of the nave, with subjects from the Old Testament; and the arch over the tribune, called the arch of triumph, with subjects from the New Testament, in five rows; in the lowest are lambs, over these the two holy cities, Jerusalem and Bethlehem. In the centre, over the arch, is a round medallion, supported by St. Peter and St. Paul, and the emblems of the four Evangelists; on the north side in this upper row is the "Annunciation," and on the south the "Presentation in the Temple." On the medallion is represented the throne of God richly ornamented with jewels; at the back is a cross and a circle or crown, and on the seat the book with the seven seals; at the end of the arms of the chair, or throne, are small medallions, with busts of St. Peter and St. Paul. Under the throne is the inscription "Xistus Episcopus plebi Dei." In the second range is the Adoration of the Magi, and the Child Jesus in the midst of the Doctors. The third range is occupied entirely by the Massacre of the Innocents[h], merely divided by the arch. The subjects from the Old Testament are arranged in thirty pictures, most of which are double, that is, consisting of two groups of figures, one over the other; they extend the whole length

[f] Vet. Mon., tom. i. pl. 47. [g] Ibid., tom. ii. pl. 46 and 48.

[h] It is worth notice that the angels and King Herod have the nimbus, as if it was then considered a mark of dignity or rank.

of the nave, fifteen on each side: a few are destroyed, and others have been repaired, others renewed, but in mosaic work repairs can always be seen by the difference of colour or of the work, however skilfully they may be done. Six of the pictures have been renewed or replaced by others in the sixteenth century, and six others appear to have been destroyed by the opening of arches to side chapels. The mosaics of the church of St. Paul, outside the walls of Rome, of the fifth century, were destroyed by the great fire in 1823, and are now modern work, but are believed to be faithful copies of the old pictures.

The Baptistery of St. John at Ravenna is said to have been rebuilt and adorned with mosaics by Bishop Neo in A.D. 451. It is an octagonal building, with a circular dome or cupola, the ceiling of which is covered with the mosaic pictures, representing the Baptism of Christ in the centre, and figures of the twelve apostles round it: over an arch are some inscriptions, with the monogram of Bishop Maximian, (*Beatus Maximianus,*) who lived about the middle of the sixth century, and probably either repaired or completed the mosaics.

The Oratory of St. John the Evangelist in the Baptistery of St. John Lateran at Rome has the vault ornamented with mosaics by Pope Hilary, A.D. 461—467. It is a square building with a groined vault, and the mosaics are executed on a gold ground; in the centre is the Lamb with a nimbus, placed in a circle of flowers within a square border; the groins of the vault are ornamented with garlands of flowers, and borders arranged in patterns of square and diamond forms, and within these squares are birds (doves and peacocks) on branches of foliage, and turning towards a vase filled with fruit. On the walls are figures of the four Evangelists, each with his emblem over his head; these are the same as now used; though this is not always the case, the same emblems are sometimes assigned to different Evangelists. In the mosaics are inscriptions recording that they are the gift of Pope Hilary.

The desecrated church of St. Andrew at Rome still has (or had in the time of Ciampini) the mosaics in the tribune, erected by Pope Simplicius in 463, though mutilated. In the centre is the figure of Christ standing on a mount, giving His blessing, or calling attention by His uplifted hand, with a scroll in His hand and four streams running from His feet; on either side are three apostles, each with a scroll in his hand; underneath is an inscription recording its erection by Simplicius. One of the apostles has a bald head, another has the tonsure, the other four have their hair in a natural form, but not all alike.

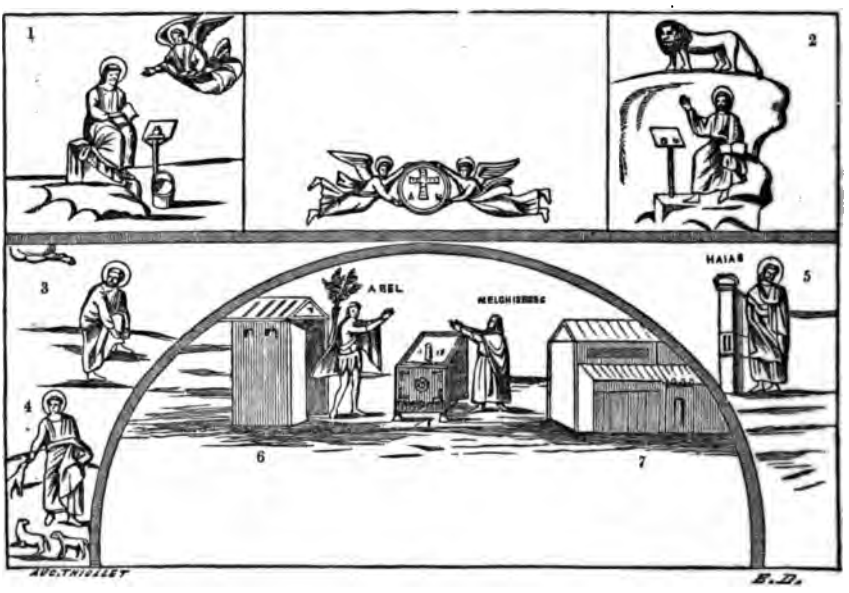
Sixth Century.

A.D. 530. The church of SS. Cosmas and Damianus at Rome, built by Pope Felix IV., A.D. 526—530, has the arch of triumph and the vault of the apse covered with the mosaics of that period: over the arch is the representation of one of the visions of St. John; a Lamb is placed on a jewelled throne,

with a plain cross above, and an open book on the step; on either side two angels with the nimbus, standing on the clouds; at one end is the emblem of St. Matthew, at the other that of St. John, the other two emblems and the twenty-four elders have been destroyed. On the vault of the apse, or tribune, is a group of large figures; in the centre is Christ standing on the clouds, with a scroll in His left hand, the right hand elevated, as in the act of speaking; on His right hand is St. Peter introducing St. Cosmas, who has his crown of martyrdom in his hand, and beyond is Pope Felix with a model of the church in his hand, as the founder; to the left of Christ is St. Paul introducing St. Damianus, also with his crown, and beyond him St. Theodore, also with his crown; between these figures are thirteen sheep, the central one raised and with the nimbus; at either end Bethlehem and Jerusalem.

A.D. 545. The church of St. Michael the Archangel, at Ravenna, was built in 545, as recorded in an ancient inscription. The tribune with the mosaics is preserved; on the vault are the figures of Christ, erect, with the cruciform nimbus, holding a tall Latin cross jewelled; on either side St. Michael and St. Gabriel, and outside of the arch St. Cosmas and St. Damianus: all these have their names over their heads. The mouldings of the arch are enriched with patterns in mosaic, and over it is another figure of Christ, and on each side groups of angels blowing trumpets.

A.D. 547. The justly celebrated church of St. Vitalis at Ravenna is richly decorated with mosaics of the time of Justinian. The whole of the walls, apse, and vault of the choir are ornamented in this manner, and the mosaics are in fine preservation. On the vault of the tribune is the figure of Christ seated on the globe, with an archangel on either side, introducing, the one St. Vitalis, to whom Christ is presenting a crown richly ornamented with jewels, the other Eclesius, bishop of Ravenna, who died in 541; he carries in his hand a model of the church with its dome, a proof that he was the founder of it; this figure is the only one without the nimbus. On the vault, which is groined, is the Lamb surrounded by stars on a round medallion in the centre, with four cherubim at the top of the walls of the vault, the surface of which is covered with a flowing pattern of foliage very similar to that afterwards used in the thirteenth century; round the edge of the arch in front of this vault are fifteen heads on round medallions,—Christ and the twelve apostles, and the two lowest heads have the names of Gervasius and Protasius; the last two were saints of the fourth century, whose bodies are said to have worked miracles; no distinction is made between them and the apostles, excepting that they hold the lowest place. This apse is lighted by three windows, and on the jambs of the two side windows are the Evangelists, each with his symbol; under each of these windows is an altar in an arched recess or tribune, and on the northern and southern ones are the mosaics, of which we here give rude outlines.



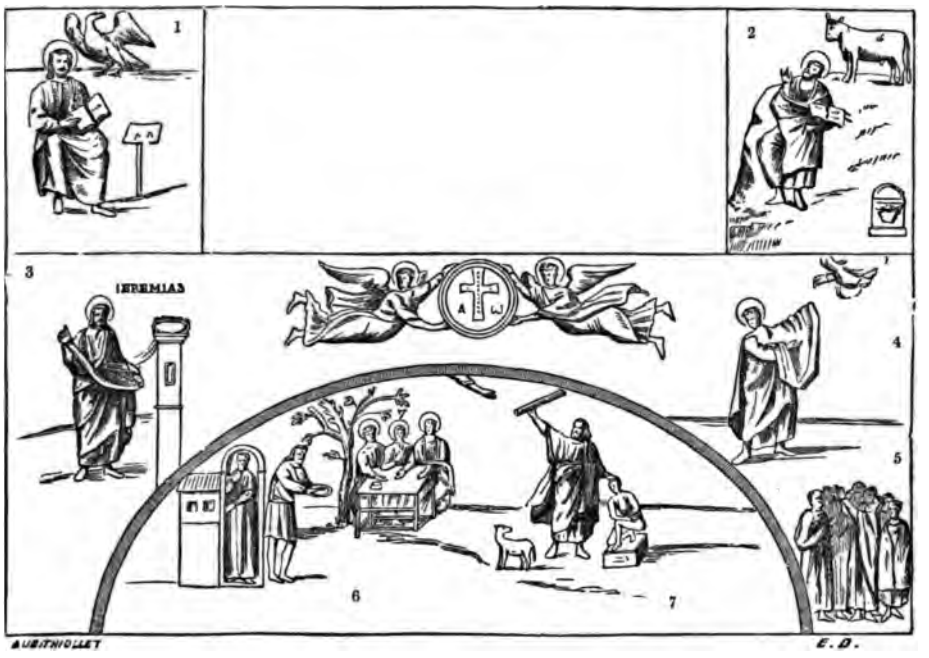
Mosaics over an altar on the north side of the apse of St. Vitalis, Ravenna, A.D 547.

The following is the key to the paintings according to their numbers:—

1. St. Matthew with the Angel; in front of him is a writing-desk, and at his feet a basket of rolls of parchment—the books of that day.
2. St. Mark, with the lion on a rock, also with a writing-desk in front of him, an open book in his left hand, and the right hand elevated to call attention.
3. Moses taking off his shoes at the command of God.
4. Moses taking charge of the sheep of Jethro (?), or St. Peter feeding the sheep of Christ (?).
5. The prophet Isaiah with an expression of sadness, standing by a wall at the end of which is a pillar with a crown on the top of it, in allusion to Isa. xxviii. 1—"Woe to the crown of pride."

Under the arch are—6. Abel, his arms raised in the Oriental attitude of prayer; and 7. Melchisedec offering bread and wine upon the altar. Each of these two figures is standing in front of a wooden hut.

Over the arch are two angels carrying a jewelled cross on a round shield, with the A and Ω.



Mosaics over an altar on the south side of the apse of St. Vitalis, Ravenna, A D. 547.

The following is the key to the paintings on the south side:—

1. St. John with the eagle.
2. St. Luke with the ox.
3. Jeremiah, with the crown of Jerusalem on a pillar as before, alluding to Jer. xiii. 18.

4 and 5 are supposed to be Moses in the mount with the people looking up in wonder, but the interpretation of this picture is allowed to be doubtful.

6. Abraham serving the three young men seated at table, with Sarah in the door of the tent.
7. Abraham offering up Isaac, with the arm of the angel coming out of heaven to stay his hand; the ram at his feet.

Over the arch two angels carrying a jewelled cross, as before.

On the walls on each side of the choir are two processions of figures as large as life, attired in rich dresses, the colours of which are all perfect, forming a valuable study for the history of costume. In the centre of one group is the Emperor Justinian, with the nimbus, and a crown on his head

Mosaic on the north side of the Chancel of St. Vitalis, Ravenna, A.D. 547.

formed of a circlet of precious stones, and a bowl in his hand containing an offering; in front of whom walks Maximianus, bishop of Ravenna in 547, who consecrated the church; he is attired in an alb and cope, and carries a jewelled cross; a priest in an alb or surplice, carrying the book of the Gospels; and a deacon, also in an alb, carrying a thurible; both these have the tonsure; the bishop is bald. Behind the emperor are nobles, and guards with spears, and a large shield with the monogram; each of the guards has a torque on his neck.

The chief figure of the opposite group is the Empress Theodora, attired

Mosaic on the south side of the Chancel of St. Vitalis, Ravenna, A.D. 547.

in a very rich robe, with the nimbus, and a jewelled crown on her head; she is attended by her ladies, also richly attired. Over the heads of some

of the figures are represented crowns of martyrdom, exactly resembling the crown now preserved in the Hotel de Cluny at Paris respecting which there has been so much controversy.

A.D. 553. The Arian Baptistery at Ravenna is said to have been built by the Emperor Theodoric for the use of the Arians, but purified by the Archbishop Agnelus, and named "Sancta Maria in Cosmedin," which signifies St. Mary the rich or the beautiful, and the mosaics are said to have been made (?) or altered (?) at that time. It has a domical vault with fine

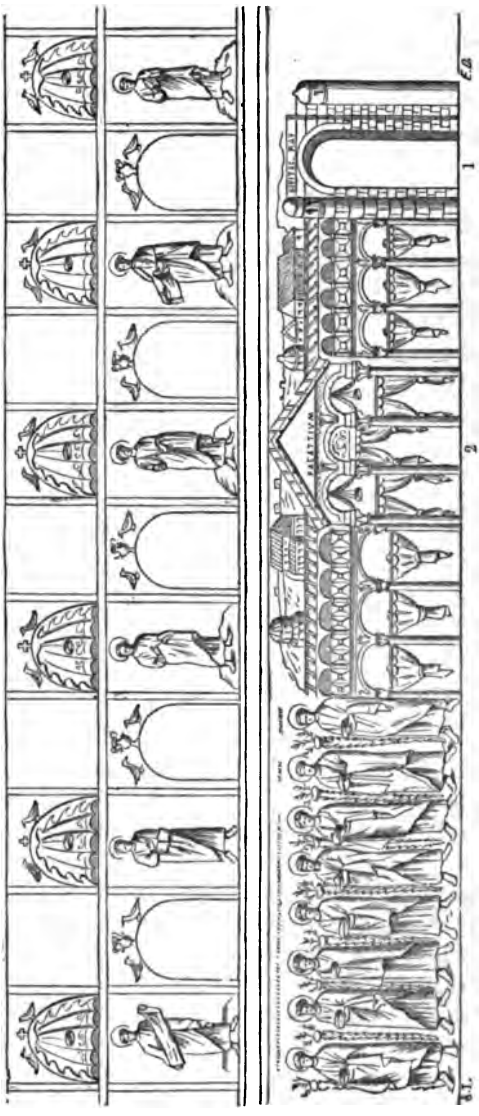
Mosaic on the Domical Vault of the Baptistery at Ravenna, A.D. 553.

mosaics; in the centre is the baptism of Christ, and round it the twelve apostles separated by palm-trees, and the throne of the Almighty jewelled, and surmounted by a jewelled cross. The Saviour is represented standing in the river Jordan up to the waist, but the water is level, and not raised into a hillock in the absurd manner afterwards introduced in the middle ages; over His head is the nimbus and the Holy Dove descending upon Him; on His left hand is St. John Baptist standing on a rock, pouring water out of a scallop-shell on the head of our Lord, and clothed with a camel's-skin; on the right of Christ is another figure, said to be Moses by the historian of Ravenna, but which the Abbé Crosnier, with more probability, supposes to be an emblematic figure of the river Jordan; a figure with horns on the head was an ordinary mode of representing a river-god by the ancients, the urn also is another such emblem, and the attitude seems to express astonishment at the honour conferred upon him.

A.D. 567. The church of St. Apollinaris in Classe, near Ravenna, is said to have been built and ornamented with mosaics about A.D. 567. On the

vault of the tribune is the figure of St. Apollinaris, erect, with his hands uplifted in prayer, surrounded by trees with sheep among them, and the twelve sheep at the base; over his head is a jewelled cross surrounded by

S. APOLLINARE NUOVA. RAVENNA. c. 570.



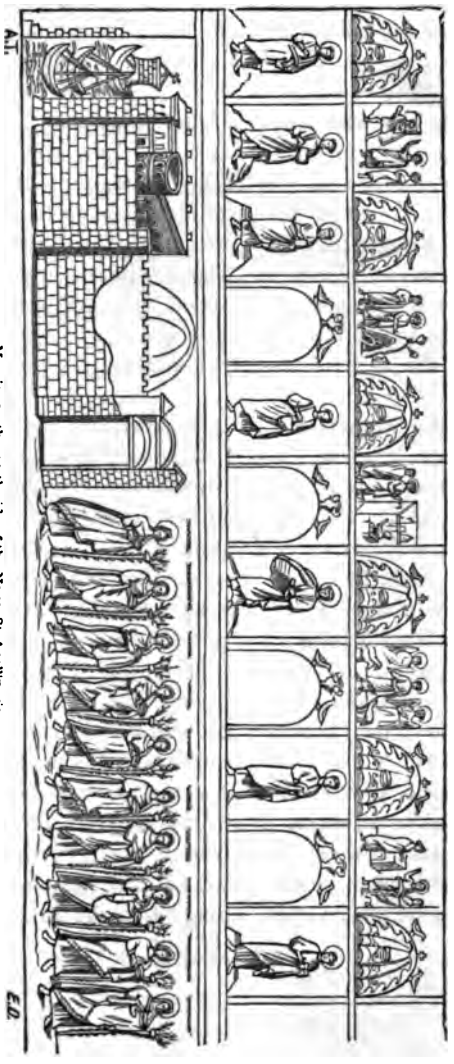
Mosaics on the south side of the Nave of the Church of St. Apollinaris within the walls at Ravenna, (originally St. Martin's,) built by the Emperor Theodoric, c. 570, and restored by Justinian.

1 and 2. Entrance gate and Palace of Ravenna, with arches and curtains. Then a procession of twenty-five Martyrs, (of which eight only are represented in our woodcut, for want of space): there is a great general resemblance in the figures, each carries a crown in his hand and has the nimbus, and between each of the figures is a palm-tree. They are proceeding to lay their crowns at the feet of Christ, who is represented seated on His throne, and with the cruciform nimbus, (the earliest example that has been noticed of this feature); on each side of Christ are two angels. This picture occupies the east end of the church, but is much mutilated. Over this procession, and between the windows of the clerestory, are figures of other Saints or Martyrs; over the head of each is a crown suspended, which exactly resembles the Merovingian crowns now preserved in the Hotel de Cluny at Paris. It was the custom to suspend such crowns in the churches, and such are here represented. Over each of the windows are two doves with a vase between them, a very common symbol for a long period, supposed to signify the chalice, or the souls of departed saints nourished by the blood of Christ. Others suppose the vase represented to be such as those in which the Romans were accustomed to keep the ashes of the bodies which had been burnt.

stars in a circular medallion; on either side of the arch are Michael and Gabriel, over it are more sheep and the emblems of the Evangelists.

The church of St. Apollinaris within the walls of Ravenna, commonly called *Santa Apollinare nuova*, is built exactly on the plan of a Roman

basilica, and the foundation of it is attributed to the Emperor Theodoric in the beginning of the sixth century; it was given to the Arians, who made it their cathedral, and was originally dedicated to St. Martin. At a later



Mosaics on the north side of the Nave, St. Apollinaris

In the lower range a procession of female Martyrs and Saints is issuing from the city of Classe.
In the middle range are figures of other Saints or Martyrs; they are said to be the Apostles, but are too numerous; perhaps Prophets and Apostles.
In the upper range, between the crowns are small groups of figures representing the miracles, or events in the life of Christ.

S. APOLLINARE NUOVA, RAVENNA, c. 570.

period, under Justinian, it was restored to the Catholics, and reconciled to catholic worship by St. Agnelus, and the mosaics were executed at that period, or about 570. The name of St. Apollinaris was not given to it until the ninth century, when, from the fear of an invasion by the Saracens, the body of the saint was removed for safety to this church within the walls of the town, from the other church of the same name about three miles distant,

close to the seaport, and thence called "St. Apollinaris in Classe." On each side of the nave are twelve antique columns of marble, said to be Greek workmanship brought from Constantinople; there is also a very rich altar of various precious marbles. The walls on each side of the nave, carried on these marble columns, corresponding in situation to the triforium of Gothic churches, and also the upper strips of wall between the clerestory windows, are covered with a series of mosaics. On the right-hand side on entering at the west door, or what would be the south side if the orientation had been correct, is the city of Ravenna, with a procession of saints, each with his name over his head. On the left hand, or north side of the nave, is a similar procession of female martyrs and saints, represented in precisely the same manner as the male saints on the other side, with their crowns and the palm-trees. They are issuing from the city of Classis, or the seaport of Ravenna, represented by a fortification and a ship, and are proceeding to lay their crowns at the feet of Christ, as on the other side; and at the head of this procession are the three Magi with their presents.

A.D. 578. The church of St. Laurence without the walls of Rome was rebuilt by Pope Pelagius II., A.D. 577—590, and adorned with mosaics. The arch of triumph is at present over the entrance, and facing the altar, the orientation of the church having been changed during the *restoration* by Pope Hadrian I., or Pope Honorius III., A.D. 1216—1227, who added a long nave. Over the arch are seven figures of large size: the centre is Christ seated on the globe, having the cruciform nimbus, and a cross with a long staff in His left hand, the right hand raised in the attitude of benediction, or of speaking and calling attention; on His right are—St. Peter with a similar long cross in his left hand, his right on his breast, in an attitude of deep attention; then St. Laurence, with a model of a church in his hand; and partly behind him Bishop Pelagius, who has neither tonsure nor nimbus; to the left of Christ are St. Paul and St. Stephen, and St. Hyppolitus with a jewelled crown in his hand. St. Laurence holds an open book, on which is the text, Ps. cxi. 9, DISPERSIT DEDIT PAUPERIBUS. St. Stephen also holds a book open, with the text, Ps. lxiii. 9, ADÆSIT ANIMA MEA. The two holy cities are placed at the springings of the arch.

(To be continued.)

THE LIFE OF THE SIEUR DE JOINVILLE[a].

To those who have some knowledge of mediæval French, combined with a taste for matters mediæval, it will require few extraneous accessories or attractions to recommend to them a new edition (and at a small price) of that charming narrative, De Joinville's "History and Chronicle of the very Christian King, Saint Louis;" one, at once, of the most curious, most interesting, and most valuable literary relics of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, that have come down to our times.

With M. Didot's volume before us, it were needless, perhaps almost presumptuous—seeing the labour and diligence which he has evidently expended upon the subject—to place before the reader in language of our own an estimate of the nature and value of De Joinville's work; a chronicle of the words, actions, and sufferings of one who was at once the most amiable, the most chivalrous, and the most rash of men, written by a feudal lord of the thirteenth century, his devoted follower and friend, faithful, valiant, generous, frank, and light-hearted.

"In these Memoirs," says M. Didot, "which form one of the most precious memorials of times ancient and modern, the Christian with a devotion not always credulous, the man of the world, the knightly friend of a king, the frank and artless historian, all reveal themselves in a form so truly natural, and with such strict fidelity, that we are able, in some measure, to penetrate into the very inmost thoughts of the author, from the simple recital that he gives us, without the addition of any reflections of his own. Never have character and style been found better in accord than in Joinville. His Memoirs disclose to us in him courage united with modesty, and truthfulness with candour,—qualities which predominate throughout, in the very smallest details even; while we find manifested a sensitiveness of spirit, and occasionally a glimmer of philosophy, which are in strong contrast with the more imperturbable faith that actuates Saint Louis. There is nothing to be found more curious, more interesting, more instructive, and, more especially, that makes us better acquainted with the character of Joinville, than his conversations with the King; where he unveils the very innermost of their soul and of their character."

The above is from the Prefatory Discourse on the Memoirs of Joinville, and their Literary Merit, by M. Ambrose Firmin Didot: in addition to which he has enriched the volume with a Life of the writer; A Discourse upon the Tombs and Epitaphs of the family of De Joinville; upon the Castle of Joinville; the Manuscripts and Editions of the Memoirs; Sources of Contemporary History that may be advantageously consulted; Acts and Documents that bear reference to the Sieurs de Joinville, the Genealogy

[a] "Memoires de Jean Sire de Joinville; ou Histoire et Chronique du tres-Chretien Roi Saint Louis. Publiés par M. Francisque-Michel: précédés de Dissertations par M. Ambr. Firmin Didot, et d'une Notice sur les Manuscrits du Sire de Joinville par M. Paulin Paris. (Paris: Firmin Didot, Frères, Fils et Cie. 1 vol., small 8vo., 546 pp.)

of the family of De Joinville, and the *Credo*, or Profession of Faith of Joinville;—a work which, with all the curious illustrations contained in the manuscript, we hope that Messrs. Firmin Didot will yet find encouragement to publish.

The volume is enriched, too, by the addition of several minor mediæval works of contemporary date, and various interesting plates depicting the castle as it appeared at various dates during last century, the seal and monumental effigy of De Joinville, and a facsimile from the manuscript of the original work in the Imperial Library, No. 2,016.

We do not pretend within our circumscribed limits to enter upon a review of the work of the Sieur de Joinville, the more especially as that has been most ably done by M. Ambrose F. Didot himself, under every aspect; and his volume, with all the advantages of good paper, clear type, and portable size, for a very few francs, is at the command of our readers.

To a few particulars, then, relative to the life of this feudal *litterateur* we confine ourselves.

Jean, Sieur de Joinville, was born at the Castle of Joinville, a town not far distant from Chalons-sur-Marne, A.D. 1224; his father being Simon, Sieur de Joinville, and his mother, Beatrix, daughter of Stephen II., Count of Burgundy, and cousin-german of Frederic II., Emperor of Germany. His family, one of the most illustrious and most ancient in Champagne, was descended from William, Count of Poictiers in 940.

Simon, Sieur de Joinville, died in 1233, leaving a widow and his eldest child Jean, an orphan under ten years of age, heir to his honours and estates. Of the historian's early life we know but little, it appears, beyond the fact that he received his education in the court of the royal poet and musician, Thibaut (Theobald) IV., King of Navarre; a circumstance to which, not unprobably, we are indebted for his literary tendencies, at least to some extent. At the early age of seven years he was betrothed to Alaïs de Grand-Pre, an alliance which, on reaching a more mature age, he seems to have been anxious to repudiate for one with the more powerful family of the Count de Bar. His lord and patron however, King Thibaut, peremptorily interfered, and when the time for marriage came Joinville had to content himself with the hand of Alaïs and her dowry of 300 livres "money of Paris."

His first appearance, perhaps, in public life was at a "Grand Court" held by Louis IX. of France at Saumur, where Joinville (in his capacity of Seneschal, probably) had the honour of *carving* before the King of Navarre; though, as he was then only seventeen years of age, he had not as yet received the knightly "honours of the hauberk."

On Easter-Eve, A.D. 1248, was born his son Jean, Sire de Ancarville; and it was but a few days after that event that Joinville summoned his vassals and men-at-arms, and announced to them his intention to take part in (the great craze of that day) the Seventh Crusade. A whole week after

was spent in feasting and dances, and, at the close of it, he informed them that as he was going beyond sea, "whence he did not know if he should ever return," it was his wish to make amends for any injury he might have done them; saying which he left the council, and, "without debate, carried out all that they decided."

Having formed his suit of two bannerets, seven other knights, and 700 men-at-arms, Joinville repaired to Paris, whither King Louis had summoned his barons, in order to swear fealty to his children, in case he should not survive to return. His labour and pains, however, in undertaking the journey, seem to have been lost; for this he absolutely refused to do, "seeing that he was not the liegeman of Louis, but of King Thibaut." Returning thence to his domains, he founded, in the Church of St. Laurent there, an anniversary for himself and his wife, and then, the day before his final departure, having confessed to the Abbé de Cheminon, and received at his hands the scrip and staff, he repaired in pilgrim's guise, barefoot and arrayed in burel cloth, to various holy places in the neighbourhood. On once again repassing his loved abode, on his road to Marseilles, the place of embarkation, he touchingly says,—"I would not once turn my eyes towards Joinville, that my heart might not be overcome with tenderness for the beautiful castle that I was leaving, and for my two children." For Alaïs de Grand-Pre he apparently has not a word of regret.

His adventures by sea, his stay at Cyprus, his arrival in Egypt, his combats, his dangers, his wounds, his sorrows, his sicknesses, and his capture with his rash and valiant leader Saint Louis, are described in the present volume; and from the History, in combination with M. Didot's prefatory matter, we extract the following particulars.

On disembarking before Damietta (or Damiat) in Egypt, on Easter Monday, 1250, Joinville's galley drawing but little water and forming part of the vanguard, he was among the first to land, and it was owing mainly to the intrepidity of his troops that a body of 6,000 Saracens, drawn up to oppose the landing, turned their backs and fled. After a stay of several weeks under the walls of the city, with varying fortunes and exposed to continual attacks of Bedouins and Saracens, the army moved on to Babylon (Baboul), near Old Cairo; it falling to Joinville's lot to take charge of certain castles, moveable and made of wood, under the protection of which a causeway was being constructed. Here he was exposed to constant discharges of "Greek fire," the great predecessor of gunpowder, in all its terrors, each discharge of which, he quaintly tells us, was "as large as a tun of verjuice, with a tail as long as a sword, and resembling the lightnings of heaven, or a dragon flying through the air."

Upon being first visited by this terrible and unwonted infliction—which seems, however, to have been anything but well aimed by the Saracen foe—Joinville and his knights forthwith fell upon their knees, and "with their

elbows resting on the ground, asked mercy of our Lord, in whom is all power." Louis at this conjuncture was confined by sickness to his bed, but "every time that the holy King was told that they were hurling Greek fire, he raised himself in his bed, and extending his hands towards our Lord [the crucifix, probably], exclaimed with tears, 'Good Lord, preserve for me my people.' And I do verily believe that his prayers did us good service in our need," adds Joinville.

At the disastrous battle of Mansourah, fought on April 5, 1250, and mainly lost through the rashness and disobedience of the Count of Artois, the King's brother, who there perished, Joinville had his full share of peril. His banneret, Landricourt, had been slain the day before, and now his other banneret, Hugh de Tricastel, shared his fate.

"Upon the death of Tricastel," he says, "I and my knights put spur to our horses and hastened to the succour of Monseigneur Raoul de Wanon, who was with me, and whom the Saracens had beaten to the ground; upon my return the Turks pressed upon me with their swords, whereupon my horse fell on its knees, through the weight that it felt, and I myself went down between the horse's ears, and so replaced my shield about my neck, and grasped my sword in hand."

While Joinville and his comrades are exposed to these and like dangers, the King (who has now recovered from his illness) arrives in his part of the battle.

"There," he says, "where I was on foot with my knights, and wounded as I have already mentioned, the King arrived with all his division, with a great clangour and a great noise of trumpets and cymbals, and came to a stand on a raised path. Never did I look upon so fine a man in arms; for he appeared above all his people, head and shoulders upwards, a gilded helmet on his head, a sword of Germany in his hand."

Upon the peril of the Count of Artois being announced to the King, Joinville, who in the very densest of the battle found time to address himself "to my lord Saint James," and to beg that he would succour him in this his need, offered to go to his aid. It was soon ascertained, however, that he was now past all mortal help, and Joinville was employed for the rest of this disastrous day, in conjunction with his cousin the Count of Soissons, in defending a bridge from the attacks of the enemy. Even here the Count, with the usual *gaieté de cœur* of a *preu chevalier*, could find time and opportunity for something like a joke. "Seneschal," said he, "let us hound off this *canaille*, and by the cap (*quoife*) of God—such was his usual oath—we shall yet have a talk about this day's work in the chambers of the ladies." Joinville, however, had at this conjuncture, in all probability, but little relish for joking: at the conclusion of the battle he had received five wounds, his horse seventeen.

It was the season of Lent; the army, fed upon fish (the burbot, to all appearance) not only often putrified itself, but fed upon the flesh of the dead with which the waters of the Nile were gorged, exposed, too, to the heat of the sun in a cloudless sky, was attacked by scurvy and all its attendant horrors:—

"There came," says our historian, "by reason of this malady, so much dead flesh upon the gums of our people, that the barbers were obliged to remove it to allow them to masticate and to swallow. It was quite pitiful to hear the cries throughout the army of persons whose flesh was being cut off, for they cried aloud, just like women in travail with child."

Joinville himself, suffering from his wounds, attacked by the scurvy in the gums and legs, and stricken by a quartan fever, was now confined to his bed; his priest, John de Voyssei, a stalwart man of valour, who a few days before had put eight Saracens to flight, though suffering severely from the prevailing malady, was making an attempt to sing mass by his bedside, when Joinville beheld him swoon, just as he had come to the Sacrament, and on the point of falling senseless to the ground:—"Then," he says, "when I saw him just falling, I leaped from my bed, all unshod as I was, and embraced him, and I assured him that he had celebrated his sacrament excellently well, and that I would not leave him until he had done all. He then came to himself and celebrated his Sacrament, and sang through his mass from beginning to end, and after that never did he sing mass again," for a few days after this he was slain.

Unable to fight or to march, Joinville was now placed on board a ship upon the Nile. The crew and invalids in several other vessels were attacked and massacred; Joinville, in his utter helplessness, thinks himself on the very point of death, and throws into the river a casket containing his relics and jewels, when he is unaccountably rescued from destruction by the sudden intervention of a certain Saracen, unknown to him, who tightly embraces him, and after warding off the blows of the multitude who are anxious "to cut his throat," on the plea that he is no less than the King's cousin, conducts him prisoner to a castle where "the Saracen knights" were staying. These, in compassion for his helplessness, took off his hauberk, and wrapped him up in a scarlet mantle trimmed with ermine, which his mother had given him on his departure. "Then," he says, "did I begin to tremble very much, both for the fear that I felt and by reason of the malady as well." Upon asking for drink, to the horror of such of his people as were about him, the water refused to pass down his throat but came out at his nostrils. A remedy, however, that was administered in drink by a Saracen somewhat marvellously wrought a cure in a couple of days, upon which he was conducted to a tent where the scribes of the Sultan were, and then, after his name had been duly entered on the list of prisoners, he was transferred to another pavilion, where were the captive barons of France, and more than ten thousand other prisoners as well. In a court-yard near this, surrounded with walls, a great number of knights and other persons belonging to the invading army were confined; these were taken out one by one, and on the question being put to them whether they would renounce their religion or not, those who assented were set aside, and those who refused were decapitated; a piece of bar-

barity only equalled perhaps by the cruelties that were inflicted upon their foes, young and old, men, women, and children, by the Crusaders themselves.

Having at last the good fortune to be in the number of the ransomed, Joinville followed the King to Syria, but on landing at Acre found himself reduced to such a state of weakness that he could with difficulty keep his seat on the palfrey which he rode. On taking his place at the royal table, in obedience to the King's invitation, he tells us that he was dressed in his only robe, the scarlet mantle given him by his mother, and which alone throughout his sufferings he had been able to retain. Taking up his abode in the house of the Curé of St. Michael, at Acre, a chronic fever attacked him, and he was again reduced to the last extremity. His people being all equally prostrated by sickness, there was now no one to help him, or even to raise him in bed, and he looked for nothing but death, an indication of which, he says, was always in his ear:—

"For there was not a day that they did not bring full twenty dead bodies or more to the church, and from my bed, every time that they brought them, I heard chanted the *Libera me, Domine.* Then I wept and returned thanks unto God, and said unto Him thus: 'Lord, adored be Thou for this suffering that Thou dost inflict upon me, for many attendants have I had in my pride to serve me and to help me at my rising. And I pray thee, Lord, that Thou wilt aid me and deliver me from this malady, both me and my people.'"

Upon his recovery, Joinville took part in the Council which the King summoned to decide whether they should at once return to France or prolong their stay in the Holy Land. Supporting the opinion of the minority, Joinville was for the latter alternative, because, when the King had once departed, "the prisoners left in Egypt would never be liberated, and, every one imitating his example, the Holy Land would be abandoned." The majority, on the other hand, after the Council had broken up, pronounced the King a fool, if he should listen to any such advice as his. The sequel, however, is worth relating in the writer's own words:—

"When the tables were set the King placed me near him at dinner, where he always made me sit, and his brothers were not there; he never spoke to me while the meal lasted, a thing that he was not in the habit of doing, as he always looked towards me when eating; and I verily thought that he was angry with me.... While the King was hearing grace I went to an iron-barred window which was in an embrasure towards the head of the King's bed, and I held my arms through the bars of the window and thought that if the King should go to France I would betake myself to the Prince of Antioch, who esteemed me as a kinsman and who had sent to seek me, until such time as another expedition should come into the country, by means whereof the prisoners might be delivered, according to the counsel that the Sieur de Boulaincourt had given me. At the moment that I was standing there the King came and leaned upon my shoulders, holding his two hands upon my head. As for me I took it to be Monseigneur Philip d'Anemos, who had already caused me too much annoyance for the advice I had given him, and said, 'Leave me in peace, Monseigneur Philip.' By accident, just as I was turning my head, the King's hand fell upon my face, whereupon I knew that it was the King, by an emerald that he had upon his finger; and

he said to me, 'Keep yourself quite quiet, for I wish to ask you how you were so bold, you who are but a young man, as to recommend my stay, against all the great men and the sages of France who were recommending my departure.' 'Sir,' said I, 'I should be bad at heart indeed if I should not recommend you, at any price, to do that which you ought to do.' 'Do you say,' said he, 'that I should be doing a bad thing if I took my departure?' 'So may God love me, Sire, Yes.' And then he said to me, 'If I stay do you stay?' And I said to him, 'Yes, whether it might be at my own cost or at that of another.' 'Then be quite easy,' said he, 'for I greatly commend the advice you have given me; but tell this to no one throughout all this week.' I was more at ease after hearing this, and defended myself the more boldly against those who assailed me. The country people there are called *poulains*, and Monseigneur Pierre d'Avalon sent me word that I ought to defend myself against those who were calling me *poulain*, and should tell them that I would rather be called *poulain* than recreant (*recreu*) jade, such as they were."

The word *poulain*, be it remarked, was properly applied to the children of Frankish women by Saracen fathers: *recreu* being a term applied to him who confessed himself vanquished in combat.

Accompanying the King in all his expeditions in Palestine, to Cæsarea, to Jaffa, to Tyre and Sidon, and in the Anti-Libanus, in testimony of his bravery, combined with prudence and military skill, the King conferred upon Joinville, in April, 1252, 200 livres of yearly rent, with reversion to his heirs.

In 1254, embarking in the same ship with King Louis, upon whose queen, Margaret, he had been in personal attendance for some time past, Joinville had the good fortune to return to Europe, and, after an absence of six years, to see once more his "beautiful castle," his children, and his wife. After spending a short time at Joinville in arranging his greatly dilapidated fortunes, he repaired to Soissons to wait upon King Louis there, "who shewed such great joy that those quite marvelled at it who were present," and bestowed upon him further proofs of his bounteous and affectionate feelings towards Joinville.

His next care was to visit the tombs of his forefathers at Clairvaux, and to cause epitaphs to be inscribed in honour of his predecessors, the lords of Joinville, in the cemetery of the abbey there. In May, 1257, the King of Castille, as a recompence for the services which Joinville had rendered to the Christian faith, made him a present of one thousand great marks of silver; and within a few months after his return he negotiated the marriage of Isabella, daughter of the King of France with his lord Thibaut V., Count of Champagne and King of Navarre. His mother dying in 1260, he inherited from her several domains; and in 1261, his first wife having also died, he married Alix, daughter of Gauthier, lord of Resnel en Bassigny, and through this alliance united that barony to that of Joinville. In 1269 hostilities arising between Joinville and Milo, lord of Saint-Amand, we find the Countess of Luxembourg acting as mediator, and Joinville condemned to make a reimbursement of 200 livres Tournois.

Notwithstanding this apparent lapse from strict equity on the part of

Joinville, he was at this period in the habit of frequently visiting his old friend and master Louis IX., and assisting him in the administration of justice. Sometimes, in conjunction with Monseigneur de Nesle, he would hear pleas at the gate of the palace, and at others he would act as assessor to King Louis, when personally administering justice at the "Garden of Paris," or under the oak in the Bois de Vincennes.

Profiting at last by experience, in spite of the prayers and entreaties both of King Louis and King Thibaut, Joinville resolutely refused to take part in the Eighth Crusade, and this on the very sensible plea that "while he had been beyond sea his vassals had suffered so greatly that both they and he would always feel the effects of it." Indeed, so far from approving of it, "he felt," he says, "that all those were guilty of a mortal sin who recommended the King to go on this expedition."

For numerous other particulars, industriously collected from various sources, in reference to the latter years of Joinville's life, we must of necessity refer our readers to the interesting pages of M. Didot's Introductory Notice. In 1309, a convincing proof of a sound and vigorous old age, Joinville composed his "History of Saint Louis," which he dedicated to Prince Louis (afterwards Louis X., or Le Hutin) the unworthy great-grandson of that sovereign. According to a Latin epitaph formerly on his tomb, Joinville died in 1319, at the great age of ninety-five; though there seems to be documentary evidence to prove that his son Anselm had succeeded to his titles and honours before the end of 1317. Through this son Anselm, (born of the second marriage,) the Barony and Principality of Joinville became the possession of the Dukes de Guise, and at a later period of the Orleans family, a member of which, the infamous Philippe-Egalité, with his usual contempt for propriety and good taste, in 1791 caused the "beautiful castle," once so dear to its chivalrous owner's heart, to be rased to the ground.

M. Michel's explanations of the difficulties of the text are useful, but they might have been very satisfactorily extended, we are inclined to think. In some instances, again, he gives explanations where no explanation can be wanted, Note * to page 130, for example; and in Note 5 to page 83 he is evidently in error as to the meaning of the passage.

EARLY POEMS OF BISHOP SHUTTLEWORTH.

We resume our publication of poems contained in the little volume from which the medal-task of Sir R. H. Inglis was drawn. Another paper will include some graceful stanzas by John Graham, and a poem by Bishop Lipscomb.

Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth, D.D. Nov. 16, 1822, was consecrated Bishop of Chichester Sept. 20, 1840, by the Primate and the Bishops of Peterborough and Rochester. He was born at Kirkham, Feb. 9, 1782, and was the son of the Rev. Prebendary Humphrey Shuttleworth, Vicar of the parish, and Anne, daughter of Philip Houghton. He was admitted Scholar of Winchester at the election 1797; and Fellow of New College Dec. 24, 1803; and became Warden Oct. 4, 1822. He obtained the Chancellor's prize for the Latin Poem in 1803, the subject being "Byzantium." He served the office of Proctor in 1820, and was Select Preacher the same year. Mr. Shuttleworth was tutor successively in the families of Earl Carnarvon, Lord Holland in 1814, and Lord Leigh in 1820; and in 1824 was appointed Vicar of Foxley, Wilts. He in 1823 married Emma, daughter of George Welch of High Leek. His published works are, "Not Tradition but Scripture," 1839; Sermons, 2 vols., 1829-34; and a "Paraphrastic Translation of the Apostolical Epistles," 1829. He died, after a very short tenure of the episcopate, Jan. 7, 1842, and was buried in the presbytery of Chichester Cathedral. The date of the task we print is 1798, when the medals were given by the Prince of Wales.

We should add that shortly after his appointment, Dr. Moberly, the present Head Master of Winchester, gave a volume to the school in which the best poems from time to time should be preserved in MS. Some day we may hope that these, with his sanction, will be published; and form a *Musæ Wiccamicæ* not unworthy of the scholars of Winton.

PROGRESS OF LEARNING.

The fatal morn arrives, and oh!
To school the blubb'ring youth must go,
Before the Muse's hallow'd shrine
Each joy domestic to resign,
No more as erst at break of day
To brush the early dew away,
But in ideal range to fly
O'er fancied fields of Poetry;
Again to cull the mystic stores
Of phrases, tropes, and metaphors;
Now gives Mama her last caressing,
And fond Papa bestows his blessing.

These sweet endearments scarcely o'er,
The chaise drives rattling to the door.
In gay description could I shine,
Or were thy numbers, Homer, mine,
Then should the Muse harmonious show
How fast they journey'd or how slow,
How from the east Aurora rose
With fingers red and redder nose,
Or, at the purple dawn's approach,
Rose Phœbus in his purple coach.
But to be brief, we'll be content
With only saying "Off he went."
So when from out of Grecian fire
Of old Æneas bore his sire,
The hero left with many a tear
Those plains by mem'ry made more dear,
And still in absence would his mind
Recall the joys he left behind,
Recall those happy times ere Greece
O'erturn'd the gentle reign of Peace,
When Heav'n propitious smiled on Priam,
"Sed diverticulo in viam."
Our youth, the joys of home forgot,
Now grows contented with his lot;
On Virgil's sweets can dwell with pleasure,
With Tully pass the hours of leisure;
In verses act with skill his part,
Nay, say the Iliad all by heart.
Oft will he launch aloud in praise
Of early Greece in happy days,
When kings lived peaceful in a cottage,
When children fed on sooty pottage;
Though now-a-days they'll plan their parts
As well on syllabubs and tarts;
When ev'ry hero was as tall
As Gog and Magog in Guildhall;
And by their prowess he can guess
The Romans surely were no less.
He's not (if authors rightly tell us),
One of those harum-scarum fellows
Who seek and know no other pleasure
Than those of eating and of leisure;
Who think the beauties of a classic
Enough to make a very ass sick;
And own no joys beyond the chase,
No recreation but a race.
By him far nobler joys are found
In Tully's arguments profound;

No dainties please him like the sweets
Of Homer's compound epithets.
At length, on Isis' banks he views
The walls beloved by ev'ry Muse:
Those walls where gen'rous souls pursue
The arduous prize to virtue due,
And schoolmen, from the world withdrawn,
Dispute o'er sausages and brawn.
But here, alas! a ruthless train
Of studies new perplex his brain;
He now of nothing talks but statics,
Geometry and mathematics;
Crosses the "Asinorum pons,"
Solves parallipopipedons,
Explains the rays of light by prisms,
Solves arguments by syllogisms,
And night and day his mem'ry crams
Brimful of parallelograms,
By A.s and B.s exact defines
The wondrous miracles of lines:
Ask you their name? I might as soon
Reckon the people in the moon;
Had I an hundred brazen tongues,
An hundred car-men's sturdy lungs,
An hundred mouths to tell them o'er,
'Twould take a century or more.
Talk of a flower of various dyes,
He'll prove you must not trust your eyes,
For what to us seems black and white
Is merely different rays of light.
And then some untaught writers tell
That man had once the power to smell;
Our modern scholar plainly shows
'Tis but a tickling of the nose;
But, solemn proof, he can assure ye,
Non dari vacuum naturæ;
As well by demonstrations show
Quid nihil fit ex nihilo;
That when earth's convex face you tread
Your feet are lower than your head;
Solve any knotty point with ease,
And prove the moon is not green cheese.
But fast the rolling years glide on,
And life's far better half is gone;
He now to other things aspires,
Accepts a living and retires;
And soon immersed in parsonage neat,
Enjoys his peaceable retreat.

As necessary to our story,
You'll ask, Was he a Whig or Tory?
But in this mighty point indeed
Historians are not well agreed;
However, to avoid all bother,
We'll grant he was of one or t'other,
Altho' perhaps he wisely chose
That side whence most preferment rose.
He now directs his eager search
Thro' ev'ry era of the Church;
With cambric band and double chin
Exhorts his flock to fly from sin;
Bids them all evil ways eschew,
And always pay their tythes when due;
Declares all visionary joys
Are visions and delusive toys;
Bids worth neglected rear its head,
And fills the sinner's soul with dread;
Whilst gaping rustics hear with wonder
His length of words and voice of thunder.
Long time his flock beheld him shine
A zealous and a wise divine;
Until, as ebbing life retires,
A dean'ry crowns his last desires.
Behold him now, devoid of care,
Snug seated in his elbow chair.
He cracks his jokes and eats his fill,
On Sunday preaches if he will;
Solves doubts as soon as others start 'em,
By argument *secundum artem.*
Now puzzles o'er in warm debate
Each weighty point of Church and State;
Or tells o'er now in merry strain
The pranks of early life again.
Recalls to mem'ry school disasters,
Unfinish'd tasks and angry masters.
As erst to him, Oh! heavenly Maid,
Learning, to me impart thy aid;
Oh! teach my feet like his to stray
Along preferment's flow'ry way;
And if, thy hallow'd shrine before,
I e'er thy ready aid implore,
Oh! make me, sphere-descended Queen,
A Bishop, or at least a Dean.

SHUTTLEWORTH, 1800.

NON OMNIS MORIAR.

WHILST humbler beings, to one lot confined,
Pursue that path which Nature first design'd,
Upborne on rapid pinions mount the gale,
Skim the broad wave, or range their native vale,
Heedless of change, each call of sense obey,
And seek no bliss beyond the present day;
Content if perfect each enjoyment here
Shall leave them henceforth nought to hope or fear;
Man, man alone, superior to his fate,
In purer regions seeks a happier state,
Spurns the low earth, to heaven directs his eye,
And pants for nobler than terrestrial joy.
Alike o'er all this pow'rful Hope presides,
In death it strengthens as in life it guides,
From youth to age impels with equal force,
The rule of all our actions and the source,
Though various passions variously inclined
Impel or fetter, rouse or clog the mind.
Ambition, Virtue, here the sway divide,
There modest Reason strives with stronger Pride;
Whate'er their nature, impulse, power, or sphere,
All still excite us and concentrate here,
Unsated turn from this unequal scene,
This being humbly blest and proudly mean;
This state of error, weakness, pride, and power,
The bubble sport or victim of an hour;
Bids us for happier worlds relinquish this,
And leave the present for the future bliss.
For this, when haughty Gallia late unfurl'd
The flag of desolation o'er the world,
Driv'n from his regal state, neglected, fled
By those his pow'r sustain'd or bounty fed,
From all whate'er on earth he held most dear,
All that could comfort or delight him here,
Great Louis stood, in conscious virtue brave,
Nor wish'd for life, but that beyond the grave;
In his firm bosom check'd each rising groan,
And in his country's weal forgot his own.
When the fierce warrior chief, untaught to spare,
O'er ravag'd nations spreads the waste of war,
And foe to all those fine-wrought links, that bind
Concordant soul with soul and kind with kind,
'Mid peaceful scenes, where homely joys retire,
Deals the destructive steel or raging fire,
That rank'd with heroes in historic page,
His deeds may live, the curse of every age!

And flattering marbles proudly rise on high
To snatch the wretch from deep obscurity.
  This Hope inspires, for love of life and fame,
—Their different objects are in cause the same,—
Heaven's endless being to our view displays,
Man blindly errs and grasps at endless praise;
Thus, though 'tis Heaven itself directs our way,
Though clear as light its dictates, man will stray,
What man design'd to bless convert to woe,
And taints the streams of knowledge as they flow.
Hence first the frantic rage for fame began,
And man perversely thought to live thro' man,
In endless fame his wish'd-for life survey'd,
And, whilst he lost the substance, grasp'd the shade.
  The patriotic soul which, firmly great,
Stands the strong bulwark of a sinking state,
And, nobly zealous in his country's cause,
On freedom's stable basis builds his laws;
The friendless wretch who bent with grief and fears
Creeps on neglected through a vale of tears,
Survey with rapture in a higher sphere
The bright reward of all their labours here,
Well pleas'd, the transient joys of earth forego,
Nor heave one sigh for all they leave below.
The impious wretch, from whose unhallow'd eyes,
Friend of the good, repose for ever flies,
In midnight's awful gloom, whose gaunt dismay
Fetters each nerve and hovers o'er its prey,
When vengeful furies howl in every blast,
Thrill through his heart and echo back the past,
From Heavenly vengeance sees 'tis vain to fly,
And, shudd'ring, feels he shall not, must not die.
  Equal through life the all-pervading pow'r
Consoles us still in death's approaching hour;
When life's last struggle rends the parting clay,
And hope and doubt possess alternate sway,
When nature, fainting from her load of woes,
In dread suspense awaits the final close,
And sickness, brooding o'er the wretch's bed,
With pain enervates or appals with dread.
As the tall cliff, which storms and winds engage,
And surges lash with unavailing rage,
Faith, unappall'd, sustains th' unequal strife,
And through the gates of Death conducts to life.
In his rapt senses higher scenes arise,
And hov'ring angels hail him to the skies.
Yet not to more enlighten'd climes confin'd,
Pervades this sense along the cultur'd mind,

Nature to all alike the law reveals,
The rude perceives it and th' unletter'd feels,
For Saint or Savage must alike obey
When instinct points, or reason guides the way.
  Hence heavenly Plato first his precepts caught,
And but confirm'd what Nature first had taught.
Traverse each land, where Reason's feeble ray
Scarce faintly glimmers thro' its house of clay,
Where Afric's sons a barbarous life pursue,
Rude as the barren sands on which they grew,
Untaught all laws, all precepts to revere,
Yet all-pervading nature stops not here.
Lo! the poor Negro, whom tyrannic pow'r
Tears from his leaf-built hut and plantain bow'r,
Condemn'd thro' life to tug the galling chain,
In some far isle beyond the western main;
Whose eyes, long strangers to the joys of sleep,
Close but to dream of toil, then wake to weep,
Yet hopes he still in death to view once more
Those native plains he lov'd in life before,
And wrapt in peaceful undisturb'd repose,
Drink sweet oblivion of his former woes:
Cheer'd by this hope content he waits the grave,
And thanks his God for all the good He gave.
Or go where, stretch'd beneath serener skies,
Beyond the Atlantic fiercer nations rise,
Mark there the barbarous chief, whom nations round
In savage triumph gore with many a wound,
Scorch each firm sinew and torment in vain,
With all the horrors of protracted pain,
Unmoved behold him meet the flame, the steel!
Deride their vengeance and disdain to feel!
Till o'er his mighty deeds and valour done,
The num'rous spoils in early conquest won,
The plumèd trophies of some fallen prey,
And bloody scalps in battle torn away,
Till freed at last, the soul exulting flies
To gain sublimer conquests in the skies!
  What bids the calm Gentoo undaunted smile,
Wrapt in the terrors of a blazing pile?
When with mistaken zeal the Brahmin lies
Before his god a willing sacrifice,
What spurs him on but that which all have known—
That innate wish for worlds beyond his own?
Hence taught, he paints in Fancy's richest dress
Ideal schemes of future happiness;
How peaceful souls, beneath some palmy grove,
Pursue the pleasing cares of harmless love;

There no fell hate or pining griefs intrude,
No sons of mad ambition thirst for blood,
There flow'ry meads eternal Spring behold,
And forests wave in vegetable gold;
There glory dwells to conscious worth allied,
And faithful justice blooms by virtue's side.
When wrapt in sleep devoid of sense we lie,
And Rest's soft bandage veils each slumb'ring eye,
Unconscious of repose, thro' earth and skies
Th' unwearied soul in fond idea flies.
Lo! when the flame in death's eternal close
Shall seek that kindred dust from whence it rose,
No more encumber'd with its load of clay,
The soul to happier worlds shall bend its way,
In loftier realms sublimer joys explore,
And from this blissful region rise no more.
If this uncertain station here below
Is all design'd by Heaven for man to know,
Why left imperfect in a middle state,
Chain'd to the earth, yet soaring to be great?
Why form'd superior to his station here,
Boundless its mind, yet limited its sphere?
Too wise to sit while worlds around him shine,
A calm spectator of the vast design,
Too dark, while clouded by the veil of sense,
To scan the wonders of Omnipotence,
Chain'd to the earth, could Newton's soul survey
Unnumber'd worlds beyond the milky way,
Trace all things upwards to One general Cause,
Range thro' all Nature and unfold her laws,
Fathom those skies where, rang'd with skill divine,
Orbs over orbs, systems o'er systems shine,
And all Creation's vast design explore,
Far as the eye can reach or fancy soar.
And must that soul, when this terrestrial chain
Shall cease to bind and sense no more constrain,
Slumber in dust below? or still pursue
Those happier worlds he lov'd on earth to view?
Survey fresh skies, by fancy yet untrod,
And, purified from earth, behold his God?
Say can that primal, vivifying Ray,
The Source of Life itself, by Time decay?
That spark thro' which we move, we feel, we see,
Itself obscur'd, its lustre cease to be?
When base men conquer and the just obey,
When vice unpunish'd here assumes the sway,
When Rome's proud tyrant sees the world his own,
And Cato bleeds, unpitied and alone,

When unaveng'd th' unpitied victim dies,
Is Heaven all righteous, and can God be wise?
Cease the fond doubt, and know th' Eternal Will,
That first created man, protects him still,
In future worlds, profusely just at last,
Shall by the Future rectify the Past,
Withdraw the veil of sense from mortal sight,
And prove to erring man that all is right.
But lo! the mists of doubt perplex no more,
And Heaven confirms what Nature taught before,
He comes! He comes! reveal'd to mortal eyes,
Lo! God Himself descending from the skies,
From vanquish'd death triumphant bears his prey,
Points out to other worlds and leads the way.
Not such that heaven which, Mincio's swains among,
In days of yore poetic Fiction sung,
Where, lull'd to rest in amaranthine bowers,
The shades of heroes waste the peaceful hours;
Nor such the heaven by Mecca's seer foretold,
Where streams nectareous flow o'er sands of gold,
And Eden's groves their various sweets dispense,
To rouse each appetite and clog each sense.
But those Blest Worlds, where purer skies bestow
That mental bliss which none but spirits know,
And souls, set free from earth without alloy,
Quaff the full stream of never-ceasing joy.
And doubts man still? Go, then, and turn thine eyes
Where yon expiring unbeliever lies.
He once, the foremost of the wild and gay,
Laugh'd the light hours in thoughtless mirth away,
Chas'd each bright form thro' Pleasure's mazy road,
Nor own'd a joy but what this life bestow'd.
Lo! the dire contrast on the brink of fate!
He wakes to sad contrition now too late,
Recants those doubts which Folly first supplied,
And shrinks before the Pow'r he once defied.
Insulted mercy stamps the wretch's doom,
Wakes to revenge and hurls him to the tomb.
Go, then, like him, ye thoughtless and ye gay,
Where Folly points or Pleasure leads the way,
Weigh boundless wisdom in the scale of sense
And point the errors in Omniscience.
By specious reas'ning want of truth supply,
And doubting all things, God Himself deny!
Then when your date of misspent life is o'er,
When Death arrests, and you can sin no more,
Awake to certainty of endless woe,
And tremble at the gulf which yawns below!

Here, then, we rest; 'tis Nature's gen'ral cry,
Reason o'ercomes the doubt—we cannot die.
Yes! let them blindly err in sullen pride;
Let sceptics doubt, or infidels deride;
Let earth's weak sons, in transitory pow'r,
Exult awhile, the bubble of an hour;
But come It must, the great and awful Day,
When this imperfect frame shall fade away;
When God descending on the earth shall stand,
With equal scale of justice in His hand;
Snatch'd from the tomb exulting Virtue rise
To meet her kindred angels in the skies,
And sinners, shrinking from th' uplifted rod,
Own how impartial are the laws of God.

P. N. SHUTTLEWORTH.

NOTE ON BRONZE MARMITES,

OFTEN MET WITH IN ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS; WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ONE FOUND AT CAUDEBEC-LES-ELBEUF, IN 1861.

ON the 9th of March, 1861, a bronze marmite was found at St. Pierre-lès-Elbeuf, in the old district of Caudebec-lès-Elbeuf. This vase had three feet, and two supports for a handle which had disappeared. It was found at only a small distance below the surface, in digging the foundations for a

Bronze Marmite, from Caudebec-les-Elbeuf.

house. It was of the ordinary size of marmites, was empty and without a cover, and presented no distinctive marks.

This object is now in the collection of a local antiquary, M. Tronel, of

Elbeuf. I was consulted regarding it by M. le Curé d'Amfreville-la-Mivoie, near Rouen, to whom I made the following reply:—

"*M. l'Abbé*, ... The bronze marmite, of which you have sent me a sketch, is an object common enough, but still its real use is doubtful. To my knowledge, your marmite is the sixth that has been found in the Seine-Inférieure. Thus one was discovered at Lillebonne in 1836; and others at Loges, near Fécamp, in 1845, at Val de la Haye, near Rouen, in 1846, and at Tourville la Chapelle, near Dieppe, in 1847.

"The Museum of Abbeville also possesses five, found in the arrondissement of that name; and M. Houbigant, of Nogent-lès-Vierges (Oise), has two in his collection, one found at Riaux, near Liancourt, in 1834, and the other in the environs of the camp of Catenoy, near Clermont (Oise).

"M. Houbigant, in the plates that he has published of his collection of Bellovacian antiquities, has depicted, among the Roman or Gallo-Roman objects, a marmite and a chandelier. At the foot of the plate we read, 'Marmite and Flambeau, found near the Camp of Catenoy. It is thought that these were for the use of the soldiers, and that they are of the Lower Empire.' I feel bound to add that there appears to me no ground for that assertion.

"The Museum of Nantes contains a marmite found in the marsh of Donges (Loire-Inférieure), which the Catalogue of 1856 styles Gaulish[a], without any adequate reason. M. de Caumont appears to me more wise when he says, in his *Bulletin Monumental*[b], 'There exist at Poitiers, and in several other museums, copper vessels mounted on three feet like our marmites, on the age of which I cannot venture to speak. That which I reproduce was found, according to the manuscript catalogue, in a coffin at St. Maurice de Gençay (Vienne).'

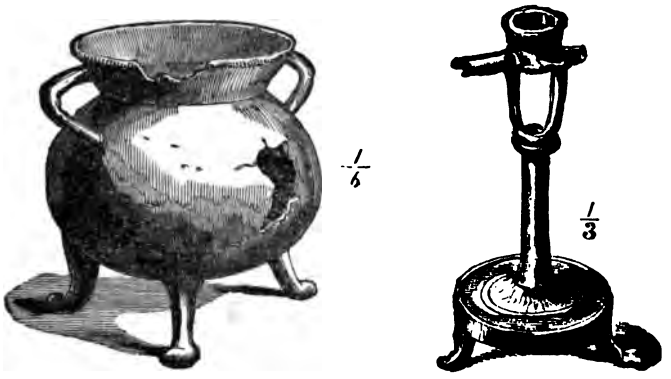
"Now it is necessary to examine and discuss these facts, in order to see what consequences we ought to draw from these premises, for the marmites themselves say nothing; they bear no date, neither have they any distinctive attribution or character whatever. The places in which they are found are alone able to explain their origin. But the greater part have been found in earth or in the marsh, which determines nothing. Some have been found with bronze chandeliers inclosed in them; thus it was at Riaux (Oise), in 1834, and at Loges (Seine-Inférieure) in 1845. But the chandeliers (or feet of lamps) are themselves not easy to determine, as to their date; and we find similar ones even down to the fourteenth century[c]. Nevertheless, at Loges the matter places itself in a clearer light, for there the marmite contained, along with three chandeliers, three copper spoons, and on each of these spoons was the figure of a fleur-de-lis. This sign, it

[a] Gueraud et Parenteau, *Catalogue du Musée Archéol. de Nantes*, 1856, p. 91.

[b] Tom. xxiv. p. 9.

[c] L'Abbé Corblet et H. Dusevel, *Revue de l'Art Chretien*, tom. iii. pp. 14, 15, 36, 37, plate i. fig. 1.

appears to me, gives clearly enough the Capetian epoch, and the Christian middle ages, for the find at Loges, at least.



Marmite and Bronze Chandelier, found at Loges, near Fecamp.

"Can the other finds, which are not determined with the same precision, be ascribed to that epoch? I think not. From which it follows that in the case which you have referred to me, we can form no well-grounded conclusion without a full knowledge of the place in which the marmite of St. Pierre-lès-Elbeuf was found. From the little that you have said, I am led to believe that your marmite is not antique, and that we are bound to think the same of the majority of similar objects.

"L'Abbé Cochet."

Recent Excavations at Cyrene.—Lieutenant Smith, of the Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant Porcher, R.N., have been engaged for some months, under the auspices of the Foreign-office, in making excavations among the ruins of Cyrene. Their labours have been very successful, and we expect very shortly to be enabled to print a full account of their discoveries. Among these may be mentioned a colossal statue of Æsculapius, eight feet high; a Bacchus, six feet high; a statue of a female, between four and five feet high; a statuette of a female strangling a lion, supposed to be of Diana; and upwards of twelve heads of various sizes, among them one life-size of Minerva, most exquisitely sculptured, and in an excellent state of preservation; the face is of a beautiful contour, without a single blemish, the projecting peak of the helmet, slightly broken in falling off its original pedestal, having probably saved it from injury. With the exception of Bacchus, which was found in a temple by itself, all these remains of ancient splendour were dug out of the ruins of the Temple of Æsculapius, and the whole of them are of pure white marble. On account of the total absence of roads, and the hilly nature of the country, great difficulty was experienced in carrying these objects to the coast for embarkation, though the distance in a direct line is only fourteen miles. The weightier marbles were placed on two artillery waggons, sent from Malta for the purpose, and dragged to the place of embarkation by thirty-two sailors of Her Majesty's gunboat "Assurance," and seven of Lieutenant Smith's native labourers. The excavation of the ruins of a third and very large temple has just been commenced, and Lieutenants Smith and Porcher entertain great hopes of further valuable discoveries being made.

Original Documents.

WILLS AND INVENTORIES, CORK, *temp.* ELIZABETH.

III.

WILL OF GEORGE GALWEY FITZ EDWARDE, OF CORCK, ALD^N^, PROVED APRIL 30, 1579.

IN the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. I, GEORGE GALWEY FITZ EDWARDE, of Corcke, Alderman, do make my last will, my body to be buried at St. Katherine's Chappel, in my parish church of St. Peters within Corke. I do make myne eldest sonn John my heir, and do leave to myne wyfe Johanne Watter the two houses wherein I dwell, dureing her being a widdowe, rem' to said heir, rem' to David my second youngest sonn. Item to said David all such lands, &c., as I have of John Galwey fitz Walter, and of Thomas Morrough, save that my foster brother Walter Morrough shall, during his life, have the house where he now dwells without pay, said David to pay said Walter xl*s.* To my eldest daughter Katherine for maryadge goods iii. score pounds. To my second daughter Ellyce l*li.* To my third daughter Ellen xl*li.* To my sister Genet xx. nobles. My sons, wyfe, and brother Geffrey to be my executors. I do release Geoffrey Galwey all he owes me, and my brother Patrick for good service. Item to my sisters by Catherine Skiddy xl*s.*

WILL OF WILLIAM GALWEY, OF CORCK, ALD^N^, PROVED JULY 20, 1581.

IN Dei nomine Amen. I, WILLIAM GALWEY, of Corcke, Alderman, do this xx. Feb., xxii. Eliz., make my laste will, my boddy to be buried in Christ's Church, with my father and first wiffe Margeret Gould, my heir to pay to the prists of said church yearely v*s.* To my young children George and Artoure, the foure parks by the greene which Richard and John Shanighaine holdeth of me for years, the great parke and the smalle parke to George and thother two to Artoure, rem' to survivor, and the profite during theire minoritie shal be devided between them and my towe yonge doghters Eline and Anstas. Also said George and Artoure to pay my said daughters xx*li.* to help them to marry. Item, the use of my house and orchard to my wife and heir during his minoritie, and so she remaine widdowe.

WILL OF ANDREWE GALWEY[a], OF CORCKE, ALD^N^, PROVED FEB. 9, 1580.

IN the name of God, and of his holy blessed mother Mary, and all the company of Heaven, I, ANDREW GALWEY, of Corcke, Ald^n^, beinge weake of boddy, yet sound of mynde and reason, God be praised, considering that the end of lyfe in all creatures is deathe, and that everie Christian man ought to be in a readines to

[a] The descendant of this testator, by his will dated in 1642, styling himself Walter Galway fitz John, of Cork, gent., entails Lottaghmore successively on his sons John, Andrew, Patrick, Francis, and David, and his cousin Geffrey Galwey fitz Patrick, and after them to the uses in the will of his great-grandfather Andrew Galwey deceased: this is the will which we have given in the text. Lottaghmore above-mentioned sig-

prepare himself thereunto, do make my laste will, xviii. Nov., xxiii. Eliz. First, I bequeth my soul to Almightie God, to his blessed mother Mary, and to all the company of heaven; and my body to be buried in one grave with my second wyfe Catherine Roche[b], in the chauntry of my parish church of Saincte Peters. I leave my eldest sonn Walter the principall messuadge wherein I dwell in Dungarwan suburbs of Corcke, also the newe overthwarte in the cittie of Corcke, and all the lands east of it to the Queenes walls: also the towne and lands of Ballenlooghie al's Pooleston, also Gort na Skehy in the tenement of Fahy, also the castle, toune and lands of Castell Thome and Farrin Edie in Dowglas, also the castle, &c., of Garry Cloin, the castell and lands of Ballyffadyn, also my part of the lands of Knockanamwoghilly cont. xv. acres, also the mortegadge I have on Shandon Castell before Corck, the town and lands of Lwotaghe, one ploughland in Bally-Edmonde, my parte of the towne and lands of Ballynigall in Barry-Mores countrey, all the mess', and services, &c., which I have in the tounes of Youghal, Kinsale and Kilmallocke, and the big garden in the tenement of St. John Baptiste besouthe the cittee of Corcke. Item to said Walter my bygg standinge cupp of silver gilt, my bygg cupp of silver, my greatest stilte of silver gilte, with his cover and sylver cruse, a powder peir silver, my best duson of spownes, my best signett of golde, graven with myne owne crest, alsoe the biggest brasen pann in my house. To have to said Walter and his heires males. Rem' to my second sonn Patricke, rem' to my third sonn Richarde, upon condicion he be not entred on religion or become a preste, if so to receive no benefit from said rem', but said castles, &c., to remain to my fourth sonn Christopher; rem' to my fifth sonn John, rem' to my sonnes Francis, Domynicke and Stephen: and if said sonns should happen to dye, rem' to my brother James, rem' to Edmonde G. son and heir of William late deceased, rem' to George G.'s children male. Item to my second sonn the newe house in the cittie of Corck, &c., a messuadge in St. Laurence[c] parish and a moitye in Shandon, also my seconde salte of silver, with a taster of silver under this marke in the myddeste, and a gold ring wherein there is a blewe stone, and three silver spoones. Item to my thirde sonn the great messuadge where Catherine Myaghe, widdowe, dwelleth besyde the key, &cc., the towne and lands of Coreston al's Ballynecorry, which I have in mortgadge of the L[d] Barrymore, one ploughland in Richardston and Balligvin in Barrymores country, so he be not entred on religion, &cc., also the biggeste flatt pice of silver I have, under aforesaid marke, with other two standing gobbletts, a golde ring with a white stone, and

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nifies great Lotagh, (now written Lota,) and in Andrew's will written Lwotagh. The west part of the land is called Lotabeg, or Little Lota. These lands contain several handsome residences overhanging the river Lee, forming some of its principal ornaments. They are still part of the estate of the Galweys, who however have no residence here. The principal mansion was long occupied by the family of Rogers, who held it by lease, but their property was lately disposed of in the Encumbered Estates Court. The above wills prove that the pedigree of Galwey for the period to which they relate, as published in Burke's "Landed Gentry," is altogether erroneous, some other line of the family being substituted.

[b] Catherine Roche was daughter of James Roche of Cork, Alderman. She had two sisters, Anna, married to George Skiddy of Cork, Alderman, and Anastacia married to Gerald Goole of the same, merchant. (Orig. MSS. penes me R. C.)

[c] St. Laurence's Chapel was near the south gate of the city, adjacent to the entrance to Beamish and Crawford's brewery.

three silver spoones. Item to my fourth sonn a newe messuadge in Dungarwan suburbes of Corcke, &cc., also the towns, &c., of Brownestone, Knockyrea, and the lands of Carreggine within the fraunches of Corcke, my parte of the lytle myll joyninge St. Francis[d] churcheyard in Shandon, also a graven pice under said marke, a standinge gobblette and his cover, that my son Walter brought out of Englande, a gold ring graven with a red face, a salte of silver gilte, with the cover which I have in pledge of my nephewe William G. Item to my fyfth sonn a newe house in Dungarwan, &cc., one ploughland in Cnockycarighane, all the lands in Kilvollane and Ballyhiaronan in Barrymore is contrey, my seconde best flatt silver pice, and the cruse of silver under said marke, three spoones of silver with a gold ring with a white perle in same. Item to my sixth sonn two stone houses in Dungarvane, &cc., also thother flatt pice of silver, three spounes of silver, and a hoope of gold made in a ring three hoopes togather. Item to my seventh sonn a stone house in Corcke, a little castell and garden in Shandon, &cc., a graven pice under my father's marke—the black-nott covered with silver, three silver spownes, with a gold ring wherin is a blewe stone omayle. Item to myne eight sonn another stone house in Dungarwan, &cc., the graven pice with a branche in his myddle, and the silver nott which I have in pledge of James Ronan for iv*li.*, and three silver spoones. Item said heires shall finde upon their proper costs three prests or chapplens, two to serve in St. Peter's Church where my buryall is, and the third in Christ Church, said prestes to receive their yearly stipende upon the profitts of said lands. Item to Peter's Church towards the reparacion iii*li.*, also to said church the vestments, coope, with the two tunycles of velvett I have, and to the reparation of the poore men's house xiii*s.* iv*d.* Item to Christ Church towards the reparation ii*li.* vi*s.* viii*d.*, to the chauntery of said church xiii*s.* iv*d.* Item to St. Barryes Church vi*s.* viii*d.* To the Holy Roode Chappell[e] iii*s.* To St. Stephen's Church[f] iii*s.* To St. Clement's Church iii*s.* To our Lady Church iii*s.* Item that my executors shall pay towards the building of everie church that shall be builded in the Byshopricke of Corcke iii*s.*, or the value in yron. Also that my executors shall give to the poor people of this cittie within one moneth after my decesse the value of xl*s.* of frise in the honor of God, and for almes to be worren

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[d] "May, 1700. St. Francis Abbey, on the north side of the Lee, in the north suburbs of Cork. The site of it contains a few gardens on the side of the hill, near the Abbey. It is the estate of Lord Orrery, &c. In King James's time a new chapel was built by the Friars on part of the abbey, but not where the former chapel stood. Some Friars living there in the time of the siege, [Sept. 1690,] the abbey with the r st of the suburbs was burnt: a good strong steeple remains standing. The chapel that was lately built, having been burnt with the abbey, was repaired by Mr. Morrison, a merchant, and is now used by him as a warehouse."—*Bishop Downe's MS. Journal.* This abbey was founded, according to Ware, in 1240. "In the chapel of this place the late King James heard mass in March, 1688 [1688-9], being supported through the streets of the city by two Franciscan Fryars."—*Smith.* Not a vestige of it now remains.

[e] The Holy Rood, or church of St. Mary de Nard, stood on the centre of the ground now occupied by Elizabeth's fort. By an act passed in the year 1751, these ancient parishes were united to the parish of St. Nicholas for ever, and now form the corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral.

[f] "St. Stephen's Church stood where Worth's Blew Coat Hospital now stands; the south side of the hospital court wall stands upon the foundation of the north side of the church."—*Bp. Downe's MS. Journal.*

for my soule and my friends. Item that my other children be brought up in learning and in course of merchandise, &c.

Inventorie. — vi. tonnes of yron, iii. hundreth batrye, ii. hogsetts allyine, ii. hundred hoppes, xii. tonnes of salte, a laste of hids lyttle more or less, vi. pounds sylke, a pice of broade cloathe in collors conteynninge xxx. yards, vi. duzen wollen cards, ii. barrells of orchall, halfe a grose of knyves with other small wares, as hatts, cappes, and other thryfles amonge my shopp, ii. tonnes of wyne, also xl. sheepe and xii. kyne.

WILL of WILLIAM GALWEY FITZ JEFFRY, proved April 12, 1582.

In Dei nomine Amen. Ego Willielmus Galwey fitz Galfridi, de Kinsale, condo testamentum meum, commendo animam meam Deo patri omnipotenti, corpusque meum terræ et vermibus, sepeliendum in ecclesia de Kinsale, in loco[g] majorum. Constituo filium meum Galfridum meum heredem, et lego eidem G. principale meum messuagium in Kinsale, tres carrucatas terræ Antiquæ Curiæ in dominio Cricurhaghe et molendinum aquaticum, tributum piscis, vulgariter nominatum See-fishe, in Kinsale, villam de Ballincobum, tertiam partem terræ de Crock intus et foris, tabernam novam quam Mauricius Coursie erexit et duas parcas terræ juxta Nichols-gate, olim nuncupatum cunicularium magistri Galwey, Habendum, &c., eidem G. et h. m., rem' Jacobo secundo filio meo et h. m., rem' Ricardo tercio filio meo et h. m., &c. Item lego eidem G. cyphum sculptum argenteum, Anglicé, A graven cupp, et salsarium argenteum et duodecim cochlearia argentea, et parvum cyphum argenteum, vocatum a tastor, et lego illi omnia suppelectilia domus meæ, et lego unam magnam patenam, aptam ad servitiam faciendam filio meo Jacobo. Item lego G. duos cyphos, comuniter vocatos Macers, quorum unum Willielmus Baies habet in pignore duorum coriorum bovilium, et alterum est in pignore decem solidorum, et alterum cyphum, vocatum a standing cupp, sicut expresse ponitur in obligatione facta inter me et Jacobum filium Johannis Galwey, et eidem signetum meum aureum. Et lego eidem scapham meam piscatoriam, vocatam a pinac, cum suis vestimentis et piscandis instrumentis, et cum retibus omnibus, et cimbam meam latam, communiter vocatam a licter[h], et omnes senos

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[g] The Galweys were interred in a small transept called "Galwey's Isle," in the parish church of Kinsale, which still contains a very beautiful window in the Norman style, and other rich decorations. The right, however, of the Galwey family to this "Isle" seems to have been disregarded by the Vicar and Churchwardens in the middle of the last century, as appears by the following item from the parish vestry-book, kindly supplied by the Rev. I. W. Hopkins, the present Vicar:—

"1748. And it is also hereby agreed upon, that the 'South Isle,' commonly called 'Galwey's Isle,' be for ever appropriated to the use of a vestry-room and catechetical school, which shall be enclosed, and seats shall be built in the same, to receive the young people of the parish during their examination by the minister and his curate, and the sum of forty pounds shall be levied for the furnishing the same by subscription; and if any part of the said sum shall not be raised by subscription, the deficiency shall be raised by rate on the parish, or by such other ways and means as shall seem to the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners most effectual and least burdensome to the parish.

"Burton Parkinson, Vicar, "Thos. Bryent, "Moses Steward, } Ch'w'dns."

A similar item occurs in the year 1772; fortunately these recommendations were never acted on, or the "Galwey Isle" would doubtless have shared the barbarous desecration which this curious church, almost unique in its architectural features, suffered some years ago when being *restored* by some country surveyor or mason.

meos. Item volo quod meus heres et ejus successores ministrent sacerdotibus, clericis, et pauperibus xiiis. viiid., annatim in futurum, dimidium ad quodlibet festum defunctorum, et aliud dimidium ad quemlibet diem per rasteves per equales portiones, et etiam mantaneant domum pauperum, quoties opus fuerit. Item lego secundo filio meo Jacobo, curiam, appellatam Curiam Magistri Galwey in Kinsale, et hortum jacentem in fossa juxta muros, inter portam fratrum et portam Cork, vocatum Garrinegeokane et Legoille, et castellum ny Cowg quod habeo a Magistro Galwey per indenturam, et unam carucatam terræ vocatam Ballivagiffie in tenemento de Rincorran, et portum vocatum Oister-haven[1] cum sua libertate, quem habeo in pignore, &cc. Item magnum cyphum argenteum, quod Ricardus Coursy quondam habuit. Item quod Jacobus et heredes dividant pauperibus annatim vis. viiid. Item lego tercio filio Ricardo messuagium, olim Johannis Corsh, et tabernam parvam jacentem in viâ qua itur ad Ecclesiam, et unum hortum juxta Nichols-gate, &c. Item quod dictus Ricardus distribuat pauperibus et sacerdotibus annatim vis. viiid.

Legacies.—Inprimis lego ad reparationem et edificationem Ecclesiæ de Kinsale annatim vs. Item funerali servicio, elemosinæ, et Vicario ejusdem vs. viiid. Domino Thomæ Moyran presbitero in Cork xs., et Rectori Ecclesiæ de Kinsale vs. Hoc excepto quod lego uxori meæ Anastaciæ Corsy, omnia messuagia, &c., in Kinsale et alibi in Com-Cork, durante viduitate sua. Item mando sub pœna paternæ maledictionis incurrendæ, distincte, principio filiis meis universis et singulis, ut in omnibus justis, licitis et honestis, obediant et pareant matri suæ, sine jurgio, durante vita sua, et illi maximo honore maximaque reverentia afficiant, sicut filios decet, et nil contra ejus voluntatem agere nitantur, ut sic precepta divina servantes, sint longevi super terram, et eternam beatitudinem consequi valeant, quam illis concedere dignaret Altissimus. Amen. Item facio Dominum Geraldum Corsie Baronem et Dominum de Oricruesaigh, Jacobum Ronan, et Willielmum Roche de Cork, burgences, defensores et tutores filiorum meorum.

WILL of GENET GALWEY, proved June 22, 1582.

In Dei nomine Amen. I, Genet Galwey, widdowe, late wyfe unto John Golde fitz Edmonde of Corke, Alderman, of good memorie, in my sicke bed, labouringe and drawing towards death naturall, do make my laste will, 9 June, 1582, my body to be buried (if possible) with my husband. I ordaine my bretherne Edmonde fitz Edmonde Tyrry, and Christopher Galwey fitz Andrewe, my executors. To my foster-father, mother and sisters, xxli. between them. To my said brethren all my golde. Item that such pawnes or brasse which is in kepinge with my brother Christopher Galwey, be devided amongst my young brethren.

WILL of CHRISTOPHER GALWEY, of CORK, Alderman, proved Sept. 12, 1582.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Christopher Galwey, of Cork, Alderman, do make my last will xxi day of July 1582, my body to be buried with my father and mother in St. Peeter's Church within Cork. I leave towards reparation of same church xxxs., so much more with Christ Church, towards the building; to St. Barries Church by Cork vs. viiid.; to the Holly-rood ivs.; to Sr Thomas Moyrane,

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[h] A lighter.

[1] An inlet of the sea near Kinsale. "The fishery, customs, and harbour or creek of Oyster-haven, were granted to Philip Barry oge, commonly called Lord Barry of Kynalega, by patent from Queen Mary."—*Browne MSS.*

priest, iii*s.*, in remembrance of me; to Sr Percywall White, priest, and Sr Michell Roche, priest, iii*s.* each; to the Viccar Tyrry xx*s.* I do make my brother John my heir, and bequeath to him the lands I purchased of David Tyrry, viccar, also my part of Rosta in Barrymores contrey, &c. To my brother Francis the lands, &c., of Downenygawle, in the great Island, also the lands of Drohidsynaghe, which I purchased of Nicholas Tyrry, &c. To my brother Domynick the ploughland called Cwyleregwyh, which I hold in mortgage of Lord Cursie. To my brother Stephen the ploughland of Tworahigobane, which I purchased of David fitz Edmond Barry, also the part belonging to John Galwey of Brownestowne. To my daughter Anstace a ploughland called Carrigane ny graune, and another called Ballyvody, which I hold in mortgage of xvi*li.* of John fitz Edmond oge Hodnett[k], also such part of Knockyrea as is the right of my father and mother, to have during her life, and after said part of Knockyrea to my brother Francis. To my wife Julyan Sarsfild the ploughland in Raheygobbane during her life, rem' to my daughter Anstace. To my brother Edmond Tyrry my part of Carrigyns near Cork, &c. Item I release my father-in-law Edmond Sarsfield the mortgage of ix*li.* I had uppon one of his gardens. To my foster-brother William Kynt the town, &c., of Ballynvourdony in Barretts countrey, which I have in mortgage of x*li.* To John fitz Edmond oge Hodnett, the mortgage I have uppon Bally-ny-crussy from said John. My other legacies. To myne ant Anstas Roche xxx*s.* To my foster-mother Margaret Collane xx*s.* To my wife a silver salt. To my brother Edmond Tyrry three silver cupps. To Patrick Gold my signet of gold. To my daughter Anstas all the jewells within a small bladder in my smale chest, also two crosses of gold in a little white bladder, and my mother's big coife.

Inventorie.—Three lasts of cowehides, lackyng fyve hides, a tonn of iron, a tonn of salt, one barrell of aleim, fyve hogsheads of white wyne, ten hogsheads of wheate, thre hogsheads of Rye, and in gold twentie pounds, and in reddy money xxiv*li.*

Pledges.—From David Barryes wife a silver cupp, in pawn of iii*li.*; from Patrick Gold fitz Gold a silver cupp, in pawn of xl*s.*; a silver cupp belonging to John oge Hodnet, which oweth nothing; a goblett for aquavita belonging to myself, a goblett with his cover which my father left with me, a great silver salt I have in pledg from Mr Galwey, a bigg silver cupp I bought of Alexander Gogh.

Pledges I delivered in pawn.—To Ballive Creaghe a silver cupp, to Joan Watter a goblett pertaining to Andrew Skiddy. Walter Coppinger hath the cover of my small cupp in pawne for three yards of bayes. John Watters hath the bottom of Andrew Skiddy is cupp in pawne of vi*s.* viii*d.* old money.

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[k] The Hodnets were formerly a powerful sept, and proprietors of the Great Island in the barony of Barrymore, which was wrested from them by the Barries. The condition of the following mortgage of Hodnett's Wood, at this period, is highly curious: —"Sciant, &c., quod ego Edmondus Hodnet meæ nationis capitaneus de Castro de Belvellie in Magna Insula, in dominio Barry-more, dedi Geraldo fitz Willielmi juvenis mac Coter, de predicta insula, unam caruc' nuncupat' Hodneis Wood, &c., quiquidem caruc' jacet a Ballyncurrig ex parte orient', usque ad mare ex parte occident' atque a Bally-ny-crussy et Burgesshe ex parte aust', usque ad terram Castri de Bellvelie ex parte boreali. Hend', &c., sub conditione sequenti quod quocunque ego E. H. hed', &c., solverint sexdecim bonas vaccas lactiferas, sex boves caballos, viginti quatuor oves et etiam a brassen pan valentes quinquaginta tres solidos et quatuor denarios, quod deinceps liceat mihi E. H. hed', &c., intrare et habere. Dat' sexto die Augusti, 1573." —(Orig. penes me R. C.)

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

CONGRESS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT PETERBOROUGH.

July 23 *to July* 30.

THIS Congress, which was very numerously attended, was presided over by Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, and was divided into the three sections of History, Architecture, and Antiquities, at the head of which were, respectively, the Dean of Ely, the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, and Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P. Mainly by the care of the latter gentleman, a Museum was fitted up in the Training College, of which the chief feature was a large collection of Stuart Relics. The Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquises of Exeter, Huntly, and Northampton, the Earls of Spencer and Westmoreland, the Bishops of Lincoln and Peterborough, Lords Herries, Lyveden, and Overstone, Sir Henry Dryden, Sir George S. Robinson, and Sir John Trollope, Barts., the Mayor of Stamford, the High Bailiff of Peterborough, and other persons of local influence, gave their sanction and encouragement, and many of them either exhibited articles in the Museum, or received the various parties of excursionists. The Dean of Peterborough acted as Chairman of the Local Committee, the excursions were ably directed by the Rev. Edward Hill, and the Museum was in the charge of Messrs. Franks, Trollope, Tucker, and Way.

Tuesday, July 23. OPENING MEETING AT THE CORN EXCHANGE.

Octavius Morgan, Esq., took the chair at 2 p.m., in the absence (through a mistake as to the train from Ely) of the President. After the customary welcomes, the Chairman called on the Rev. Thomas James, Hon. Canon of Peterborough, to deliver an Inaugural Discourse on the Archæology of Northamptonshire.

The Rev. gentleman, premising that he intended to make use of an article on the subject recently contributed by him to the "Quarterly Review," said that,—

"Northamptonshire lies in a wedge-like shape; falling from its high ground which borders on Warwickshire in a north-easterly direction towards the fen country of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire. On the extreme end of the wedge they were now standing, at Peterborough. From its central boss, Naseby, alike its natural and historical landmark, arises, besides the Avon, its two rivers, the Welland and the Nen, which compass the land till they meet at Croyland. At Naseby was fought that battle which more than any other influenced the course of modern English history. Little traces, however, of earlier times have been left there, except the remains of an unexplored camp in the neighbourhood of Sibbertoft. Perhaps there are few commanding eminences in the kingdom which do not bear evidence of early occupation and entrenchment. Borough Hill, near Daventry, is the most remarkable instance in this county, and although every year is defacing its outworks, it could not be easily surpassed elsewhere for

extent and completeness. British and Roman remains have been gathered there side by side, and it seems to have been the race-ground of Mid-England from the rise of the sport till 1805, when the races were cried down, and the ground enclosed. Coming down to the plain, remains of Roman occupation are met with on every side. The Watling and Ermine Streets both cross the county, the first forming the substratum of the old road from Stony Stratford to Weedon, and on to Tripontium, or Dove-bridge; the other entering the county by Castor, and branching off at Upton, in one direction to Stamford by the 40-foot way, in the other to West Deeping by the Long Dyke. Weldon, Cotterstock, Heyford, Harpole, and Whittlebury might be named for discoveries of Roman pavements. The Roman villa recently uncovered at Apethorpe has had ample justice done to it by the descriptions and drawings of Mr. Trollope in the Architectural Society's report for last year. There is another villa awaiting excavation on Mr. Stopford's property, close to Thrapston. Castor, however, is the place in this county richest in Roman remains. The name, like the neighbouring village of Chesterton, speaks its Latin origin, though in Roman times it was known as Durobrivæ. Some spots in the neighbourhood absolutely teem with potsherds.

"This county contains perhaps the most remarkable link in Britain of the Roman with the Saxon period, in Brixworth Church. There is no doubt at all that there still exist distinct traces of two pre-Norman periods in the architecture of that structure. Nor, if any faith could be placed in the records of past excavations, could there be any hesitation in acknowledging a basilican type in the plan. Whether any of the existing walls and arches are wholly Roman, or have been re-built with Roman bricks in later time, could only be discussed with interest on the spot. Arriving at the more established Saxon period, the interest of the Northamptonshire history and buildings by no means diminishes. Earl's Barton tower supplies one of the most elaborate and best known specimens of that long-and-short work which he must persist in calling Saxon work. In Wittering the dimensions of the Saxon chancel are marked out by the masonry at the south-east angle, and there is also the strange chancel-arch, grotesquely rude, and struggling out of its chrysalis stonework, into some untried phase of being; while at Barnack, in the tower-arch, we have the noblest example of this style in the kingdom, and a proof of the effect which the rudest and most abnormal style is capable of producing when worked, as this is, in strong will and faith. After being blocked for five centuries this arch has lately been opened. The whole tower exhibits the singular transitionary work of builders passing for the first time from wood to stone, and cutting their unwonted material, and employing it rather like carpenters than masons. When the floor of this tower was last year excavated to its original level, it was discovered that the pointed niche in the west wall, the use of which, as aumbry, door, or window, had puzzled the learned, was a central throne or sedile; stone benches, with wooden seats, having branched off on each side, and extended to the north, and probably south, side of the interior of the tower. The stone quarries of Barnack, which furnished the stone for Ely, Croyland, Thorney, Ramsey, Bury St. Edmund's, and Peterborough, are only traceable in the 'hills and holes' which surround the present village."

Mr. James then adverted to the curious monument once standing in the graveyard, but now preserved within the walls of the cathedral—a single block of stone, coped, and with rude sculpture, three feet high, three feet long, and one foot wide, exactly according with the measurements and description by Ingulphus of the sepulchral memorial erected by the Abbot Godric, of Croyland, over Abbot Hedda and eighty-three of his monks, at Medeshampstead, the ancient name of Peterborough, in the year 870, when they were slaughtered by the Danes, and their monastery destroyed. This stone is so alike in character to the Anglo-Saxon monuments existing at Hexham and Dewsbury, that he hoped Mr. Bloxam would be able to assign it to the period given to it by tradition, and vindicate it from the ultra-scepticism which seems now pervading all archæological research, as the oldest historical Christian monument in England.

Norman history brought them to the county town of Northampton, with the central figure of Simon de St. Liz, the local hero of the period, the builder of the castles, the refounder of the town, and benefactor of the Cluniac Priory of St. Andrew.

In 1164 Thomas Becket appeared in

the castle for the last time before the Council, to which he was summoned on his refusal to abide by the Constitutions of Clarendon. Having appealed solemnly to the Court of Rome, he withdrew. A spring, still called Becket's well, marks the spot where on the very night, accompanied by a single monk, he stopped to quench his thirst when flying disguised to the coast on his way to Flanders. Three hundred years afterwards the townsfolk of Northampton founded a hospital in honour of St. Thomas of Canterbury, the remains of the chapel of which, though the charity survives in another form, is now a carpenter's shop.

The Templars, he believed, had no possessions in the county, and the Hospitallers only the preceptory of Dingley; but its central position made Northampton a favourite place for the inland gatherings of the Crusaders. In the first year of his reign, Richard Cœur-de-Lion inaugurated an assembly at Pipewell Abbey. King John especially affected the hunting in Rockingham forest, and lodged at Rockingham Castle.

On the 10th of July, 1460, occurred the great battle of Northampton, between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists, which gave the first decided advantage to the House of York. A continuation of this success eventually placed Edward IV. on the throne, and so gave Northamptonshire the honour of giving a queen to the throne of England. Northamptonshire boasts two of the Eleanor crosses, the very outposts as it were of the most perfect style of the national architecture. Much less known than the Northampton cross, though almost as perfect as when it was first set up, is the simpler and smaller cross of Geddington. He believed no mention was made of it in contemporary documents, but its position is accounted for by the neighbourhood of the King's palace of Geddington, now utterly destroyed. In a hedge-row between Pury and Grafton parks the "Queen's Oak" is still shewn as that under which the beautiful widow of Sir John Grey first fascinated Edward IV.; although Grafton did not obtain its augmentation of Grafton Regis till the reign of Henry VIII., who made it a king's honour, with fifty-three manors annexed. After the divorce of Queen Katherine, the King assigned to her the castle of Fotheringhay, afterwards to become notorious by another queen's yet sadder fate. The tradition runs, that James on his accession pulled down the castle, but there is evidence to shew that it was not dismantled till after the end of his reign.

Of other castles Northamptonshire has little to boast. The site of that of Northampton, overhanging the Nen, was indeed a fine one, and this was enhanced by artificial embankments. Traces of Norman work may yet be detected in the outer circuit of the walls, and there are doorway arches of two centuries later; but those who would see even these fragments of feudal Northampton must make haste and visit the spot, for the site has just been sold, and contemplated villas are already casting their vile shadows before on ground which, if any public spirit existed on the spot, should have been secured for a public promenade and garden. Of Barnwell Castle nothing remains but the four bastion towers and the curtain walls, forming a quadrangular enclosure. Rockingham was a royal castle from the Conquest till the time of Henry VII., and a favourite hunting-seat of English kings. Portions of old Norman work are frequently discovered whenever repairs are going on, but the entrance towers and gateway date from Edward I. The same date may be assigned to the doorway of the hall, and within the last few months two windows of the same early date have been thus discovered behind the modern panelling of the dining-room, marking out what were the dimensions of the former hall. The castle was gallantly defended by Sir Lewis Watson for King Charles I., and the greater part of the existing house is of the next reign.

Drayton House is a semi-castellated building of the fifteenth century, metamorphosed by late Italian architecture of a fine and foreign type, so that it is difficult exactly to detect its original form. The cellars are of the fourteenth century,

and in excellent condition. The history of the house is told in Halstead's "Genealogies," compiled by the Earl of Peterborough and his chaplain. The name of "Halstead" is fictitious. Apethorpe has some remains considerably older than the general character of the house, which is Elizabethan. In one of the bedrooms is a fine chimney-piece of the thirteenth century, and part of the present kitchen and offices are of good early Perpendicular work—the hall of the older house. At Northborough the church has a bone-house similar to that at Rothwell.

After alluding to several other Northamptonshire houses, most of which have been recently mentioned by us in the report of the Northamptonshire Architectural Society[a], Mr. James proceeded to say that the story of the abbeys of the county was very soon told. There was the splendid one before them, Peterborough, not having been a cathedral till the reign of Henry VIII., and there was the heaving greensward which marked, and but faintly marked, the sites of all the rest. There were no abbey ruins in the county, and but few fragments. The word that went out at the dissolution was "Thorough." Pipewell is barely traceable, though some valuable relics of tiles and glass have been lately recovered. Sulby is represented by a single sepulchral cross. At Fineshade and Delapré modern houses usurp the consecrated ground. At Shoseley some late excavations discovered three coped crosses. A torso of the priory of Canons Ashby forms the present church. The Saxon nunnery of Weedon is scarcely more than a tradition, and of St. Kyneburga's nunnery at Castor, as at Rothwell, Daventry, Deene, and elsewhere, only the historical record remains. The priory of Catesby was, at the dissolution, under the government of one Joyce Berkeley, and was recommended for special exemption from the common fate on the ground of its excellent order and management; but the priory was retained on the black list. The singular calamities which have befallen the possessors of this house were almost enough to make one take up with Spelman's doctrine of sacrilege. After various changes and chances, it is now being pulled down, but the Decorated sedilia of the earlier chapel, and a post-Reformation chapel of curious arrangement, would, he believed, be preserved as far as restoration would permit.

Upon the wide field of Northamptonshire churches he hardly dared venture. Northamptonshire might, he thought, be regarded in architecture, as in language, singularly free from provincialisms, and as presenting general good types of all the styles, or rather giving the best specimens of that continuous national architecture which shews no break and owns no division. Of the Saxon churches he had already spoken. Beside St. Peter's, Northampton, he knew of no one of importance exclusively Norman, though of course portions, and especially doorways and fonts, were continually cropping out from the later stonework with which they have been overlaid. It is along the banks of the Nen that our best churches lie. Whiston, with its short chancel, emblematic of its date, the very year of the Reformation; Billing, with its earlier font and curious inscription; picturesque Castle Ashby; Grendon, well placed on its hill; Strixton, the model of an Early English village church; the Saxon tower of Earl's Barton; the unique octagon of Stanwick; the lanterns of Lowick, Fotheringhay, and Irthlingborough; the spires of Raunds, Rushden, and Irchester; the pinnacled tower of Titchmarsh; Finedon, complete in the best style; the fine town steeple of Oundle: these are but selections from a line of churches which are possibly indebted for much of their beauty to the water-carriage of the Nen. Higham Ferrers deserved separate mention for its architectural history and richness. The church itself is of an older and better date, but for the present chancel, stalls, and other details it is indebted to Archbishop Chicheley, the founder of the school, the Bede-house, and the dismantled college. Chicheley was a native of Higham, the son of a farmer, and tradition tells that while tending his father's flocks he was found by William of

[a] Gent. Mag., Aug. 1861, pp. 164—171.

Wykeham, like Giotto by Cimabue, and patronised by that great prelate-architect. All Souls', Oxford, the Oxford tower of Canterbury, and the fine Perpendicular church of Croydon, are all of Chicheley's building.

The archæology of the hunting of Northamptonshire must not be passed over. The veriest Dryasdust must have heard of the Pytchley hounds: if he had not, he had not studied Domesday, for Pytchley hunting can trace its pedigree to that period. It was there recorded that William of Pightesley succeeded to the estates of Alwyne the Hunter, the said William holding his lands in Pightesley by sergeantry of hunting wolves, foxes, and other vermin. But even this was not the limit of its sporting antiquity. Some years back, when Mr. Abner Brown was under-pinning a pier in his church, he found that the present church was built upon an earlier and probably heathen cemetery, and in one of the cistvaens, lying north and south, he found, by the side of a skeleton, a spear-head and a boar's tusk, thus establishing the existence of an earlier and pre-Christian Alwyne of Pytchley. Special hunting privileges were also allowed the burgesses of Northampton. As early as 1270 their dogs were exempt from being "lawed," and the Abbot of Peterborough had the royal licence to hunt the hare, the fox, and the wild cat.

Among her worthies Northamptonshire boasted of "glorious John Dryden," born at Aldwinckle, and connected with many local families, and even yet represented, through the female line, by Sir Henry Dryden, of Canons Ashby; Fuller was born in the sister parish of Aldwinckle St. Peter's; poor John Clare, first of English rural poets, sons of the soil, born at Helpstone; Bishop Percy, of the "Reliques," held the living at Easton Maudit, and there was wont to entertain Johnson, Shenstone, Goldsmith, and Garrick. His portrait and manuscripts are still preserved by Mr. Isted, at Ecton-hall. Peterborough is justly proud of being the birthplace of Paley, and of yet retaining the name among its most honoured sons. From Northamptonshire sprang the families of Washington and Franklin, and Sulgrave and Ecton are the two shrines in England which (with the birthplace of that poet to whom all the world is kin) are most frequently visited by American pilgrims. Franklin's grandfather was a blacksmith at Ecton. Washington's family, as has been so pleasantly shewn by the Rector of Brington, had an older and more important position in this county. His great-great-grandfather, Lawrence Washington, lies buried in the church of Brington, and on the tomb-slab are his arms, "Argent, two bars, gules: in chief three mullets of the second." The suggestion in the "Quarterly Review" that these arms were the origin of the "Stars and Stripes" of America was first made over the grave itself in a conversation between the late Lord Spencer and Mr. Everett.

Mr. James concluded his paper with a warm eulogium on Northamptonshire, which he described as

"a county that can offer the oldest church, the oldest font, the oldest Christian monument, the oldest council chamber,—a county wherein were fought such decisive battles as those of Northampton and Naseby—one linked with the fortunes of so many queens, so unique in memorial and ecclesiastical architecture, with so noble a cathedral, with such antiquity for its popular sport, so plentifully stored with nobility and gentry, that Norden styles it the 'Herald's Garden;' the language of whose common people is, according to Fuller, the purest of any shire in England, 'the worst foot of whose soil,' sings Drayton, 'is equal with the best' of any other; touching nine counties, yet deriving all its rivers from itself; 'an apple,' says Fuller, 'without core to be cut out, or rind to be thrown away.' A county with so many gifts of nature and enrichments of art, he said, might surely ask their attention without any inauguratory recommendation from one who, though not a native, had found in it most excellent friends and a most happy home."

The Bishop of Lincoln proposed, and Lord Neaves (of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland) seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. James, which was carried unanimously, when the meeting closed.

An invitation having been given by the

Rev. Wm. Strong to visit his residence, Thorpe-hall, a party of members proceeded thither at the close of the meeting. The party inspected the hall and its fine gardens, but the building elicited no special remark, except one which threw a doubt on the common belief that the architect was Inigo Jones.

From the hall, the party, led by J. H. Parker, Esq., of Oxford, proceeded to the church. On the way, a slab of stone, standing in one of the cottage gardens at the entrance to the village, attracted attention, and it was thought probable that the stone in question had formed the base of an ordinary wayside cross. The church, Mr. Parker remarked, is of the Early English style, dating about 1260: it is very plain, and its plan is as simple as its construction—a nave and two aisles. The fabric is built of coarse rubble, without a buttress or stringcourse in any part of it, and having everywhere, except at the east and west ends, its original windows of two plain but effective lancet lights. The east window, of three lights, is a poor specimen of Perpendicular work, cinquefoiled in the head under a four-centred arch. There is a similar window at the west end. The aisles are divided by three obtusely-pointed Early English arches on each side, resting on circular pillars with well-moulded capitals and bases, the latter raised on bold square plinths. There is no chancel-arch, the roof being continuous from end to end. Two stone brackets at each end of the aisle indicate that an altar existed there. In the chancel is a deep trefoiled piscina; also two altar brackets, and a small square aumbry. There were at least four altars in this unaltered Early English church. This theory was advanced respecting the use of low side windows in mediæval churches—for the administration of the Sacrament outside the church by means of a cleft stick to persons suffering from the plague.

The tower adjacent, called Longthorpe Hall [b], was thrown open for inspection by Mr. Warwick, the occupier. Mr. Parker observed that this building was about the same age as the church: it was an ordinary fortified house of the period, and probably stood originally in the form of a square with a tower at each corner, only one of these towers now remaining. The lower story was vaulted, as was common in such houses, as a security from fire, and they often had the staircase running up outside. The second story chamber has also a vaulted roof, and the windows have shouldered arches. The upper story was never vaulted; the pyramidal roof is modern, though probably on the plan of the old one, resting upon the inner edge of the wall: by this arrangement the thickness of the wall, or the space between the line of the roof and the parapets, was left as a walking place or "allure." The parapet is rather singular, in having loopholes instead of open battlements. The corners of the parapet are raised, and stand in the place of turrets. The building was entirely domestic, though fortified, and probably had a moat round it.

At the evening meeting, Mr. J. H. Parker of Oxford read a very interesting paper on the Domestic Architecture of the adjoining district, which we hope to print *in extenso* next month.

After the reading of this paper, E. A. Freeman, Esq., made some remarks on the general character of the churches of Northamptonshire, especially those of the northern part of the county. Northamptonshire being a long, obliquely placed county, and touching more other counties than any other shire in England, there naturally are great differences between different parts of it, and the northern and southern ends of it differ widely both in their scenery and in the character of their buildings. The northern churches are generally very superior to the southern, and are especially distinguished by the beautiful spires which they share with the neighbouring counties, and of which the south part of Northamptonshire has very few. Still there are several points in which the churches of the two divisions of the county agree. Northamptonshire is pre-eminently the region of moderate-sized parish churches. The monastic buildings,

[b] Engraved in Domestic Architecture, vol. i. p. 153.

except the noble Abbey of Peterborough, and the small fragment at Canons Ashby, seem to have utterly vanished; they neither exist as ruins nor are they preserved as parish churches. Nor are there any examples of churches of the parochial type, but of a scale equal to minsters, like those at Coventry and Newark. On the other hand very small churches without aisles or towers are by no means common. A Northamptonshire church has most commonly a nave, chancel, nave aisles, and western tower; the chancel often has a chapel on one or both sides of it, but regular choir-aisles, so common in the eastern counties, are not usual. There are a few examples of central towers, and a few of transepts without central towers, but neither of those arrangements is common. The roofs are commonly low, nor is the low roof always of late introduction; it became the prevailing form in the fourteenth century, while some instances, as at Warmington, belong to the thirteenth. Connected with the use of the low roof is doubtless the use of the clerestory, of which some instances occur in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and the practice became predominant in the fourteenth. The square-headed windows, one of the marked peculiarities of the district, is also of early introduction; fourteenth century examples are numberless, while they may traced, though more rarely, up to the very beginnings of tracery. Good square towers, without spires or octagons, are very rare; Titchmarsh is almost the only example of any importance, though there is an exquisite one at Whiston, on a very small scale. But the octagon in various forms, whether as a finish to a square tower, or as a support to a spire, is characteristic of the county. The octagon is also characteristic of Somersetshire, but it is used in different ways in the two counties. The Northamptonshire octagon, with, perhaps, the solitary exception of Stanwick, is always set on a square tower of which it forms the finish, while the Somersetshire octagon rises from the ground, or at most is itself finished with a square base. The noble spires, for which North Northamptonshire is as famous as Somersetshire is for its towers, are mainly of two classes. The earlier type is that of the broach, where the spire overhangs without a parapet, really forming a roof to the tower. In the later type the spire rises from within a parapet, and, in the richer examples, is connected with the tower by pinnacles and flying-buttresses. Sometimes, instead of these last, there are turrets at the angles, and the battlements are pierced with eyelet-holes, giving the whole a military look. But the broach, though the earlier form, is continued alongside of the later, very many of the Northamptonshire broaches being of confirmed Decorated work, and some actually Perpendicular. The broach is also common in Gloucestershire, but the form which it takes there differs a good deal from the Northamptonshire type. The Gloucestershire broaches are remarkably slender, with small squinches, spire-lights of very small projection, and a marked bead along the angles. The earlier Northamptonshire broaches are remarkably massive, with large squinches, and spire-lights boldly projecting like the fins of a perch. And, though this great massiveness is diminished in the later examples, none probably become so thoroughly attenuated as many of those in Gloucestershire. The general character of the Northamptonshire churches ranks very high; perhaps there is no county where the average is so good. The finest Northamptonshire churches are hardly equal to the finest Somersetshire churches, but, on the other hand, Somersetshire has a far greater number of small and poor churches than Northamptonshire. The Northamptonshire churches, from their outlines, have neither the picturesque effect of the churches of those districts, like Kent, Hereford, and Sussex, where high roofs and a variety of high gables are common, nor have they the majesty of parochialized minsters or great cruciform parish churches. But there is no district where the succession of styles can be studied in such a series of good examples of every date, nor where better specimens can be found of nearly every sort of detail and nearly every part of the building. There

is however one remarkable class of exceptions. Northamptonshire contains singularly few good internal roofs of any kind. The grand painted ceiling of the cathedral and the noble wooden vault at Warmington stands each by itself; neither is in the least degree characteristic of the district. There are a few very fair Perpendicular wooden roofs of low pitch, but, as a general rule, an observer familiar either with the grand coved roofs of the west or with the grand trefoil roofs of the east, would look on the roofs of Northamptonshire with contempt. As for the styles, Northamptonshire has no one prevailing style; it has admirable work of all dates. Its series of churches ranges from the Roman basilica at Brixworth to Whiston, the last Perpendicular church of good style in England. Nowhere are there so many examples of what are commonly held to be "Anglo-Saxon" monuments, and among them is Earl's Barton, the noblest example of that early style. Norman work is common, and many of the examples are very good. The Transition from Romanesque to Gothic exhibits some very interesting forms, especially in the northern part of the county. The common type of Transition, the pointed arch with Romanesque details, is less common, though it occurs in a noble form at Rothwell. What is most characteristic of Northamptonshire is the long retention of the round arch, even when all the other details are confirmed Early Gothic. The Early English of Northamptonshire is abundant and often excellent; the first beginnings and gradual development of tracery can nowhere be better studied than in some of the churches in the north of the county. The confirmed Decorated style has many peculiarities, as the constant use of the square head in windows which has been already mentioned, and the fondness for reticulated tracery and ogee heads in windows. The Perpendicular is of a kind intermediate between that of the two great Perpendicular districts, Somersetshire and East Anglia, and has not the same marked features as either. Quite late in the style however are some very good buildings, as Whiston and part of Brington, which combine the use of the four-centred arch with a singular beauty of detail. In Somersetshire, though the four-centred arch is often used, the best examples commonly eschew it, and what is most characteristic of the county is the very slight difference between early and late Perpendicular. In Norfolk on the other hand the late Perpendicular runs out into every possible kind of odd vagary. Such a church as Whiston differs from either; it is essentially late, but still in no way debased or extravagant.

Mr. Freeman then took up the thread of the other speakers with regard to the Hospitals, especially those with a chapel at one end, open to the rest of the building, as at Chichester, sometimes to two stories at once, as at Wigston Hospital, Leicester, and the old St. Thomas' Hospital, Northampton. In the former case, the strange superstition by which everything mediæval is supposed to be ecclesiastical has its fullest force. It is almost impossible to persuade people that the domestic portion of the hospital is not a desecrated nave. Where people suppose our lay forefathers to have lived, in tents or caves, or how, is perfectly inexplicable. Certain it is that every old house is vulgarly set down as a church or a monastery, while Lord Palmerston would improve upon the idea, and would set down every ancient manorhouse as a Jesuits' College.

The Dean of Ely spoke of a very beautiful church hospital, which was set down as a conventual church until some bungling antiquary shewed that it was an infirmary with a chapel at the end of it.

Mr. Parker said he had been asked several times if the entrance hall to the bishop's palace was not a chapel. People could not divest their minds of the idea that where there were vaults there must have been a chapel. Nothing could be more erroneous, for domestic buildings were more frequently vaulted than chapels.

Thanks were given to Mr. Parker for his paper, to the gentlemen who had taken part in the discussion, and to the chairman, after which the meeting broke up.

The Museum, which attracted crowds of visitors, contained a large and highly in-

teresting collection of general antiquities, and portraits and relics connected with the Stuarts and Cromwell. The Stuart portraits and relics comprised almost all the undoubted articles of the kind extant; Her Majesty, the Duke of Hamilton, the Duke of Marlborough, and other possessors having contributed. There was likewise a ring belonging to Darnley, and a lock of Bothwell's hair. The unique portrait of James, presented by Mary just before her execution to Sir William Fitz-William, and a cast of the face from the Westminster statue of Charles, formed part of the collection. The miniatures of Mary were numerous. The veil worn at her execution and her rosary were also there; and a fine portrait of the Regent Murray was exhibited by Mr. William Hopkinson. We are not aware of so many portraits of Mary having been brought together before, and the curious in such matters had as good an opportunity as is ever likely to be presented of arriving at some definite conclusion with respect to the features of the original.

As might be expected, the Stuart series was much richer than the Cromwellian. The Protector's "effigies" were not very numerous, as indeed they were not likely to be, but all the more interest attached to what there was. The miniature plates from the Buccleuch collection are the most satisfactory. Beside the Protector himself, they represent Mrs. Cromwell and Lady Claypole. Cromwell's seals, a sword said to have been used by him, a trading license signed by him, and the commission to Blake and his fellow "sea generals," were objects of considerable interest. There was a singular portrait, said to be of Cromwell the night before Naseby, and with no less a person than General Lambert for painter. Cromwell is represented in a broad hat and feather, leathern coat, breeches, and low shoes. He is as easy in his occupation as in his dress, being engaged in smoking and drinking; more like a Dutch boor of the better class on a holiday than the rather grim, thick hosed and booted "King of the Fens." The general antiquities comprised articles of great value and interest, among them being celts, spear-heads, torques, pottery, carved ivory-work, illuminated missals and ancient books, official rings and seals, an extensive series of locks and keys, Catharine of Braganza's reliquary, King James's gloves, and Henrietta Maria's garters! Time did not allow of the arrangement in chronological or historical order of the Stuart and Cromwell portraits and relics, and of the preparation of a catalogue, which was much to be regretted.

Wednesday, July 24.—MEETINGS OF SECTIONS. EXCURSION.

The Historical Section met in the Grammar-school. After some prefatory remarks by the Dean of Ely on the early history of the great monasteries of the Fens, the Rev. J. Earle, late Anglo-Saxon Professor at Oxford, read a valuable paper on the

LOCAL NOMENCLATURE OF THE COUNTY.

Local names, he said. are to be studied in their ethnological distinctions and chronological successions. He had treated several counties in that way, but the principle was not applicable to Northamptonshire. They stood here on the edge of the sea, and on the inland side the mass of the names corresponded with other counties in the *wicks* and *lyes* left behind by the Danes. But on the fen or sea side they had a number of extraordinary names not founded upon ethnological distinction, but with characters purely novel. A few words were of high antiquity. The name of the river 'Ivel,' a tributary of the Ouse, was one of these. It was found in Ilminster and Yeovil, and was derived, like 'Ouse' itself, from the ancient British word for water. It was the same word as Gwash, or 'Wash.' In the Highlands it appeared in *whis* key, and also in *Wis* bech. 'Nen' was no doubt an ancient word, but he could find no other explanation than that it was a form of 'nine,' from the number of sources of the river, to which explanation he did not give credit. The first syllable of 'Guyhirn' was no doubt ancient British, and the same as *Wye, Wey,* or *Gwy* in Welsh.

With regard to Roman names, there was hardly one on the map, with the exception of the common form seen in 'Castor.' The Roman work, however, had left its mark on the language, for the Saxons, finding the great roads, had called one 'Ermine-street,' which was 'strange work,' or similarly 'Devil's dyke.' At Earith they had the 'Bulwarks,' that was 'an obstacle' to block, to keep out. Cardyke had also a Roman connection. One of the most ancient names in the locality was the old name of Peterborough, 'Medinghampstede.' Another name of high antiquity was Croyland, which had been explained as 'Crow-land;' but to this he did not commit himself.

Danish names were almost unknown in the Fens, which had curious names of their own. Among them were 'Droves,' being drives for cattle; 'Dykes,' meaning a mound, and seldom a ditch, as elsewhere. The ancient formative for water, *ea*, was seen in Manea, Eastrea. In some cases it was altered into the French form *eau*, which was attributed to the influence of the French refugees, who came into these parts in the middle of the sixteenth century. He was told that at Thorney there was still a large proportion of French among the family names. Corruptions of French words were possibly seen in 'Powder Blue Farm' and 'Whip-chicken Farm.' He did not dispute that Ely came from eels, but 'island' was seen in Eye, Thorney, and Ramsey. 'Eye' was here identical with the word signifying water, and the eye of the head doubtless got its name from its insular position. The orthography of 'island' was objectionable, as the *s* was not wanted, and it ought to be written 'Eyeland.'

Emneth, the name of a place near Wisbech, was a most interesting word. He should like to know the date of the introduction of the word 'level,' as applied to districts, for it probably ousted *emneth*, which is old English for level, derived from even—*even-eth*. 'Fleet,' in German 'fluth,' from the verb 'to flow,' was identical with our 'flood.' It was seen in Wainfleet, and shortened in 'Fletton,' which was 'the town on the fleet.' The Saxons settled the country in scattered places or farms, and these were called 'hams,' and wherever we found this word we might rest satisfied that the settlement was by squatters. There were compounds of this word with 'ing,' 'ton,' and 'stead,' as Falkingham, Berkhampstead, Northampton, Southampton; and in Medinghampstede, the ancient name of Peterborough, signifying the little capital, village, or town, in the centre of a patch of hams, or settlements. Just as Longfellow sang,—

> "There, in the midst of its farms, reposed the Arcadian village."

'Ham' and 'stead' shewed a village, 'ham' and 'ton' a larger place. 'Ings' signified a moist meadow. There was a touch of 'eye' in it, as there was in 'innis,' island, 'inch,' and 'ince.' Connington was a town on the 'ing.' He could offer no explanation of 'leam,' as in 'Morton's leam,' unless it was imported from Holland. 'Lode' came from the Saxon 'to lead,' a conduit. On the continent, 'see' was used to signify an inland lake, and it was found in Whittlesea, Soham—*See*-ham. 'Set,' a settlement, as Farcet. 'Toft,' or 'tuft,' a little hill, seen in Langtoft, Touthill. Names from trees were here rare, but there were a few, as in Sawtry and Barnack—Barn-*oak*. A false classical taste had changed 'delf' from 'delve,' into delph. It was a great question whether the *ph* ought to remain in the language, but if it did it should be confined to words of pure Greek origin.

Curious local terms, such as 'Boatsgate,' 'Soc,' 'Severalls,' 'outrages (outrace) of water,' were referred to, and it was remarked that a permanent occupation was required to give names, and that, tried by this test, the locality appeared to have been primarily occupied by the Britons, and afterwards by the race which re-drained the land and gave it names.

The Rev. Abner W. Brown, Honorary Canon of Peterborough, Rural Dean, and Vicar of Gretton, next read a paper upon

CERTAIN EXISTING LANDMARKS OF EARLY ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

He observed that ecclesiastical history might be extended and elucidated by the study of minute details, and gave instances of this study in an etymological direction. Referring to the ancient historical statement of the precedence, in point of time, of the Cynetians over the Celts in these islands, he selected the word 'Llan,' which meant 'church' in Wales and Cornwall, and traced it in the Spanish, Bohemian, Manx, Irish, and Erse. 'Clachan,' a village with a church, became 'clan' in the softer Celtic. Wherever this name was found they might be sure that the place was of a date prior to the Saxon time. In Beccles they had the remains of 'Ecclesia,' and the form denoted Roman Christianity prior to their withdrawal from the country. 'Cil,' or 'Kel,' was another name for church; in Welsh, 'a retreat;' in Erse, '*Skil*,' 'death,' 'heaven.' There is hardly a corner of England but this word was found in, as in Chelsea, Kilsby, Kelso, and it pointed out the work of the Scotch and Irish missionaries who came in after Augustine. 'Church' and 'kirk' denoted the Saxon presence, and 'dom' the Roman. Another source of information lay in the dedications of the parish churches. Many of these had been re-dedicated, but others were still available, as Boston, 'St. Botolph's town.' The connection of the Culdees with the early Christians in these islands was an important question. St. Columba was at Icolmkill thirty years before the arrival of Augustine. Near Northampton they had the church of Collingtree—Columb's tree; and the use of 'tree' shewed that a British church occupied this ground before the Saxon conquest. The Saxons did not destroy the villages with the large towns, and in small places many a British priest continued to linger after the conquest. From a hill at Cransley, near Kettering, a number of village churches could be seen, each one exactly in a cardinal point, or on a heliotropic line. 'Cran' was a word meaning the sun. The sites of these churches were no doubt identical with sacred spots, which in Pagan times were connected with the worship of the sun.

On the conclusion of this paper many of the members and their friends made an excursion to Barnack, Wittering, and Castor churches, proceeding in the first instance by the railway to Uffington, whence carriages conveyed them to Barnack, a distance of a mile.

The Rector of Barnack, the Rev. Marsham Argles, Canon of Peterborough, after lunch at the Rectory, conducted the party to the church, which is believed to be one of the earliest constructed of stone in this country. The style of architecture displayed in its tower has been well described as carpentry in stone. The exterior of this tower, with its lines of "long-and-short" stones and its sculptured basreliefs, resembling the sides of an obeliscal cross, each surmounted by a cock or other bird, was minutely criticised, and much difference of opinion arose whether the said sculptures were coeval with the original structure. But the interior of the tower gave rise to a still more interesting and animated discussion. The Rector detailed to the company the progress of the two several restorations which had been effected in the church during the last ten years. The most important, in an architectural point of view, has been the clearing out of the interior of the tower, which he found a mere receptacle for coals. It was separated from the nave by a stone wall, but when this was removed not a single mark or subsidence was found in the circular arch above, and it now stands open to view from the nave. Several windows were also opened in the tower, but that to the west is the only original one that now admits light. Next the west wall was discovered a stone seat, buried in the soil, and afterwards stones forming part of other seats were found on the north and south sides; and when the original level was reached it proved to be a floor of plaister worn from east to west by Saxon or Danish feet. Mr. Canon Argles confessed that on the first blush of this discovery, when he reflected that this was in its early days the only stone building within the kingdom of Mercia, he imagined

he had lighted upon the venerable remains of a Saxon council-chamber. It was, however, his present desire to advance no theory of his own, but to solicit the judgment of the more experienced architectural critics who were then assembled.

Mr. J. H. Parker said this was one of the earliest stone buildings in England, but at what period it was erected he could not positively say. It was recorded that churches were built of lime and stone when they were restored by Canute, after his becoming a Christian. This was soon after the year 1000, when the alarm about the expected millennium had subsided. It was recorded that the church of Barnack was burnt by Sweyn, and afterwards granted to the Abbey of Peterborough, in 1040. He had remarked that such grants were often made shortly after the erection of churches, or that they led to their rebuilding, and he would assign the date of the present structure to that period. Mr. Parker's attention having been called to the seat under a triangular canopy, the stone bench, and the two aumbries in the walls of the tower, he said they looked more adapted for the reception of documents relating to parish business than for a depository for the records of a judge, and the whole arrangement appeared to him better suited for the use of a schoolmaster and his pupils than any other purpose.

Professor Earle thought that he recognised in this structure the monument of a usage that was known to have prevailed in the early age of the Christian Church, when the ministers of religion were not merely priests but teachers; and not only children, but the men and women unable to read in books, were wont to assemble in the school as catechumens, to learn the simple elements of the Christian faith. Such was still in some degree the Sunday-school in Wales; and in the Irish "Annals of the Four Masters" there are many passages commemorating the "teachers" who were eminent in certain districts.

The company remained some time to examine the church, which contains very interesting portions of every known style of ecclesiastical architecture that prevailed previous to the Reformation, the oldest part being the Saxon tower, the north, west, and south sides of which contain, at equal distances, three square-edged perpendicular ribs or strips of stone, each rib resting on a plinth. The stages are divided by a groove-like stringcourse, along which runs an iron belt to strengthen the walls, which support an octagon flanked by four pinnacles, and surmounted by a low spire, evidently a very early example of Early English work. The belfry windows are of two lights, under a semicircular moulded arch, which rests upon three detached shafts having moulded capitals, and the dog-tooth ornament running down the outside of the shafts. At the angles of the tower are the singularly placed stones, peculiar to Saxon masonry, known as "long-and-short work:" their length in a horizontal position varies from about 1 foot to 3½ feet. On the first stage of the west wall is a window, blocked: it has a triangular head, i.e. two straight stones placed on end upon the imposts, and resting against each other at the top. Between the two southernmost ribs of the upper stage is a similar window, also blocked: and in the centre, resting on the stringcourse in an upright position, is a stone, the shape of which, together with the sculpture on its face, somewhat resembles coffin-lids of the thirteenth century, but the work is very rude. At the top of this stone is a bird, but the species it is intended to represent leaves the curious to doubt. The principal entrance to the Saxon church was on the south side of the tower; the doorway remains in a good state of preservation, but the entrance to the interior is somewhat obstructed by the erection of an Early English stair-turret in the south-west corner. The carved work on the north and south sides is also deserving of very minute inspection. The only portion of the Norman work that remains are the four arches of the north aisle, of great span and richly moulded, supported by lofty cylindrical shafts having capitals richly carved. One of the capitals shews an entwined serpent, with its head resting upon a flower. The shafts of the south aisle are Early English—clustered, and banded in the centre, supporting semi-

thirteenth-century fragment now lighting the staircase of the new residence.

On arriving at Castor, the company found the Rev. Owen Davys ready to explain to them the most remarkable features of that fine church. Taking a view of the structure from the south-west, he remarked that its tower presented the most beautiful example of enriched Norman design with which he was acquainted; preferring it to the towers of Tewkesbury, Norwich, and Exeter. The abbey church of Peterborough is recorded to have once possessed a magnificent Norman tower of "three stories," and this of Castor probably resembled it on a smaller scale, there being *two* decided stages or stories above the arches on which it is raised. The whole was probably surmounted with a roof, like that of Old Shoreham in Sussex, instead of the present Decorated spire. Some of the scolloped ornamentation of the tower of Castor is panelled, as at Haddiscoe: other features are peculiar to itself. The original plan of the church was probably a plain cross, with an eastern apse. Of the latter there is no existing evidence, the present chancel being Early English. When the south transept was enlarged the old Norman corbel-table was re-erected; and over the south door of the chancel is still preserved the semicircular tablet recording the dedication of the Norman church on xv Kal. Maii 1124. Though this date is not incompatible with the style of the church, it cannot be relied on, as the last figures seem to have been cut with a later hand, and they are incised instead of standing in relief. A Norman sculpture in bas-relief is also placed over the south porch: it represents a demi-figure of the Saviour, with nimbed head, the right hand raised in benediction, and the left holding a book. The interior is less remarkable. At the east end of the north aisle still remains a portion of a shrine, supposed to be that of St. Kyneburga (sister to Peada, King of Mercia), who built the first church here in 650, and was here buried, but her remains afterwards translated to Peterborough. At the west end of the same aisle some fresco paintings were found during the last repairs, and are still preserved; but their subjects have not all been ascertained. They form three tiers: the uppermost very indistinct: the second a massacre of martyrs; the third the martyrdom of St. Katharine. The costume appears to be about the time of Edward III.

The party then returned to Peterborough, where they dined at the Great Northern Hotel, and in the evening the members and friends held a Conversazione at the Deanery, which was very numerously attended, the company assembling soon after eight o'clock. Refreshments were provided in the hall, and the visitors amused themselves by strolling in the grounds till nearly nine, when they adjourned to the Museum. In the gallery of the Deanery Hall were placed the members of the Cathedral choir, who, under the leadership of the Precentor, sung, at intervals during the evening, a selection of glees, madrigals, catches, &c. The party broke up about ten o'clock.

Tuesday, July 25. EXCURSION TO OAKHAM AND STAMFORD.

A large number of members and friends proceeded by an early special train to Oakham, where Mr. Parker, of Oxford, pointed out the many remarkable features of the castle, &c.; but these have been so fully detailed in his "Domestic Architecture[c]," that it is needless to do more than refer to that work. The train then proceeded to Stamford, which it reached at 12 o'clock, the passengers alighting on the site of the Saxon castle built by Edward the Elder, to check the Danish garrison of the castle on the north side of the Welland. The nunnery of St. Michael, founded by William de Waterville, Abbot of Peterborough, subsequently occupied the site. In making the Midland Railway here, numerous antiquities were found, and had they been collected together would have formed a very interesting museum.

Thence the company proceeded to St. Martin's Church, a very fine example of Perpendicular architecture: here are seve-

[c] Vol. i. pp. 4 *et seq.*; vol. ii. p. 36.

of the altars in the chancel and the chantry on the north side of it could be obtained: it is in a very unusual position. In the chapel a sepulchre in the north wall has been filled up with masonry, the architrave only being visible. There is a Norman circular font, the drain being at the side instead of in the centre of the bottom of the bowl. There are traces of a stoup in the west wall of the porch, which has been filled with plaster; and also of a low side window in the south wall of the chancel. The windows have been replaced or altered from time to time without regard to any particular style of architecture, and altogether they present an unpleasing appearance. The tower and spire are Early English: the masonry is very good. The present taste for church restoration has not yet extended to this parish. The interior is very clean, but the introduction by the churchwardens of new pavement and the removal of the old high pews would effect a great improvement.

From Wittering the excursionists returned to the Great North Road, which they had shortly before crossed in proceeding from Barnack. Here the country is somewhat flat, but towards Thornhaugh the undulations that become perceptible render the scenery pretty. The church lies in a wooded valley, a short distance from the road. This parish early gave a title to the Bedford family, and here the remains of the first Lord Russell, of Thornhaugh, are interred. Here is a very singular piscina—Early English, with toothed work, and a rose on the apex. The south aisle is gone; the nave is ceiled like a drawing-room; but the east end has been tolerably well restored. In the south chantry is a costly monument to Lord W. Russell, who held very important offices in the reign of Elizabeth. The excursionists did not inspect this church, but on arriving at Wansford several of the vehicles were pulled up, and their occupants went to examine the very curious Norman font, passing into the interior under a Grecian porch of 1663 and a fine Norman inner doorway. The Early English tower and beautiful broach-spire were also examined with interest. The font here has been frequently engraved, and will also be found in the late Mr. Francis Simpson's book of Fonts, a valuable work.

On their road to Castor the party passed by the little Norman church of Sutton, which has no tower, but only a small campanile for two bells: and a few persons turned aside to notice its singular low chancel-screen of stone, and the stone bench that runs along the wall of its south aisle, terminated by a couching lion with a monster on his back. This bench is probably coeval with the fabric. The original plan of this church consisted of nave, south aisle, and chancel. In the thirteenth century a south chantry was added. The aisle is divided from the nave by two bays, the chamfered arches being circular. The chancel-arch has been taken down, and its space to the roof filled with plaster supported by a wooden beam that rests upon the abacus of the very richly carved Norman capitals. In the east wall are two altar brackets, and between these, near the floor, is an aumbry—a somewhat unusual position for such a recess. There is also a trefoil-headed piscina in the wall on the south side of the altar. The north door is Early English, and the three windows on the nave side are Perpendicular. In the north wall of the chancel is a transomed window of three lights under a square head, and near it is a curious, small trefoil-headed window, blocked, its position being too high for a lychnoscope. The east wall of the chancel is pierced by a window of three lights, and the chantry by a lancet. In the south chantry wall there is also a double lancet. An Early English corbel runs under the parapet. The aisle is lighted by a Perpendicular window. The south doorway has Norman enrichments. The octagonal font has plain faces. This church is worthy of attentive examination. Between the west end of the church and the river Nen, an old residence has been recently taken down, and a fine building erected on its site by Mr. Hopkinson, F.S.A., who has carefully preserved a double lancet the old house contained, the hollow of the hoodmould of which is enriched with the tooth-ornament, this

thirteenth-century fragment now lighting the staircase of the new residence.

On arriving at Castor, the company found the Rev. Owen Davys ready to explain to them the most remarkable features of that fine church. Taking a view of the structure from the south-west, he remarked that its tower presented the most beautiful example of enriched Norman design with which he was acquainted; preferring it to the towers of Tewkesbury, Norwich, and Exeter. The abbey church of Peterborough is recorded to have once possessed a magnificent Norman tower of "three stories," and this of Castor probably resembled it on a smaller scale, there being *two* decided stages or stories above the arches on which it is raised. The whole was probably surmounted with a roof, like that of Old Shoreham in Sussex, instead of the present Decorated spire. Some of the scolloped ornamentation of the tower of Castor is panelled, as at Haddiscoe: other features are peculiar to itself. The original plan of the church was probably a plain cross, with an eastern apse. Of the latter there is no existing evidence, the present chancel being Early English. When the south transept was enlarged the old Norman corbel-table was re-erected; and over the south door of the chancel is still preserved the semicircular tablet recording the dedication of the Norman church on xv Kal. Maii 1124. Though this date is not incompatible with the style of the church, it cannot be relied on, as the last figures seem to have been cut with a later hand, and they are incised instead of standing in relief. A Norman sculpture in bas-relief is also placed over the south porch: it represents a demi-figure of the Saviour, with nimbed head, the right hand raised in benediction, and the left holding a book. The interior is less remarkable. At the east end of the north aisle still remains a portion of a shrine, supposed to be that of St. Kyneburga (sister to Peada, King of Mercia), who built the first church here in 650, and was here buried, but her remains afterwards translated to Peterborough. At the west end of the same aisle some fresco paintings were found during the last repairs, and are still preserved; but their subjects have not all been ascertained. They form three tiers: the uppermost very indistinct: the second a massacre of martyrs; the third the martyrdom of St. Katharine. The costume appears to be about the time of Edward III.

The party then returned to Peterborough, where they dined at the Great Northern Hotel, and in the evening the members and friends held a Conversazione at the Deanery, which was very numerously attended, the company assembling soon after eight o'clock. Refreshments were provided in the hall, and the visitors amused themselves by strolling in the grounds till nearly nine, when they adjourned to the Museum. In the gallery of the Deanery Hall were placed the members of the Cathedral choir, who, under the leadership of the Precentor, sung, at intervals during the evening, a selection of glees, madrigals, catches, &c. The party broke up about ten o'clock.

Tuesday, July 25. Excursion to Oakham and Stamford.

A large number of members and friends proceeded by an early special train to Oakham, where Mr. Parker, of Oxford, pointed out the many remarkable features of the castle, &c.; but these have been so fully detailed in his "Domestic Architecture[c]," that it is needless to do more than refer to that work. The train then proceeded to Stamford, which it reached at 12 o'clock, the passengers alighting on the site of the Saxon castle built by Edward the Elder, to check the Danish garrison of the castle on the north side of the Welland. The nunnery of St. Michael, founded by William de Waterville, Abbot of Peterborough, subsequently occupied the site. In making the Midland Railway here, numerous antiquities were found, and had they been collected together would have formed a very interesting museum.

Thence the company proceeded to St. Martin's Church, a very fine example of Perpendicular architecture: here are seve-

[c] Vol. i. pp. 4 *et seq.*; vol. ii. p. 36.

ral magnificent monuments to the Cecil family, including the Lord Treasurer Burleigh's, whose remains are in a vault beneath; an original altar-stone, with its five crosses; and rich stained glass. Some remarks upon the stained glass were made by Lord Alwyne Compton, Mr. Bloxam, Mr. Parker, and others, and a difference of opinion prevailed whether that in the south aisle was English or foreign. A question was raised respecting a weather-table on the east side of the tower, the existence of which shews that there had been a high-pitched roof, and was evidence that the north and south walls had been subsequently carried higher. The church being of one style, it was suggested that the tower might be somewhat earlier than the other parts of the church, and in that case it would be erected against an earlier fabric.

The site of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Canterbury, at the north end of the bridge, was soon scanned, the only visible remains of it being a Norman buttress with the indented moulding. There is a pretty Norman cushion-capital worked into the wall facing the street, which gives an idea of the kind of enrichments that were about the hospital. After examining the Norman doorway in Queen's Head passage, the company entered the Town-hall, where the Corporation regalia were inspected with much interest. They were allowed to be very fine, several pieces being equal, for value, beauty, and workmanship, to any in the kingdom. The large silver-gilt mace and punch-bowl and cover, weighing 16 lbs. 7 oz., were presented to the town by Chas. Bertie, Esq.; the latter holds five gallons, and contains a Latin inscription, of which this is a translation:—"Charles Bertie, brother of Robert, son of Montague, a descendant of the Earls of Lindsey, hereditary Lord Chamberlains of England, who was twice chosen to represent the borough of Stamford in Parliament, viz., in 1678 and 1685, in both which years Daniel Wigmore was Mayor of the said borough, gratefully presents and dedicates to the said Daniel Wigmore, the present mayor, and his successors for ever, this bowl, in which the inhabitants of Stamford may commemorate both their allegiance towards the Kings of Great Britain and also the friendship which the Bertie family had for them. In the year of our Lord 1685." The Latin inscription on the mace, which weighs 20 lbs. 6 oz. 15 dr., has been thus translated:—"The gift of the noble Charles Bertie, son of Montague Earl of Lindsey, who presented this ancient borough of Stamford (by whose favour he now has a seat in Parliament to represent the said borough) with this official mark of mayoralty, to be ever borne as a token of his regard. In the mayoralty of Daniel Wigmore, and the year of our Lord 1678." There is a small antique mace, without any inscription or hall mark, and the Corporation know nothing respecting its history. The bowl is divided into compartments by perpendicular ribs, and on each is the fleur-de-lis and rose. Mr. Morgan, M.P., was asked to examine it and give his opinion respecting its date. On the flat crown of the mace is a shield exhibiting the arms of France and England, and from these and the embossed work about it he came to the conclusion that the mace was of the time of Edw. IV. (This monarch granted a charter to the Corporation conferring many important privileges on them. He visited Stamford in 1462 and 1473, lodging at the Friars Minors, being attended by many bishops, knights, and barons.)

The fine crypt (thirteenth century) at Mr. John Pollard's, opposite the Town-hall, was then inspected. St. John's Church was next visited; and here Mr. Freeman made some critical observations on several of the churches in illustration of his general remarks on the buildings of Northamptonshire and the neighbouring counties. In several of the Perpendicular interiors the clerestory windows are placed quite irregularly without any reference to the number of arches, while both in Somersetshire and East Anglia the division into bays is commonly observed, and the bays divided by shafts either rising from corbels above the pillars or direct from the ground, but with this difference, that in Somersetshire we com-

monly find one large clerestory window in each bay and in East Anglia two small ones. Mr. Parker alluded to the carved figures upon the ceiling, and to the position of the entrance to the rood-loft, as being similar to many found in the eastern counties. The carved figures here of archangels, angels, and cherubim, he said, were curious. The remains of the beautiful chancel-screen were much admired.

At St. Mary's Church, Mr. Parker pointed out its most important architectural features. Here, he said, was a church of the thirteenth century, exhibiting alterations at different times. The Early English church had nave and aisles, without a clerestory. The west doorway was fine and very curious, but the circular arch there may be set down as being a late addition. The responds in the nave were very fine, and the boldly-carved capitals were evidently early in the style. The clustered pillars and the embattled capitals in the nave he thought were Decorated (fourteenth century), judging from the fillet-moulding; but of this he would not speak positively. He said he could not explain the use of the openings in the tower, which, before being blocked, commanded a view of the interior: they may have been for an officer of the church stationed in the tower to know the precise moment of the elevation of the host, when he would ring the bell to acquaint those not attending the service in the church, or they may have given access to a minstrel's gallery. The panelled ceiling of the golden choir, or St. Mary's chapel, he said, was very fine, and ought to be strictly preserved. He was aware there was a prejudice at the present day against similar ceilings, but these had their advantages over open timber roofs. On Phillips' monument here being referred to, Mr. Bloxam said the armour shewn on the male effigy (Sir David Phillips) was of the time of Henry VI., but the monument itself was of the time of Henry VIII., and was an excellent specimen of the Italian school of art that then prevailed. Although the armour shewn on his effigy was earlier than that worn at the time of Sir David Phillips's death, it was suggested that as armour descended from father to son, such armour, of which this is an example, might be in Sir David's possession at the time of his death. Mr. Freeman described the tower and spire of this church as being singularly fine, and of the Northamptonshire type, though it suffered, like Taunton, from having the ornament carried too low down.

The company next proceeded to luncheon, at which the Mayor of Stamford (H. Johnson, Esq.) presided; after which St. George's Church was visited. The tower is Early English, the window over the entrance being Decorated. From the tower to the extreme east end the fabric has the appearance of being a Perpendicular erection. In the chancel are some costly monuments (one by Bacon) perpetuating the memory of members of the Cust family, which formerly resided in the town. In the reign of Henry VI. this church was enlarged and the windows enriched with stained glass by Wm. Burgess, Garter King-at-Arms. The company next proceeded to inspect the monastery of St. Leonard's without the walls, which was founded by Wilfrid about the middle of the seventh century. There is, however, nothing left here older than the twelfth century. The remains consist of the west end of the nave, with five of the arches of the north arcade, and a part of the clerestory over them. The west front consists of a highly-enriched doorway between two round-headed blank arches: over this is an arcade of round arches, pierced with Norman lights, and in the gable is a *vesica piscis*. The mouldings throughout are excellent. In proceeding from St. George's Church to these remains the site of the Black Friary and the site of the south side of the Grey Friary were passed; and on returning into the town the site of the White Friary, of which the western gateway remains, and the north side of the Grey Friary, were also passed. The Grammar-school (formerly St. Paul's Church) was then entered: it is next in antiquity to St. Leonard's Priory. The exterior has a characteristic string and corbel-table (twelfth century),

and the south windows are of the reign of Edward III. The foliage of the capitals in the interior was described by Mr. Parker as being elegant, and not earlier than 1200. In passing along High-street the Perpendicular doorway in the shop of Mr. Dennis, chemist, was examined. Browne's Hospital was next visited, and in the audit-room the Rev. C. Nevinson gave a short account of the foundation. Mr. Parker said the place in which they were assembled was the hall of the hospital, and the walls were formerly hung with tapestry. On descending to the chapel he observed that the arrangement there was similar to other domestic chapels in mediæval erections; the room above would open to the chapel, and divine service be heard there by the inmates or visitors when there was not room below. In the windows of the chapel and the audit-room there is some rich painted glass. There is a stone altar-slab, with the usual five crosses, in the chapel, forming one of the pavements of the floor, and its removal to a position where its surface cannot be worn away by feet was suggested.

At All Saints' Church Mr. Parker said the capitals of the pillars of the south aisle were very beautiful, the date of which was about 1230. The clerestory was of the time of Henry VII. The blank arcade on the walls of the exterior was almost unique. Lord Talbot said he knew of only one other similar example of arcade-work round the church, and that was at Leuchars, in Scotland, which is Norman. That at All Saints is Early English. Mr. Freeman described the manner in which this arcade had been treated on the west side by the Perpendicular architects, who, to insert a large window, had cut away the arches and substituted others of the Perpendicular style. The south and north porches were admitted to be very fine. The remains of the hall of the castle, of the time of Edward I., with the usual three doorways at the lower end, as explained by Mr. James, were also visited; these doorways have pointed arches, and good early Decorated mouldings.

In the evening a meeting of the Section of Antiquities was held in the Corn Exchange, under the presidency of Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., when M. H. Bloxam, Esq., read a valuable communication upon

The Monumental Remains in Peterborough Cathedral.

He said that the cathedral was never remarkable for the number or the stateliness of the sepulchral monuments it contained. The memorials now existing were confined, with one exception, to a few ancient recumbent effigies of abbots, not one of which occupied its original position, or bore any inscription to inform us what abbot it represented. The effigies are six in number: the most ancient belongs to the latter part of the twelfth century; four to different periods of the thirteenth century; and the remaining one to the early part of the sixteenth century. The most ancient effigy, at the back of the high altar, he ascribed to Abbot Benedict, who died in 1193, or to Andreas, who died in 1199. The second effigy from the west end of the south aisle he ascribed to Abbot Robert de Lyndeseye, who is said to have erected the west front, and to have died in 1222; Gough assigns this to Abbot Martin, who died in 1155. The third from the west end he ascribed to Walter de St. Edmund, who died in 1245, or to De Hotot, his successor, in 1249; Gough sets it down to John of Salisbury, who died in 1125. The first effigy at the west end Gough assigns to Andreas, who died in 1199, but he ascribed it to John de Caleto, who died in 1262. The most eastward of the series under the wall of the south aisle is of a later date than the four others, better in workmanship, and of a more advanced period in art. Gough assigns it to Abbot de Vectis, who died in 1155; Mr. Bloxam, however, ascribed it to Richard de London, who died in 1295. These effigies differ from other early episcopal effigies in not having the fingers of the hand raised in the act of giving a blessing, and in the absence of a mitre, not yet granted to these abbots; but they form perhaps the most interesting series of recumbent effigies of ecclesiastics of

abbatial rank anywhere to be found in this country. The sixth effigy is on the floor of the south aisle of the choir; it is much mutilated from the material being of clunch or chalk-stone; it is of much later date than the others, and was ascribed by Mr. Bloxam to Robert de Kirton, who died in 1528.

In 1643 the monument of Bishop Dove, who died in 1630, and those in brass, were demolished or torn away by the Parliamentarian troops. Some of the slabs now form part of the pavement of the vestibule of the west entrance. Since this devastation but one monument of note has been set up, and this one is that of Thomas Deacon, Esq., who died in 1721. It is of commonplace design, but fairly executed, and marks the period in which the ordinary costume of the day is adhered to, though some persons of the same date are represented in the costume of Roman warriors, as they had seen that day in one of the Burleigh family at Stamford. The monument of Hedda and his monks, slaughtered by the Danes in 870, spoken of by Mr. James as the most ancient sepulchral monument in the kingdom, was next treated of. The account of the slaughter was given in the "Saxon Chronicle," and in the history of Ingulf, Abbot of Croyland, who died in 1109. The authenticity of this work of Ingulf was, however, questioned, and as no early MS. of this history is known to exist, it is supposed to have been produced in the fourteenth century, and a work of fiction rather than history. After a careful examination of the stone, Mr. Bloxam's opinion was that it is of a date at least two centuries later than 870, as the sculpture and detail are of a more advanced period, and that the figures on the side do not represent monks, but our Lord and eleven of His apostles. The work rather agrees with other ancient Norman work than with Saxon, and the probability is that it belonged to the close of the eleventh century, and was originally a Norman shrine, or part of a Norman shrine. It may have been fixed over some of the relics with which the monastery was enriched, and the work was probably of the same age and by the same hand as the sculptured stones now to be seen in the wall of Fletton Church. Mr. Bloxam then proceeded to notice the statue of a monk in the costume of the Benedictine order, which occupies a niche in the gateway of the Bishop's palace. It is a good specimen of art of the thirteenth century, and was noticed by Flaxman. Why a cast of it should appear in the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, under the name of "St. Luke," he did not know.

Some discussion ensued, which was closed by a remark from the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton that it was a sad instance of the want of knowledge of archæologists of a past day, when they could represent a shrine with our Lord and His apostles upon it as a sepulchral monument of monks slaughtered by Danes.

The Rev. J. L. Warner then read a paper on the "MS. Chronicle and Chartulary of Robert Swapham," preserved in the Cathedral library.

(To be continued.)

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

July 31, *Aug.* 1. The annual meeting was held at Maidstone, under the presidency of the MARQUIS CAMDEN, and was attended even more numerously than usual by the nobility, clergy, and gentry of the county, as well as by many well-known antiquaries from other districts. The weather was as fine as could be desired, and everything went off satisfactorily. Among the company, beside the noble President, with whom were the Earl of Brecknock and the Ladies Caroline and Frances Pratt, were the Earl and Countess Amherst, the Earl and Countess Stanhope, the Ladies Cornwallis, Caroline Nevill, Isabel Bligh, Harriet Marsham, Frances Fletcher, Lord Arthur Clinton, the Hon. Ralph and Mrs. Nevill, the Hon. Mrs. Bligh, the Hon. Florence and Lucy Boscawen, Lady Sandys, Sir Brook Bridges, M.P., Sir Edmund and Lady Filmer, Sir Perceval and Lady Hart Dyke, Sir Walter

and Lady Caroline Stirling, Lady and the Misses Mansel, the Bishop of Labuan, the Rev. L. B. Larking, R. P. Coates, H. Stevens, and many others, mostly accompanied by their families; the High Sheriff of Kent, the Mayor of Maidstone, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. and Miss Wykeham Martin, Admiral Jones-Marsham, Col. and Mrs. Cator, Col and Mrs. Fletcher, Capt. Cheere, R.N., Mr. 'Espinasse, Mr. Day, J.P., Messrs. Benstead, Betts, Brenchley, Simmonds, Warde Norman, Whatman; Mr. Godfrey Faussett, Mr. Parker (of Oxford), &c. &c.

July 31. The Marquis Camden took the chair at the Town-hall, Maidstone, when the report was read, which stated the progress made by the Society.

"When we met at Dover last year it was announced that 798 members had joined the Society since its formation in 1857; we then immediately admitted 22 new members. At the September Council we elected 10, in December 21, in April 11, and in June 6. This day we shall offer the names of 33 candidates, which will bring up the numbers to 901 elected since the Society was first instituted. With regard to funds, at our bankers we have a balance of £192, and we have invested £272 in the Three per Cents."

The third volume of the Proceedings was announced as nearly ready for delivery, and from personal inspection we can state that it will be in no wise inferior to its predecessors. The report then alluded to the discovery of rare and beautiful Anglo-Saxon ornaments in a grave at Sarr, in August, 1860, to which we have heretofore alluded[d], stated the circumstances under which their acquisition by the Society had been prevented, and concluded with a recommendation that it would be well to see acted on by every other local body.

"In reference to this disappointment, we would earnestly press upon our members the duty of securing, each in his own neighbourhood, every object of antiquarian interest that may be discovered, with a view to the formation of a Museum in this county, the oldest of the Saxon kingdoms, and the richest in buried treasure of each successive race of colonists—that in this Museum may be deposited the relics of these different races, that antiquaries may have the means of examining them almost *in situ*, and that the history of these various tribes may be thus gradually and fully developed."

The Council, auditors, &c., having been appointed, the Chairman announced that the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, the hon. secretary and *de facto* founder of the Society, had intimated his wish to retire on account of failing health. This announcement was received with much regret, and, after a vote of thanks to Mr. Larking, (who was appointed a Vice-President, so that the Council might still have the benefit of his advice and assistance,) J. G. Talbot, Esq., of New Falconhurst, Edenbridge, was unanimously chosen in his room.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MAIDSTONE.

After passing the customary votes of thanks, the Society proceeded to All Saints' Church, where Mr. Beresford Hope delivered a lecture on that edifice, and Mr. Parker (of Oxford) afterwards described the college and adjoining buildings. Mr. Hope observed that All Saints' Church, the college, the palace, and the old barn on the opposite side of the road, formed as interesting a group of buildings of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries as could be found anywhere in England, and would be noticeable anywhere in Continental Northern Europe. He then proceeded,—

"We all of us see that this church is one of unusual size compared with the ordinary parish churches up and down the country. At the same time there is a certain degree of sameness in the architecture which we do not find in other buildings of inferior size to this. I presume that all present are acquainted with the rudiments of architecture, but as some may be more so and some less, it may be as well to remind you that this church belongs to the third period of architecture in this country, or what is termed the Perpendicular style,—a style supposed to be invented by William of Wykeham, the Bishop of Winchester, and which continued in vogue till Gothic architecture broke down under the revival of the Italian, which characterised English art in the sixteenth century, and rather earlier upon the Continent. This Perpendicular

[d] GENT. MAG., NOV. 1860, p. 533.

style, I may explain, is peculiar to England, for on the Continent the change took another form. Instead of adopting a stiff and rigid style, the third period of Continental architecture is distinguished for its greater freedom, so much so that it is termed the Flamboyant style, in consequence of the window tracery resembling flames.

"I will now direct your attention to the fine specimen of the Perpendicular style in which we are standing. This church of All Saints was built in the reign of Richard II. by Archbishop Courtenay, not one of the most eminent of the archbishops of Canterbury, but still one deserving a niche in the page of history. Maidstone was an old residence of the archbishops, and Courtenay seems to have had a special predilection for it. Accordingly, in 1395 he got the King's licence to transform the old parish church of St. Mary into a collegiate church under the name of All Saints. It is a common idea that religious houses consisted only of monasteries and nunneries. If by monastery is meant a number of clergy living together and performing divine service, the idea is correct; but these various corporations had great internal distinctions. Thus the clergy of a collegiate church were bound by much less strict rules than the friars and monks. This, then, was a collegiate church. Even to this day Windsor and Westminster Abbey remain collegiate churches, governed by their old statutes, and in every respect similar to the old corporations, except that instead of being condemned to bachelorhood for life, the clergy are now allowed to marry. Now the question arises, How is it that this church of All Saints is of such considerable size? Simply because Archbishop Courtenay, when he obtained the royal charter to convert the old church of St. Mary into a collegiate church, with a master and six chaplains, rebuilt it according to, and consistent with, the greater dignity of his new foundation. If it had been an older foundation, we should probably have seen, as we do see in so many other buildings, specimens of different styles in different parts—a Norman arch here, a Pointed window here, a Perpendicular roof above, and so on. But this church was built at once by a rich and powerful man; and although, no doubt, Archbishop Courtenay died before its completion, yet it was sufficiently advanced at the time of his death to ensure the carrying out of his plans. Thus the size and regularity of the building are accounted for. Courtenay had for his friend one John Wootton, a canon of Chichester, and the first master of this college, a clever and active, and probably at the same time a money-making man. I hold in my hand a copy of Wootton's will, which is altogether a very curious document. As a kind of protest against the great sumptuousness of funerals in those days, he directs that five lights only shall be burnt upon his coffin, one upon his breast, and one upon each of the four corners of the hearse, in memory of our Lord's wounds. He also directs that only a certain number of torches shall be burnt, and wisely provides when they are to be put out, and what use shall be made of them afterwards.

"I should state that Archbishop Courtenay ordered his body to be buried in the churchyard of Maidstone. There is, however, a leiger-book at Canterbury, which minutely describes the Archbishop's burial in the cathedral, and it has long been a disputed point amongst antiquaries whether Courtenay was buried here or at Canterbury. Near the centre of the chancel here, there is a large slab, with the matrix for a brass representing the figure of an archbishop; and some years since a skeleton was found beneath that stone, though there is nothing to lead us to suppose it to be that of Courtenay; on the contrary, it was apparently the skeleton of a younger man. There is one solution of the difficulty which I have not yet seen, and which I throw out with great diffidence for the consideration of men who can judge of its value better than myself. Why should not Courtenay have been buried, so to speak, in both places? The suggestion is not so ridiculous as at first sight appears. We know that in the middle ages it was one of the barbarous customs of the times—a custom which is even now occasionally followed in the case of royal funerals—to divide the dead body, and bury the heart or intestines in one place and the rest of the remains elsewhere. In this case, Courtenay wished to be buried at Maidstone, the clergy of Canterbury naturally wished to bury their ecclesiastical chief in the cathedral; for in those days a feeling of jealousy probably existed between the two towns instead of that magnanimous spirit which I suppose now prevails. Why should not the difference have been split? Why should not the leiger-book of Canterbury speak the truth in telling us that Courtenay's body was buried there? why should not his heart, or some other portion of his remains, have been buried in this his collegiate church, and been covered over by that stone in the chancel? This reconciles both the

conflicting claims, and, it may be, is the real truth.

"Wootton died in 1417. Some ten or twelve masters followed in succession, none of them men of any great mark till we come to Richard Grocyn, a really eminent man, who lived at the beginning of the sixteenth century, the period of the revival of classical literature, and who was the friend and correspondent of the well-known Erasmus.

"Coming back to architectural matters, you are probably all aware that in all churches in every country, more or less, there are certain broad divisions to be noted. There is a provision for the congregation called the nave and aisles—there is a provision for the clergy who officiate, which may be only one small reading-desk, but which, in buildings of greater pretensions and in churches served by corporate bodies, developes itself into a chancel and into such a series of stalls as those which here run round the chancel, and under the seats of some of which may be found the arms of Archbishop Courtenay. Beyond this is a place for the Lord's table, and near the chief western entrance is placed the font. These main divisions run through churches and chapels—great and small. But what mean those broad aisles and wide-spanned aisles in the body of the church, and these narrow aisles in the chancel? In the olden time, when the simplicity of the early Christians had been departed from, and the custom of saying numerous Masses had grown up, room was desired and demanded for altars. In this church there were four of these altars—two only being in the chancel aisles,—one in the Corpus Christi Chapel, another to Becket, a third to St. Catherine, and a fourth in the Lady-chapel. In this we see the reason of the arrangement to which I referred, for two of these altars stood against the end walls of the aisles. Those richly-worked canopies to the south, within the communion-rails, are sedilia, or the seats occupied by the clergy when they attended the Communion-service. In some modern churches, built within the last twenty years, these sedilia have been revived. They are altogether unobjectionable, and much more suited to the dignity of the House of God than the ordinary moveable chairs. At the back of these sedilia, immediately facing the south-east door, is the tomb of Thomas Wootton, which is not only curious as an example of monumental art at the beginning of the fifteenth century, but also as a specimen of painting at a period when even in Italy the art of painting was comparatively young, and of course still younger in this country. It represents an archangel, supposed to be Gabriel, with the figures of St. Catherine and St. Mark. There is another picture representing two figures, supposed to be Becket, the patron saint of Canterbury, and Richard De la Wyche, the canonized Bishop of Chichester."

After a passing allusion to the clerestory, and to the triforium, or arcaded gallery, which is frequently found running down the body of large churches over the great arches, but is absent here, Mr. Hope adverted to the roof:—

"In the two earlier styles of architecture, the roofs, whether of groined stone or of wood-work, were of high pitch, but in the third period, or Perpendicular style, roofs of wood-work were introduced, sometimes of a high but sometimes of a very low pitch. From all accounts, the old roof of All Saints' Church was a handsome one, supported by stone corbels running down the side of the church. But in 1790 the people of Maidstone were very clever, and no doubt thought they would improve the appearance of the church by putting up a lath and plaster ceiling. I do not know whether the archæologist who visits this church in 1890 will find the lath and plaster gone, but I hope that with the improved state of feeling on these matters, this grievous eyesore will as speedily as possible be removed. I do not wish for it to fall down upon a Sunday while people are at church, but if it were to tumble down some quiet week-day it would be a good thing, and I have no doubt that the people of Maidstone would have public spirit sufficient to restore the roof to its original state. In 1730 the church suffered a serious deprivation by the loss of the spire, eighty feet high, which surmounted the fine old tower, and which was struck by lightning and burnt down.

"When I first knew this church, it was seated with great heavy square pews, with galleries running round the aisles. In 1700 the people of Maidstone determined to repew their old church, and they replaced the old oak seats by the ugly pews which till recent times disfigured the church. But the course of this repewing, like the course of true love, did not run altogether smooth. At the time of which I speak, a Mr. Gilbert Innes was the minister. The Mote then, as now, belonged to the Marsham family, Sir Robert Marsham being in 1700 the occupier. The old Archbishop's Palace was then held by Sir Jacob Astley, a Norfolk squire, to whom

it had passed from Lord Astley. To the Palace was attached, by a grant from the Archbishop of Canterbury, a certain number of pews in the parish church; and a good deal of correspondence seems to have passed between Mr. Gilbert Innes and Sir Jacob Astley when the subject of repewing the church was under discussion.

"Mr. Scudamore has kindly placed in my hands the letters of Mr. Innes, a few extracts from which may not be uninteresting. They run between July and December, 1700. Mr. Gilbert Innes was wisely desirous to propitiate the powers that be, and accordingly in his first letter he informs Sir Jacob that 'your seats shall be built at the public charge as the others are, if you please. The reason is because the parish is willing to leave it to the gentry to do something of themselves towards the beautifying of the church as they shall think fit.' He goes on to say that Sir Jacob is believed to have 'more room in the church than any gentleman or nobleman hath in such a town as this,' and he delicately reminds the worthy baronet that the church possessed one 'noble monument' of his predecessor's respect for it in the shape of 'a large silver flagon for the Communion, which holds a gallon.' In the same letter the rev. gentleman informs Sir Jacob that the new pews will be somewhat differently arranged, 'because the labouring men and waggoners standing in the space where you and Sir Robert entered, and my Lady Taylor's and the other gentry's seats, was offensive to them.' Sir Jacob seems to have been fearful lest he should be deprived of an inch of the ample space apportioned to him, and several letters from Mr. Innes contain minute details as to the position and size of his pew. the rev. gentleman assuring Sir Jacob of his devotion to his interests, and that he will not lose anything by the alteration. The Norfolk squire is also informed that his pew shall be in no wise inferior to that of Sir Robert Marsham, and if the latter has carved work the rev. gentleman will take care to inform him. However, Sir Jacob seems to have been hard to please, for on October 12th Mr. Innes begins his letter:—'Right Worshipful,—I am no less weary than you are about the seats. This business hath given both you and me the trouble of many letters, and I have had many hard words about them.' He concludes his letter by requesting Sir Jacob, if he has anything more to say about the pews, to write to a Mr. Pierce, observing, 'I have bustled enough, *res est ad huc integra*, and I desire to be excused from meddling any more.' However, the rev. gentleman does write again on the 21st of October, giving some particulars about the seats, and informing Sir Jacob that both his and Sir Robert Marsham's pews will 'stand a foot above the rest of the seats on that side, and will look very noble.' At the same time Mr Innes expresses a hope that Sir Jacob will leave the materials of his old seats to the churchwardens, 'to be employed with the other old seats for building a range of seats under the gallery, as it is intended for the ordinary sort of people.'

"But perhaps the most curious of the whole series of letters is the last, in which the rev. gentleman writes:—'Right Worshipful,—Your seats are furnished, and the locks put on, and the keys—one I delivered to Mr. Kingsley, another to my Lady Faunce, a third I have; the rest for the servants' seats Mr. French hath. I ordered my wife to take possession of your seat as your tenant and in your right. My Lady Faunce was angry at this, thinking it a disparagement to her that the parson's wife should sit with her, and told my wife that some did take notice of it that the parson's wife should sit above all the ladies.' After stating that he directed his wife to sit there simply to assert Sir Jacob's right, the rev. gentleman proceeds:—'The truth is my Lady Faunce is very uneasy. She pretends that you gave her leave to sit in your seat, and takes it ill that Captain Kingsley and his lady should sit in it, and brings in all her friends, every strange people that came from London to see her. On the other hand, Captain Kingsley takes it ill that my Lady should do this, he dwelling in your house; and Mrs. Kingsley takes it ill that my Lady's youngest daughter should take place of her in the seat because she is an Esq'rs eldest daughter, and the Captain is an Esquire by his office, and mighty animosities there are between them upon this account. I told my Lady that if my wife should sit there none could be justly offended, for Mrs. French sits as high as my wife. My Lady Marsham's woman sits in her seat when she is not at church, and my Lady Taylor's woman sometimes sits with her, and my wife nor I never were to be servants to any. I speak not this from ambition—what I have done in this matter is to serve you.' The rev. gentleman then asks for instructions how to proceed, at the same time observing,—'I will not presume to dictate to you, who know better than I what is fit to be done. There is no gentleman in England who should live in

your house would be more tender of your rights to preserve them than I am, or would pay your rent better. You may have it when it is due, or before if you have any occasion for it.' This curious correspondence shews that things were managed much the same in 1700 as in 1861.

"To pass on: a better time at length arrived, when people became aware of the ugliness of the old pews, and a man of great talent, one whom I am more anxious to praise because he is no longer living, the late Mr. Carpenter, was employed to superintend the alteration of the church. He first removed the organ to the place it now occupies over the vestry—a vestry, by the way, of singular size, and consistent with the dignity of the church. The chancel was restored, the galleries swept away, and the old pews replaced by oaken benches. I see that a very large stone pulpit has recently been substituted for the pretty wooden pulpit put up by Mr. Carpenter. It is perhaps hardly gracious to speak in other than terms of praise of so munificent a gift, but still I am rather jealous of the credit of my deceased friend, and I must say that I regret the old wooden pulpit, which harmonized so well with the style of the building, especially as the site chosen for the present pulpit has necessitated the cutting away of a large part of that flight of broad steps which formed so good a basement to the chancel from the body of the church."

After briefly directing attention to the painted windows, and expressing a hope that the east and west windows would be enriched in a similar manner — to the tombs of the Earl of Rivers (who lived at the Mote, and was the father of Elizabeth Grey, wife of Edward IV.), of the Astleys, the Knatchbulls, and other families, to the fifteenth-century wooden parclose in the most eastern angle of the north chancel-aisle—and to the font, which, though it was of the seventeenth century, followed the ancient octagonal model,—Mr. Hope concluded by observing that, though the church was a good specimen of the Perpendicular style, still, for the reasons he had already stated, it offered none of those little knotty points to untie which were so frequently found in more irregular, and at the same time more picturesque, buildings, and thus lacked that antiquarian interest which other of our old churches possessed.

After an examination of the church, the company left it by the south door, when Mr. Parker, pointing to the opposite buildings, delivered a brief explanatory address, observing that the College was built by Archbishop Courtenay in the fifteenth century, at the same time as the church, and was a fine specimen of the domestic architecture of that period. It was a common idea that religious houses were not fortified, but all the buildings of this period, whether monastic or otherwise, were provided with the means of resisting any sudden attack. The old out-house opposite the Palace was next visited. It dates from the fourteenth century, and Mr. Parker considered it to have formed the servants' apartments. It is very rare to find in this country so perfect an external staircase, though they are common in Italy.

Allington Castle.

This venerable ruin was the next place to which the company proceeded, some by water, and some by road, while others preferred a walk along the banks of the river. Allington Castle, Mr. Parker explained, dated from the early part of the Edwardian period, the permission to crenellate having been granted in 1281. The main features of these castles were generally the same—a quadrangle, with round towers at the corners, and smaller intermediate towers. Then there was an outer and inner bailey, places of security for the cattle, for these castles were not built so much to stand a long siege as to protect the occupiers and their property from freebooting forays. Within the walls, and frequently altogether detached from them, stood the domestic buildings, either of timber or stone. If of the former, they were generally destroyed, and this accounted for the walls only remaining of so many of our old castles. The construction of these castles frequently extended over a very long period, as much as fifty or sixty years, and the building in one year, by Richard Cœur-de-Lion, of the Chateau Gaillard, which overhangs the banks of the Seine between Paris and Rouen, was accounted a novelty in those days. Mr. Parker then pointed out, in detail, the remains of the ancient

castle. The present residence only dates from about the time of Henry VIII. Alluding to domestic architecture, he observed that it was a mistake to suppose that the form of the window or arch was any guide to the date of the building. In many castles unquestionably of the fourteenth century, scarcely an approach to the pointed arch commonly supposed to indicate that period was to be seen, while square windows were no indication whatever that the building belonged to the fifteenth century.

After these architectural details, Mr. Larking related some few anecdotes of former occupants of Allington Castle[e]. In the reign of Henry VII., Sir Henry Wyatt resided at the Castle, and his wife was a lady of great spirit. The Abbot of Boxley at that time was a sprightly sort of gentleman, and, being detected one day playing his pranks at the Castle, Lady Wyatt condemned him to instant penance, leaving him to repent at his leisure in the stocks. The Abbot was so incensed that he applied to the Privy Council for redress. Sir Henry Wyatt was summoned before them to answer for his wife's deeds, and he is reported to have made answer, "My lords, if any of you had angered my wife in her own house as that Abbot has done, she would clap you in the stocks directly." The son of this strong-minded lady was Sir Thomas Wyatt, the poet, and his son, of the same name, had acquired a melancholy celebrity. This Sir Thomas had involved himself in the troubles of Mary's reign, and intended to quit England for the Continent. His wife, however, being near her confinement, he delayed his departure. In the meantime, matters were precipitated, and he was suddenly called upon to head the rebels. As he rode out on his fatal errand from the castle-gate, his wife brought the babe to him, and as he gave it a parting kiss he said, "Thou mayest prove a very dear child to me." His words proved true, for a few days later he was beheaded.

The Astley family succeeded the Wyatts in the possession of the Castle, and in the time of the Great Rebellion, Sir Jacob Astley took a prominent part in the struggle on the Royalist side. He was present at Edgehill, and when both sides were drawn up in battle array, each hesitating to begin the strife, Sir Jacob, to use Sir Philip Warwick's words, "made a most excellent, pious, short, and soldierly prayer, for he lifted up his eyes and hands to heaven, saying, 'O Lord! Thou knowest how busy I must be this day—if I forget Thee, do not Thou forget me,' (at this moment the first cannon shot was fired from the Parliament side,) and with that rose up, crying out, 'March on, boys!' for the King had given order, that until the enemy should first have shot their cannon at our body of men, ours should not engage."

The Marquis Camden presided at the dinner, which was held at the Corn Exchange, and was very numerously attended. A few extracts from the speeches delivered is all that we have room for.

The Bishop of Labuan, in returning thanks for the Archbishop and Clergy of the Diocese, said,—

"I am glad to see such an assembly as this coming forward in support of a Society engaged in so honourable and useful a science as that of archæology, because I am convinced that the more you examine into ecclesiastical matters, the more will you feel how deeply you are indebted to that Church of which we are all children, and the greater will be the support you will give to the clergy as the representatives of that Church. I am satisfied that the more interest the laity take in the material fabrics of the Church, in the scaffolding, as it were, in all that relates to the outward support of religion, the more effectually shall we provide against those innovations and corruptions which so many seem to dread as the natural consequence of ecclesiastical restoration, of ecclesiological research, and of architectural beauty in our religious buildings. Therefore, it is a great cause of gratitude to myself and to my rev. brethren to see such a gathering as this to-day; and I can assure you that when in far-off parts of the earth, nothing strengthens one more than to know that our Church is alive at home, and that clergy and laity are working together in one great cause, and pull-

[e] See Gent. Mag., Sept., 1850.

ing together with a long, hearty, strong pull, in the endeavour to make our Church worthy of that position to which it has been called by God."

Earl Stanhope spoke of the improvement in taste for antiquity which such societies had already produced.

"The time is past when objects of antiquity were held to be undeserving of regard, and that story of a Bristol gentleman, who, it is said, replaced an Athenian Juno by a new statue, which, he observed, was a good deal brighter and fresher looking, belongs to a bygone generation. The time is past when, as many of those whom I am addressing may remember, churchwardens in country parishes were prone to hide the fine old carving of Elizabeth's days by modern woodwork, and who were evidently of opinion that nothing was half so beautiful as new deal. I remember an instance which some thirty years ago came under my own notice in this very neighbourhood of the little regard paid to antiquarian relics. I happened to read in Hasted's History of Kent that in the church of Boughton Malherbe was an interesting monument of black marble, with inscriptions in gilt letters upon three sides, to the memory of the Stanhopes of Wootton, who resided in that parish. Accordingly, when on my way to Dover, I turned out of my road, and submitted to several hours' jolting over uneven roads—railways were not then in existence—in order to visit the church of Boughton Malherbe. When I arrived there I found no monument in existence, but I presently ascertained that some years previous to the date of my visit the bricks in the chancel floor had been worn away by the pattens of the school-children, and as the monument was considerably dilapidated, it seemed that the churchwardens hit upon the expedient, which no doubt they considered a happy one, of replacing the worn-out old bricks by the black marble slabs, which at the time of my visit were exposed to the assaults of the children's pattens. I am happy to think that such a desecration could not occur at the present day. We have now arrived at a better judgment in regard to these things. We see at once that in our old buildings there is nothing antagonistic to the tastes of the present day, but, on the contrary, there is a close alliance between these ancient structures and the adornments of modern civilization. In this country there are many buildings which, though they date far back into the hoary past, have been embellished with all the adornments of a more refined age. It would be deemed most absurd for a man to pull down a mansion of the Tudor or Plantagenet times, and erect in its stead a gaudy, tawdry villa. It would be still more absurd if a man who dwelt in a building of the Tudor or Plantagenet times were not to call in the resources of modern skill and ingenuity to render his habitation more in accordance with the wants of the age. So far from the relics of ancient times and modern discoveries being antagonistic one to the other, the union of the two contributes to form a perfect whole. We need not go far to seek for examples of the truth of what I am saying. I might, for instance, name Leeds Castle, a structure of remote antiquity, but which modern adornment, modern skill, and modern art have converted into a residence replete with all the conveniences and all the elegancies of the nineteenth century. Then, again, I might refer you to the mansion under whose hospitable roof I am now staying—East Sutton Place, [Sir Edmund Filmer's]. We see there a mansion such as a gentleman of the olden time has reared, a mansion in which many 'fine old English gentlemen' have since dwelt, and in which modern art has also done its work, harmonizing and completing that which the skill of past generations had already reared. Let me here observe that the same principle applies to many other things. I am not afraid of being accused of straying into the domain of politics, since it is a principle in which all parties concur, when I say that this blending of the old and the new is precisely that which our state in England most requires. We all agree, in this ancient monarchy, that ancient institutions must be upheld. At the same time, we all agree that grievances must be removed, and modern enlightenment suggests ameliorations which must not be neglected. In these broad principles we all concur, and the only difference which arises is as to their practical application—in which cases shall the old prevail over the new, in which shall the new prevail over the old. On this principle, whether we regard our material fabrics, sacred or profane, or whether we look at the institutions by which we are governed, the literature by which we are instructed, or the art by which we are pleased and elevated, the conclusions which we draw are the same, and while we must not neglect the progress of modern discovery, we ought also to study that antiquity which will furnish examples for our guidance in the present and the future. Every association which tends to promote the prin-

ciple of which I have been speaking deserves encouragement and praise, and this being such a society, I call upon you to give a cordial welcome to the toast of 'Prosperity to the Kent Archæological Society.'"

Mr. Beresford Hope spoke of the linking of the past with the present and the future, which is the true mission of archæology:—

"You have founded this Kent Archæological Society, but what have you founded it for? To dream on in the lost past?—to pore over the musty records of bygone centuries, when we ought to be up and doing like men? Far from it. While looking to the past, we also look forward to a future, in which the great march of civilization is to be carried on with no faltering step. In studying archæology, or that branch of it to which I have more particularly devoted myself, as being more consonant with my tastes, architectural archæology, what do we study it for? To preserve old buildings? Granted; but, more even than to preserve old buildings, to learn how to rear new buildings for our own generation—to pass on the sacred lamp of knowledge, the sacred fire of art and invention to other days, that our children may produce works as superior, it may be, to Canterbury, to Rochester, and to Allington, as Canterbury, Rochester, and Allington were superior to the huts and temples which Cæsar and his legionaries found when they marched through Kent. It may be a day-dream to suppose such a result, but no man ever attained any high end without setting the highest idea before him as the thing to aim at. I have occasionally heard the study of archæological architecture deprecated, as though it would cramp and fetter man's inventive powers; and I have heard the study of progressive architecture gravely lamented by distinguished archæologists, as though it would obliterate the landmarks of the past. Both of these complaints would be reasonable if either study were pursued with a one-sided bigoted attachment; but neither can be true if both studies are cultivated in the right way. We believe that antiquity teaches us many lessons. We love the monuments of that antiquity. We save them from Vandalism and destruction; but while we treat them tenderly and intelligently, we do not hang them up in glass frames and cages, but we build upon them, we adapt them to the wants of modern times. It is well to have an Allington Castle in ruins—it is better to have a Leeds Castle inhabited. It is well to have an archbishop's hall at Mayfield, but it is better to have a Westminster Hall opening into the legislative chamber of a great empire. Malling Abbey is a grand and picturesque ruin, but in Rochester Church God's worship goes on every day. Architectural archæology, therefore, is a practical science, for it tends to man's use and service. And if it is of service in the restoration of our ancient buildings, of how much more use is it when it teaches us how to combine in the buildings that we raise, that exquisite beauty of form, that fitness of material, that grand picturesqueness which distinguishes the Gothic of our ancestors, with the civilization and refinement of modern times. Our teaching does not lie in following out pedantic rules, in conning over the principles of Vitruvius, clever as they are, but in the study of those existing examples of the buildings reared by those men of Kent who met in shire-mote to choose knights and burgesses, who had trial by jury, who possessed all those privileges in the reigns of the first, second, and third Edwards which have made England what it is. Thus the study of archæology is not a mere idle pastime—it is the most practical school to which we can go for improvement in that science which is the most necessary of all sciences in the world—how to build a roof over our heads for our own and our families' use. The Mayor of Maidstone alluded to the position which I hold as the chairman of the committee appointed to manage the architectural department of the International Exhibition of 1862; and I hope that we shall then exhibit to the world, as the first-fruits of this goodly alliance between architecture and archæology, a display the like of which has never yet been seen of that young, bright, lively architecture of England which derives every lineament from its venerable parent of the Edwardian days."

Mr. Parker said he was old enough to remember the time when the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, almost at the same time, established the first two associations of this kind, and in their programme they recommended the formation of local archæological societies in all parts of the country, as they truly said that it was impossible for one general society to embrace so wide a field. Since that period these societies had gone on multiplying, and their influence was visible in the

improved style of our churches. Gothic architecture was the architecture of England, and its principles were the principles of common sense; but unfortunately it had so long been associated with ecclesiastical edifices, that people had an idea it was not applicable to domestic architecture. Nothing could be more erroneous, and he had not the slightest doubt that in the course of another twenty years a similar change would be effected in our domestic architecture as had been effected during the past twenty years in our church architecture.

A *soirée* was held in the Town-hall, when papers were read by Mr. Allport upon antiquities in general, and by the Rev. R. C. Jenkins upon the gates of Boulogne, which were given by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Hardres, of Hardres Court, but which have now altogether disappeared. A variety of antiquities were displayed in the council-chamber and anteroom adjoining the hall. Among the chief contributors was Mr. 'Espinasse, who exhibited an exceedingly fine collection of rubbings of brasses made by himself, fibulæ, &c., and other relics, as well as a number of paintings, one of which, a portrait of the celebrated Mrs. Robinson, the "Perdita" of George IV., by Gainsborough, was an object of much curiosity. There were also several other paintings, sent by Mr. Whatman, of Vinters, including fine portraits of Lady Jane Grey and Queen Elizabeth, specimens by Canaletti, Sassoferrato, Wouvermans, Gainsborough, Cooper and others. Enamels, bronzes, majolica ware, tracings of encaustic tiles and glass, Indian ink sketches from Appledore, Warehorne, and other Kentish churches, books of Kentish pedigrees, parochial collections, a facsimile of the part of Doomsday relating to Kent, and another of the grant for crenellating Allington Castle, as well as Babylonish bricks, Roman glass, and chain mail from the Punjab, formed a temporary museum, which gave much gratification to all who visited it.

Aug. 1. A meeting was held in the Town-hall, at which R. B. L[illegible] Esq., read a paper on Kits Coty-house, illustrating the history of the district by copious citations from Nennius and the Welsh Triads, after which the company departed for the various excursions that had been arranged,—viz. to the Friars at Aylesford, and to Leeds Castle.

The Friars.

This structure stands upon the banks of the Medway just below the town of Aylesford, and is one of the most interesting buildings in this part of the country. At the beginning of the thirteenth century the estate on which it stands was granted by King John to Richard Lord Grey of Codnor, who was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle. Though this was an office sufficiently onerous, Lord Grey went to the Holy Land, and being sorely wounded, was tended by two Carmelite friars, in gratitude for whose devotion he, on his return to England, founded this priory for their Order. In 1245, it is recorded that a general chapter of the Carmelites was held here, when they "came by sea and by land from all parts of the then known Europe." At this chapter one John Stock was elected prior. Of all the friars who made this priory their home, the name of only one has descended to posterity, Richard de Maidstone, or Maidenstane, who was the author of several learned works. In the reign of Henry VIII. the priory shared the fate of the other monastic establishments, and its possessions were forfeited to the Crown, by whom they were granted to the Wyatts. After the attainder of Sir Thomas Wyatt, the property passed into the possession of the Sedley family. Sir Charles Sedley, who lived in the time of Charles II., was noted for his wit and gallantry, and it is said that the "merry monarch," of whom he was a great favourite, several times visited the Friars. The property afterwards passed through various hands till it came into the possession of the present owners, the Earls of Aylesford. There are some very perfect remains of the buildings of the fifteenth century, and the massive oak joists, although

more than four centuries have passed since they were fashioned, are as sound now as when they were first put up. At the entrance is an exceedingly fine gateway, with ivy-clad towers on either side, dating from the close of the sixteenth century (1592), and from the summit of which on the present occasion floated a Union Jack which had a history of its own, as having done service at Trafalgar. The visitors met with a cordial welcome from Mr. Henry Simmonds, who, since his occupation of the Friars, has greatly embellished the mansion, yet with such good taste that the old and the new appear perfectly blended together. The drawing-room, a noble, richly-carved, oak-panelled apartment—the site of the chapel in the original building—was a museum in itself. Here was a collection of coins (more than 2,000 in number), of all ages and countries, ranging from the third century before Christ down to the present period; and a large case of finely-executed medallions collected by Mrs. Hemans, with many antique relics. Every apartment contained something to arrest attention; in one was some exceedingly fine tapestry, representing the adventures of Don Quixote; in another a very numerous collection of rubbings of brasses; in a third some beautiful works of art, and so on. After the party had gone through the mansion, the grounds were visited. In a secluded part, near to a spot supposed to have been the priory burial-ground, a curious discovery was made by Mr. Simmonds during the progress of the renovations. This was a small square excavation, about a foot below the level of the ground, and paved with innumerable "knuckle-bones," arranged in the form of a circular pattern. It is supposed to have been the site of an old summer-house. Before taking leave, the visitors were entertained at luncheon.

Leeds Castle.

A very large party visited Leeds Castle, the seat of Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq. This famous structure, which has been the prison of Richard II., and the manor-house of the Parliament's Lord General, Sir Thomas Fairfax, lies about five miles from Maidstone, on the Ashford road. Mr. Wykeham Martin conducted his guests over every part of the structure, and, assisted by Mr. Parker, kindly explained its ground-plan and arrangements for defence.

Leeds Castle has been a very strong fortress in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, its strength arising chiefly from its situation, being built on three islands in a lake, with the power of inundating the whole of the surrounding country. Still it does not appear to have been a mere fortress, but rather a royal or baronial mansion very strongly fortified. The principal part of the house, on the central island, had been several times rebuilt, or so much altered that all its original features were destroyed before the present house was built in the castellated style within the last thirty years. But the other two islands have the original buildings upon them without much alteration. The barbican, or outwork in front of the gate-house, with the castle mill, is in ruins, but can all be made out, and is of the time of Edward I. or II. The putlog-holes seem to shew that woodwork was used to some extent to assist in the defence. The gate-house was separated from this by a stream of water, over which was a drawbridge leading to the principal gate; this was protected by a portcullis, of which the grooves only remain, and machicoulis projecting over the archway for the usual purpose of throwing down water to prevent the gate being set on fire, or stones or other missiles on the heads of the assailants. The name of *machicoulis*, or machicolations, is supposed to be a Latinization of the French *marcher-coulis*, 'a walk upon the gutters.' The gatehouse is of considerable size and breadth, and contains several chambers, one for the windlass of the portcullis, called the portcullis chamber, another behind this for the warden and his family; on either side is a large chamber or hall, supposed to have been guard-chambers for the soldiers, one during the day, the other at night. There is also a curious original boat-house, or water-gate postern, with a stone vault

and portcullis, to prevent the ingress of enemies in that direction. The building on the furthest island is called the keep, and contains the chapel and the kitchen and offices. The date of this building is about 1280, and one of the original windows remains, with the tracery of that period, consisting of trefoils only; another has the same inner arch with its shafts and mouldings, but with different tracery, of the peculiar kind called Kentish tracery; this window was blown in by a hurricane in 1314, the 7th Edward II., as appears from the public records, which have been carefully investigated by the present owner of the property[f]. A considerable part of the keep was rebuilt in the time of Henry VIII., and has the fireplaces and windows of that period, with the usual badges of the Tudors. The more modern parts of the castle are admirably designed for comfort and convenience; the rooms are spacious and noble in their proportions, and the hall and staircase are large and imposing, while the exterior maintains the castellated character of the older portions.

The whole building was unreservedly thrown open to the visitors, and if any of them, like Lord Palmerston, required proof positive that a Gothic edifice could answer every modern requirement, and be the very perfection of a light, cheerful, airy habitation, they had it before their eyes. Some relics of the great Parliamentary General were exhibited, as well as numberless treasures of art, but what perhaps excited most attention, was "the Emperor of China's pocket-book." This, which had been obtained from the imperial palace at Pekin by a Bengal Artillery officer, when folded up was of the size of a Parliamentary Blue Book, and when opened exhibited some twenty square feet of India paper mounted on silk, and covered with strange characters; some of these were of small size, and others as large as the letters of a street placard. It was, from native report to the acquirer, understood to be a collection of maxims of state compiled by successive emperors, and some parts certainly had the appearance of being very much older than others, so that it was both an antiquarian and a literary curiosity, but as no Chinese scholars were present, no certainty could be arrived at.

The company were handsomely entertained in the Grand Hall, and ere leaving, Earl Stanhope proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Wykeham Martin, in a brief speech which contained a well-turned allusion to the association, that still happily subsists, of old English halls and old English hospitality.

With this excursion concluded the fourth annual meeting of the Society.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX AND SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

July 16. The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A., in the chair.

Mr. Henry S. Richardson, of Greenwich, read a paper on the Early History of Wood Engraving.

Mr. Richardson, after referring to the earliest known block-prints of saints and playing-cards produced by friction, referred at some length to the several "block-books" as they are called, such as the *Biblia Pauperum*, and others, of which he exhibited carefully executed fac-similes; passing on to the wood-engravers of the latter part of the fifteenth century, including Wolgemuth, the reputed artist of the "Nuremberg Chronicle," and the master of Albert Durer. The labours of the latter artist as a wood-engraver were then considered, many of his works being also exhibited. A well-deserved eulogium was then made on the cuts embellishing the *Horæ*, and other devotional works which issued from the Parisian presses during the early part of the sixteenth century, and descriptions given, with illustrations, of the various works connected with the great patron of the art, Maximilian I., such as the "Triumphal Car," *Der Weiss Kœnig*, "The Triumphs," the

[f] See Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages, vol. ii. p. 285.

latter introducing the artist Hans Burgmair. The works of Cranach, Schaufflin, Behaim, Grün, Van Leyden, Jost Amman, Jegher, and others, then received their share of attention, as did also the various artists in chiaroscuro, of which style of prints there was a very excellent variety for comparison. The paper concluded with a reference to the gradual decline of the art during the seventeenth century, until its revival in 1770, by Thomas Bewick, of whom a biographical notice was given.

The chairman exhibited a volume containing a great variety of Bewick's woodcuts, and Messrs. Franklin and Fillingham several early printed books illustrated with woodcuts, in illustration of Mr. Richardson's paper.

John Faulkner, Esq., exhibited several portraits, autographs, armorial book-plate, &c., of John Wilkes, "the friend of liberty;" also a printed copy of a letter from John Wilkes, Esq., M.P., to the Secretaries of State. The letter is dated Great George-street, May 6th, 1763, and is as follows:—

"My Lords,—On my return here from Westminster Hall, where I have been discharged from my commitment to the Tower under your Lordships' warrant, I find that my house has been robbed, and am informed that the stolen goods are in the possession of one or both of your Lordships. I therefore insist that you do forthwith return them to

"Your humble servant,
"JOHN WILKES."

Directed to the Earls of Egremont and Halifax, his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

The arms represented on the book-plate are as follows:—Or, a chevron between three ravens' heads erased sable, a crescent for difference. Crest, on a mount vert, a crossbow erect, or; round it, on a scroll, the motto "Arcui meo non confido."

Joseph J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an impression from Wilkes' coffin-plate, on which is the following inscription:—

"John Wilkes, Esq., F.R.S.,
Alderman of the Ward of
Farringdon Without,
Chamberlain of London,
Lord Mayor in 1774,
died Decr. 26, 1797,
aged 70 years."

Above the inscription are the arms of Wilkes, and on an escutcheon of pretence "Azure, a chevron or between three pelicans vulning themselves of the 2nd."

The following extract from a newspaper dated Jan. 6, 1798, describes Wilkes' funeral:—

"The remains of the late Alderman Wilkes were interred on Thursday last in a vault in Grosvenor Chapel, according to his desire, being near where he lived. A hearse and three mourning coaches formed the cavalcade, and eight labouring men dressed in new clothes bore the deceased to the place of interment, for which each person was paid a guinea, besides having a suit of clothes."

The Director exhibited a copy of Ausonius, dated 1671, bearing on the title-page the autograph of Wilkes.

J. P. Pollard, Esq., exhibited an illuminated Service-book of the fifteenth century, with full-page illuminations of the Annunciation, Nativity, &c. At the beginning of the volume are several MS. prayers written in a later hand.

Mr. Pollard also exhibited a tortoise-shell snuff-box, inlaid with gold, once the property of George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, from whom it passed into the family of the Duke of Montagu: and a spur, one of a pair worn by Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, who wrote himself "a Servant to Queen Elizabeth, Councillor to King James, and Friend of Sir Philip Sidney," was also exhibited by Mr. Pollard.

Alfred Heales, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of Mr. W. Winkley, a spear-head recently dug up at Harrow.

William H. Hart, Esq, F.S.A., exhibited a rubbing of the brass of Richard Chiverton, who died in 1617, and Isabell his wife, from Quethioc Church, Cornwall.

Between the figures is a shield, on which are represented the Chiverton arms, Argent, on a mount in base vert, a tower triple-towered sable; impaling Polwhele, Sable, a saltire engrailed ermine.

Under the man's feet is the following epitaph:—

"Friends (who ere you be) forbeare
On this stone to shed a teare,
Keep thine oyntment, for indeede
Bounty is made good by neede.

Here are they whose amber eyes
Have emballm'd the obsequies:
Who will think you do them wronge
Offeringe what to them belonge.
Beside this their sacred shrine
Sleights the myrrhe of others eyne.
Then forbeare, when these growe drye
We will weep, both thou and I."

And under the woman's the following:—

"My birth was in the month of May,
And in that month my nuptual day,
In May, a mayde, a wife, a mother,
And now in May, nor one nor other.
So flowers flourish, so they fade,
So things to be undone are made,
My stake here withers, yet there bee
Some lively branches sproute from me;
On which bestowe thine April rayne,
So they the lovelier may remayne.
But here forbeare, for why, tis say'd
Tears fit the livinge, not the dead."

Mr. Howard exhibited a rubbing from a slate monument at the east end of the north aisle of the same church. On the slate cover of the tomb is the effigy of Hugh Hashmond, who died in 1599. He is represented kneeling, with his hands clasped in prayer, having in front a peculiarly shaped lectern of floriated work, in the centre of which is a fleur-de-lis. Behind him is a skull, and above his head the legend, "O man, remember thy God." On the one side of the recess is an oak-tree fructed, the acorns represented falling, and on the opposite side is a Tudor rose, under which is this inscription:—

"My rase is runn, my goale obtainde,
The combatt down, the conquest gainde,
You that survive learne this of me,
So runn, so strive, so crowned be."

Mr. W. H. Overall exhibited several very interesting original drawings, one of Westminster-hall, another of Scotland-yard with part of the Banqueting-house (about 1777), a drawing of Charing-cross by Shepherd, 1807, &c.; also a curious illustrated broadside, representing Britannia congratulating the Right Hon. Brass Crosby, Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Oliver, on their release from the Tower at the rising of the Parliament, May 8, 1771.

Charles Baily, Esq., exhibited, by permission of Mr. Joseph Warren of Ixworth, a very fine and extensive collection of Roman and Saxon antiquities, chiefly personal ornaments in gold, silver, and bronze, found in Suffolk. The more remarkable objects in this collection were an Anglo-Saxon buckle of gold, found in the parish of Tostock, the setting composed of two slabs of precious garnet, the colour being heightened by a leaf of foil at the back, (a practice which may be observed in other articles of Anglo-Saxon jewellery,) a gold cross for suspension from the neck; several gold fibulæ, gold and silver rings, &c.

W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the following brasses, formerly in Camberwell Church, but now in private possession:—

1. John Scott, Esq., Baron of the Exchequer, 1532.
2. Mathye Draper, Esq., 1577.
3. Richard Skinner and Agnes his wife, 1499.
4. John Bowyar and Elizabeth his wife, (daughter of Robert Draper, Esq.,) 1570.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

July 29. The Rev. R. BURNABY in the chair.

Mr. Ordish exhibited and presented a chromo-lithograph of ecclesiastical and domestic furniture, designed by the late Mr. Pugin, and shewn at the Exhibition of 1851.

Mr. Hunt exhibited an ancient coin, found near the church at Humberstone. On examination it proved to be a Nuremberg jetton, issued by Damian Krauwinckel, and probably of the fifteenth century.

Mr. Thompson exhibited a manuscript book containing the rent-roll of Philip Sherard, Esq., of Teigh, in the county of Rutland, bearing date 1597. Philip Sherard was the ancestor of the late Earl of Harborough, among whose muniments the volume was discovered. Not only is there in it a minute mention of every portion of the Teigh estate, but there are besides

small maps exhibiting detached parts, which are examples of the water-colouring, the ornamental caligraphy, and the surveyors' drawing of two hundred and sixty-four years ago.

The Rev. J. H. Hill exhibited a series of photographs of windows designed by Messrs. Lavers and Baraud and Messrs. Heaton and Buckler of London; also a portion of a bayonet, corroded by age, and an ancient spur, found near Glooston. The bayonet is said to have been invented in the latter half of the seventeenth century, and to have received its name from Bayonne in the south of France. The relic exhibited appeared to have been fastened upon a piece of wood, portions of decayed fibres still adhering to the socket. The spur was of the kind which is seen figured on the sculptured effigies of the early part of the fifteenth century, and was used by horsemen about the time when the wars of the Roses were being carried on in this country.

Mr. T. Nevinson exhibited a coin of the reign of Queen Anne. It was about the size of a farthing. On the obverse was the head of the queen; on the reverse, the date 1711, with the usual abbreviated legend—REG. MAG. BR. FR. HIB., &c. The coin is of copper, but has been washed over with gold. The impression of the Society was that the coin had been gilded over for the purposes of deception. Vide Humphreys' "Coin Collector's Manual."

Mr. W. Jackson, architect, read the following paper, upon "The Architectural History of St. Margaret's Church, Leicester:"—

"The remarks which I am about to read upon the architectural history of St. Margaret's Church (if I may use so dignified a title) were first suggested to me during the progress of collecting some examples of Gothic mouldings, which are here particularly good and characteristic, and to which I shall have occasion hereafter to refer.

"In the course of this collateral study I was struck by the singular and gradual progression, in point of date, in these mouldings, from the east end of the church down the south side of nave and south aisle, and thence to the north side; and being thus led to seek for information from our usual local authorities, I learnt only that no satisfactory account was to be found, and that no materials were believed to be in existence from which an authentic history could be written.

"These remarks are offered, therefore, as an attempt to work out the problem which, under such circumstances, the peculiar and fragmentary examples now remaining in the church proposed to my mind.

"The early history of St. Margaret's, like that of many other churches, carries the mind back to the most remote period in the annals of our country. It is not of that time, however, I have now to speak, except as it is naturally suggested by this attempt to explain several peculiarities in the structure as it now stands. Nothing, indeed, remains of that early period except the dim record of a cathedral which stood here in the seventh century. Leland, indeed, records that in his time a portion of the Bishop's palace yet stood by the church—'the fairest parish church of Leicester;' though I should think it more probable that what Leland saw were the remains of the vicarage, of the endowment of which Nichols gives a copy dated 1276, and that these remains were finally dispersed in 1568, when Mr. John Lounde, the vicar, repaired the house, and with the consent of his loving parishioners 'dyd extyrpe and pull down all monuments of superstytyone out of the said prebendall church.'—(*Nichols.*) Nichols also quotes the register of Bishop Alnwyke, which describes the alteration and reparation of 1444; and our modern historians make the most of the same materials, and of the alabaster monument (which now adorns the chancel) of Bishop Penny, who died 1520. But the structure itself preserves some indications of a history which appears to have quite escaped any written record.

"It is certain that there was a Saxon building here, from the statement in Doomsday Book that two of the churches (out of six then in the town) were given to the Bishop of Lincoln by the Norman Conqueror; it being clear that St. Margaret's was one of these, from the record (quoted by Nichols, 1110) that 'Robert de Beaumont repaired St. Mary's Church, and placed there a dean and twelve secular canons, restored their possessions, and appropriated to them all the churches in Leicester *except St. Margaret's*, which was of the see of Lincoln.'

"This Saxon church, then, (or such remains of one as had escaped the successive ravages of the Danes during the tenth

century, and containing, doubtless, some 'Norman' additions,) stood here about the year 1110; but doubtless, also, in a dilapidated condition, from the above-named causes, and from the effects of the warlike visits of William the Conqueror, and of his son and successor William Rufus, who 'took vengeance on the town (A.D. 1088) in retaliation for assistance given by the Earl of Leicester to the King's elder brother Robert.'

"About the year 1120 Robert Bossu succeeded his father as Earl of Leicester, and Nichols and tradition have both assigned to him the figure in the niche on the northward side of the east window, and both also say that he built part of this church. The first statement is certainly wrong, the other probably right; but if the tradition be true, what part did the Earl build? Not 'the oldest remaining part, the last bay eastward of the nave,' if Mr. Poole be correct as to its date, as about A.D. 1200; and if not that, certainly no other part, for Earl Bossu died in the year 1168. But, on the supposition that he did build that east bay of the nave, (and there is nothing, I think, in its style of architecture to make that supposition improbable, but the contrary,) a great deal of otherwise unaccountable detail becomes reconciled. Thus:—Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, finding St. Margaret's Church in a very dilapidated condition, pulled down the old Saxon and Norman remains, and re-commenced building from the chancel-arch, but the work was stopped by his death, in 1168; stopped also by the treason of his son, who conspired against the King, Henry II.; and by that King's vengeance, who for two years, 1173–5, demolished the town and neighbourhood.

"This supposition accounts, I think, for one great peculiarity in the church, viz., that the east bay of the nave only should be of the semi-Norman style.

"Apart, however, from any historical association, this east bay of the nave is itself a most curious study; and it will be remarked, first, that the south-east pier is the only one remaining intact of the original design; the others, in addition to their having been under the hand of the modern 'restorer,' were, I think, originally copies of this south-east pier by another hand — curiously so, too, for it will be seen that the square abacus of the old capital becomes in the others a truncated roll and fillet — the plain, slightly articulated — leafage becomes the more elaborate foliage, and the chamfered neck-mould the small annular moulding. The other piers are also curious.

"Obviously built, or put together, at three different times, it is equally clear, I think, that the capital, half way down the western side, is the earliest; the eastern half next in date, and the western upper capital the latest. It will be observed that the early hood-mould is continued down to the springing line of the arch; not (as it would be if this capital had been continued in the ordinary way) merely to the intersection of the adjoining hood-mould: and this leads one to think that the lower capital was originally continued with arches at its present level down the nave, and that the builder who took up the work commenced by Robert Bossu pulled down this nave, leaving only the east pier, which had been incorporated with the semi-Norman alteration in the way we now see it.

"The next earliest part is the south side of the nave, and this is also quite distinct in character and date from any other part; and it is curious to observe, in parish churches, how commonly this is the case — that one side of the nave differs in date from the other side. Here we have the 'nail-head' decoration of the arch, the double-bell and plain neck-mould of the capital indicating a date early in the thirteenth century. One of these capitals (the second from the tower) differs from the others, having only a single bell, and its neck-moulding being the common truncated roll, instead of the three-quarter annular moulding. It is, however, so clearly similar in character to the adjoining work, and there are, besides, no evidences of its being of another period, that I think it must be regarded as a singular instance of the early use of the details in question. This side of the nave is generally thought the finest part of the church: its chaste and elegant capitals, its deeply-recessed and plain chamfered arches, alternating with a small moulded rib, its hood-mould filled with the characteristic dog-tooth ornament, with foliated terminals, make one regret that the other side of the nave does not remain in the same style — make one doubly regret the destruction of the west bay, which was done, apparently, at the time when the tower was built, and force into notice the singular contrast in the moulded work of the two periods.

"Turning next to the south aisle, we find a difference from the style of the south side of the nave, in the 'double bell' and the 'nail-head ornament' being no longer employed. With this exception, however, there is a similarity in the mouldings; the abacus being the truncated roll and fillet, and the neck the bold three-

quarter annular moulding. The bases and stringcourse are 'restored' ones, and it is questionable whether their true contour has been preserved. As regards the bases, they are of some form that belongs, I think, to no period of architecture whatever, and as respects the stringcourse there is no other example of the 'scroll moulding' in this part of the church.

"The cincture in the jamb-shaft at the east end of this aisle, and indeed the whole of the details of these rere-arches and capitals, are quite worth remark: nothing, indeed, could be better, I should say, for their place and purpose, stopping short of needless elaboration, yet quite sufficient to produce a chaste and rich effect, and to indicate the thought bestowed upon them. Nothing, either, could be more clearly indicative of the style of the destroyed mullions and tracery, and nothing more conclusive, that the plain, chamfered mullions which have lately been inserted are quite out of character.

"Passing westward, we have, in the 'neck moulding' of the last window in this aisle the first indication of the later style which prevails in the whole of the north aisle, and on the north side of the nave indicated by the 'scroll moulding' of the abacus and neck of the capitals, by the more simple form of section, by the base mouldings (projecting over the line of the plinth), and by other details. The date of this work I should suppose to be the early part of the fourteenth century.

"At the east of this aisle is a curious capital, growing, as it were, out of the pier, at about the same level as the lower capitals before alluded to; but this, also, has been under the hand of the 'restorer,' and it is very doubtful whether the original foliation was not of earlier character: the square abacus rather leads to the belief that such was the case.

"Another point deserving attention in this place is, the curious variety as well as the symmetrical beauty of these mouldings: although, on a cursory view, they seem all alike (as indeed they are generically), it will be found on examination that the form of section is varied in almost every instance. It will scarcely be doubted, I think, that the builders who exhibited so much fertility of design in this matter would fail in the more striking feature of the window tracery; and yet I understand that in the proposed restoration of this aisle one design is to be repeated in the whole six openings.

"The history of the remaining part of the church is well known from the register of Bishop Alnwyke, quoted by our local historians, from which it appears that the tower and chancel were built about the year 1444.

"I have thus endeavoured (and I fear imperfectly) to lessen the hiatus which exists in the history of St. Margaret's Church, between the time of 'Doomsday Book' and the register of Bishop Alnwyke, so far as a careful examination of the simple yet characteristic details of the building will permit; and I have also endeavoured to explain the architectural problem by an historical parallel, which accounts for the tradition that Robert Bossu built part of this church. In conclusion, permit me to remark upon the wide field into which the inquiry has introduced us. We step at once, by the help of these apparently unimportant stones, into the province of universal history. We pass in review the first Christian edifice which arose here in the remote and barbarous ages of our country. We account for its disappearance by the successive ravages of the heathen Danes; for its rebuilding after the Norman Conquest; and for its partial destruction during and in consequence of the feudal times; and these are all matters of universal interest—interest which cannot fail to derive additional importance to us from being thus localized; whilst, at the same time, the veneration we owe the fabric cannot fail to be increased from being thus palpably connected with some of the most important events which have occurred in the history of the world."

On the motion of the Rev. J. H. Hill, seconded by Mr. Bellairs, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Jackson for his paper, which, it was also proposed, should be printed in the annual volume.

Mr. Thompson then read some observations upon a proposal for printing the Transactions of the Society.

A brief discussion followed, which terminated in the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:—"That the sanction of the Society be given to the publication of the past Transactions of the Society by Messrs. Ward and Sons, the Society not incurring any pecuniary liability by such publication: and the Hon. Secretaries, with Mr. Thompson, are requested to superintend the publication."

Mr. Thompson also mentioned the projected publication, by Mr. J. G. Nichols, of the ancient letters in the possession of

Mr. Percy-Herrick, which, from the specimens produced at the late meeting[s], will evidently be a work of much interest, not merely to the local historian, but to others.

It was reported that the annual meeting for the exhibition of antiquities and reading of papers would take place at Lutterworth, on Wednesday the 18th and Thursday the 19th of September next, when the Rev. Thos. James, of Theddingworth, and Mr. M. H. Bloxam, of Rugby, would read papers. Mr. Bloxam, it was stated, had promised also to attend at the church at Lutterworth on the Wednesday, and explain its architectural peculiarities, and also describe the Wickliffe relics. The subject of Mr. James's paper to be the "Battle of Naseby." The Roman remains near Lilbourne, Theddingworth Church (lately restored), Stanford, and Misterton, were all stated to be down on the route proposed to be taken by the excursionists.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

July 3. JOHN FENWICK, Esq., V.P., in the chair.

Mr. White produced fac-similes, half size, of three flags connected with the weavers of Jedburgh, and preserved in the museum there. All were of green silk with white ornaments, and all had the addition of the shuttle of the craft. One, of oblong shape with a thin St. Andrew's cross and rose at the intersection of its limbs, is dated 1661, and is said to have been at the battle of Killiecrankie. Another, of pennon shape, has St. Andrew's cross only. The third is also decorated with the same cross, and in spite thereof, and in spite of its colour, bears the astounding inscription, "Taken from the English at Bannockburn, 1314." The matter was made more racy by a story of the patriotic refusal of the local custodier to part with one fragment of this precious object for all the acres of the Duke of Roxburgh. Yet there was no reasonable doubt of the good faith of the present possessors, and certainly none of their kindness, in being at the trouble to make and send fac-similes in the material of the originals.

Dr. Charlton attracted much attention by exhibiting the relics alluded to in the following paper:—

"Considering the important part played by the gentry of Northumberland in the rising of 1715, it seems strange that so few remains of that eventful period have come down to our time. In truth, however, both parties, that of the Hanoverians and that of the Stewarts, were anxious to hide from the public eye all traces of that year. The Jacobites dared not retain about their houses evidences of their having been concerned in the plot, or in the actual warfare that ensued; and hence it is that so few letters or documents have been preserved, implicating any of the Northumbrian gentry in either. There cannot, however, be a doubt but that for nearly a hundred years after the Revolution in 1688, several of the country gentlemen in Northumberland kept up more or less correspondence with the members and adherents of the exiled family.

"The few relics of the period above alluded to that we exhibit this evening, have been entrusted to us by the relict of one whose ancestors were always devoted adherents of the Stewarts, and one of whose ancestors, the individual alluded to in the letter we now produce, took an active and prominent part in the rising of 1715. The objects we exhibit were found hid away in a lumber-room in the house of Sandhoe, whither they had no doubt been brought from Reedsmouth, the seat of the family of Charlton of the Bower and Reedsmouth from an early period. The family is descended from Hector Charlton of the Bower, the same who in the sixteenth century set at defiance the interdict laid upon North Tynedale for the raid into the bishopric of Durham. William Charlton, of the Bower and Reedsmouth, generally, from the first-named possession, known as Bourie, or Bowrie, took, as we have said, an active part in the rising of 1715. He was afterwards pardoned, but this was not the first time that Bowrie had been in trouble with the government. On the 21st of February, 1709, he quarrelled with Henry Widdrington of Bellingham, about a

[s] GENT. MAG., July 1861, p. 63.

horse[h], as there was a horse-race that day on the Doddheaps, close to Bellingham. They adjourned to a small hollow of the Doddheaps, called Reedswood Scroggs, and which we can remember well as having been pointed out to us many years ago. The ash-trees in that fatal hollow had not then been cut down,—indeed, they were standing till within a few years, and served to mark the spot. Here the combatants fought, and Bowrie slew his opponent. He is said by one tradition to have been taken 'red-handed,' as William Laidlaw, of Emblehope, who witnessed the fight, hastened to the Doddheaps and alarmed the people, who seized the offender. We are inclined, however, to believe that Bowrie escaped on horseback, and that same night reached the residence of Nicholas Leadbitter, at Wharmley. He was concealed in the house at Wharmley, and walked the floor all the night in his heavy boots, to the surprise, and no doubt somewhat to the annoyance, of his host and his family. He subsequently obtained the pardon of Queen Anne, under the Great Seal, for this chance medley; and this document we are enabled, by the kindness of the relict of the last Charlton of the Bower, and herself a Leadbitter of Wardon, to exhibit. It is said that Widdrington's body was buried before Charlton's pew-door in Bellingham Church, and that, on that account, Bowrie would never enter again the sacred edifice. It therefore seems that Bowrie was probably a Protestant, or at least had temporarily conformed; and this is the more probable as we find in Patten's History of the Rebellion that his name is not entered as a Papist. On the other hand, he is not designated a Protestant, as are the other 'rebels,' so we may fairly conclude that Bowrie had no religion at all. His brother Edward is said by Patten to have recently become a Papist, having married a person of that persuasion. However, we find that Bowrie's lands are registered as a Catholic's under the penal statutes in 1723. Be this as it may, Bowrie left no legitimate issue, and the children of Edward Charlton, his younger brother, succeeded to the estates.

"Edward Charlton had married the relict of Errington, of Walwick Grange, originally a Miss Dalton, of Thurnham, and Bowrie is said to have been anxious that his illegitimate daughters should be brought up under her care. She demurred, under the plea that they were Protestants and she Catholic, but Bowrie told her to make them what she liked. These ladies afterwards lived long in Hexham, and are remembered by persons yet living. They continued staunch Jacobites to the very last. On the first relaxation of the penal laws, about 1780, King George III. was for the first time prayed for publicly in the Catholic chapels in England. The instant his name was mentioned, the Miss Charltons rose from their seat and moved out of the chapel, and this they continued to do all their lives. We know not who were the friends by whose intercession Bowrie obtained his pardon from Queen Anne. It is probable that the occurrence was regarded in the light of a mere brawl; and tradition gives us as one of the circumstances strongly urged in his favour, that after Widdrington had fallen, he threw his own cloak over the dying man before he rode away from the scene. We next hear of Bowrie as engaged in the rising of 1715, but the details of his exploits on that occasion have not come down to us. He behaved, it is said, bravely at Preston, but we do not know when he was relieved. In 1745 Bowrie was imprisoned as one suspected of favouring the Stewarts. It is said that this was done by his own friends to keep him out of mischief, for he must then have been well advanced in years. We produce the original warrant for his commitment, signed by Cuthbert Smith, then Mayor of Newcastle, and dated November 1st, 1745. Bowrie, no doubt, felt his imprisonment keenly, and did his best to obtain his release. He seems to have applied to Collingwood of Chirton for this purpose, and we produce that gentleman's autograph answer, regretting his inability to do anything for him, dated June 12, 1746. From this time we do not learn much of him, save what has come down by tradition of his rough and roystering disposition.

"In 1736, James Tone, steward at

[h] "In these times the penal statute by which no Papist was allowed to possess a horse of the value of more than £5 was strictly enforced. In 1745 Sir William Middleton, of Belsay, seized the horses at Hesleyside, and in the Leadbitter family there is a tradition of the shifts resorted to to preserve a valuable horse, belonging to the then owner of Wardon. The horse was first hid in the wood that borders Homer's-lane, but having been heard to neigh when a picket of soldiers was riding by, it was thought dangerous to leave him there. He was accordingly brought back to Wardon, and was lifted by cords up into the loft above the cart-horse stables, and there a chamber was built round him of trusses of hay and straw. His neighing here would, of course, attract no attention, unless the soldiers were actually in the stable."

Hesleyside, writing to Edward Charlton of Hesleyside, who had then on the death of his father succeeded to that property, speaks thus of Bowrie, (we have preserved the remarkable orthography of the letter:)—'Bourry Charlton wass all wayes vearry a-Bousiffe and scornfull man to my master, and would a made him foudelled, and souled him deare bargains and abused him when he had done.' No doubt the old squire was rough and rude, and fond of his cups.

"Among the articles we exhibit to-night is a Venice glass, of which there were several at Sandhoe-house, with a rose and oak-leaf engraven on the bowl. Between these is a single star, to which, when the King's health was given, the loyal Jacobite placed his lips, and drank his Majesty's health 'under the rose.' Another glass, of which but very few now remain, has Prince Charles's head and bust, with the motto 'Audentior Ibo.' Another huge Venice glass has on it the inscription, 'Pero, take your advantage,' which may, however, have been only a drinking-word of the old squire. No doubt Bowrie, after his release, continued to cherish the memory of the Stewarts, and perhaps to plot a little in their favour when an opportunity occurred. Nothing was more likely than that he and his family should love to collect memorials of the Stewarts, and accordingly we shew a mull, dated 1745, with the inscription, 'Ah Charlie, ye've been lang a' cummin;' a pair of the well-known Jacobite silk garters, woven probably at Lyons, with the inscription

"'Come let us with one heart agree,
To pray that God may bless P. C.;'—

and a pincushion bearing the names of the victims of 1746 on the Jacobite side. We suspect these pincushions to have been likewise made at Lyons, or somewhere abroad.

"The last relic connected with these times that we have to shew, is a letter written evidently by a conspirator, and couched in the most ambiguous terms. The original is directed to Mr. William Bell, supervisor, Hexham, but there can be little or no doubt but that it was intended for no such servant of King George, as the individual addressed in the letter itself is termed Dr. Cambray. This was, no doubt, a *nom de guerre*, and we have no means of knowing who was the Pontifex maximus. Nor do we believe that Wylam is the real place spoken of as the place of meeting appointed. The character of Bowrie here given is in all probability a tolerably correct one. He evidently alludes to his somewhat rough and unpolished manners, but bears testimony to his good heart. The allusion to the Young Gudeman of Bellnagigh is evidently meant for the young Prince Charles, by the old Stewart sobriquet of the 'Gudeman of Ballengeich.' It would have been curious, indeed, if we could have obtained a report of what was discussed at the conclave at Wylam, but no short-hand writer was present at these secret meetings to take down the dangerous words uttered, or the treasonable toasts drank by the Jacobite squires of Northumberland."

Dr. Charlton also exhibited a French missal of the fifteenth century, containing the Hours of the Virgin, and a legend, in French, of St. Margaret. The border is gold foliage, with small subjects occasionally introduced among it, and there are some large miniatures of very superior execution. He also produced some vestments of the modern form of chasuble, maniple, and stole, used in the Romish Church, which had belonged to the Brandlings, and been sold when they left Felling. They were composed of earlier materials, silk and velvet, apparently of two dates, curiously worked with saints, and a badge or religious emblem frequently repeated.

Mr. Brockett, through Mr. Longstaffe, exhibited a document of most portentous dimensions, and minuteness of calligraphy. It is the original sealed duplicate of the return to Chancery made by the Royal Commissioners in 1587, respecting the four hospitals of Durham, viz., Gateshead, Greatham, Sherburn, and Barnard-castle, some hitherto unknown charities of the city of Durham, and the contributions of the Dean and Chapter to roads, bridges, and almsgivings, according to their statutes, now, we fear, a very dead letter. It is proposed to print this important MS., which contains evidence nowhere else apparent, and is preserved among the archives of the family of Bowes, whose public services to the palatinate have been so frequent and continuous.

Mr. Clayton read Mr. William Coulson's account of the explorations at present in his charge:—

"*Linhope, July* 1, 1861.

"A wonderful camp it is—surrounded with two walls. The outer wall is about

10 feet thick, and the inner one about 5 feet. In the interior of the camp are a great number of circular dwellings. These dwellings have two entrances generally, one facing the east, and the other the west, the entrance to the east being flagged for 6 or 8 feet inwards, and the rest of the dwelling laid with large stones, and covered over with gravel and small stones. About the sides is a little elevation, as if for sitting or sleeping on. What is very remarkable, we have not been able to discover any traces of fire in any of these dwellings. We have opened four or five of them. There appears to be an arrangement of dwellings on the east and north sides of the walls of a different shape. In some of them we have discovered traces of fire-charred wood; and in one of them some broken pottery of a very coarse kind. We have found two querns of very rude make, but not perforated. One of them is sandstone, and must have been brought from some distance, as there is no sandstone near this place. We have four gateways, but not opposite to each other; and curiously enough, guardhouses inside of each gateway, the same as in Roman camps, but of the most rude kind. There are gateways, both in inner and outer circles, and guardhouses to all of them. At about 200 yards to the east of the above camp is another group of dwellings, and arranged in the same manner; and, a little to the north-east, about 300 yards on the side of a hill, is another stronghold, with the dwellings arranged and defended much in the same manner. There are, also, a great many inclosures of several acres, which, no doubt, have been for the keeping of cattle. Indeed, for upwards of three-quarters of a mile to the east inclosures can be traced out. We have opened two or three small barrows, but found nothing."

WORCESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

June 4. The operations for the season commenced by an excursion to Oddingley and its neighbourhood, a district in which ecclesiology has been hitherto but little studied, and an ample field remains for the energies of church restorers. The day was unfortunately wet, but the programme was carried out. Among the tourists were Rev. Canon and Mrs. Wood, Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Newcomb, Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Woolrych, Revds. T. L. Claughton, R. Cattley, W. W. Douglas, J. E. Vernon, Brooke Lambert, J. Porter, T. H. Romney, H. Whatley, H. M. Sherwood, Jas. Cook, T. W. Hayward, T. Walker, Messrs. G. J. A. Walker, W. J. Hopkins, Miss J. Meredith, J. S. Walker, R. W. Binns, H. D. Mitchell, W. Mence, Strickland, J. Noake, E. Lees, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, &c.

Tibberton was the first church at which the party arrived. The incumbent had declined to meet the Society, and stated his opinion that there was nothing in his little church worthy of a visit from that body. The churchwarden, however, was prevailed upon to lend the key of the building, and then the statement was soon verified, for in truth this humble edifice presented nothing desirable to look upon, but much to regret. Tibberton Church is a very small building, chiefly of the thirteenth century, consisting of chancel, nave, and little wooden tower and spire at the west end. The southern doorway has long been stopped up, and a rather good porch there has evidently been used as a receptacle for coals, fragments of which, as also an old fender, were still remaining, along with a luxuriant crop of nettles. The west door, the square windows, the whitewash and plaster, the stove-pipe bolting through the centre of the church, and many other features, elicited various exclamations from the visitors; and a wretched lean-to building, used as a school-room and opening into the church, contains a wooden erection like an old watch-box, which is used as a vestry. The churchwarden informed the party that for the last forty years the tower had been in an awkward condition, and there seemed to be no chance of bettering its prospects. Beyond the above there was nothing remarkable here, but there are two facts recorded in history with regard to the parish—namely, that one Roger Tandy (*temp.* James I.) took up a hogshead of beer, and drank out of the bung-hole, by the mere strength of his arms, without resting it on his knees; and that in the time of the civil wars a youth, hight Hugh Pescod, *alias* "The Little Turk,"

was hung up by the neck by a party of Royalists, and after *half-an-hour's* suspension was rescued by some of Cromwell's soldiers, and long survived this little episode.

Next the excursionists drove on to Oddingley, which is a good example of a cruciform church of the fifteenth century, with tower at west end. In 1851 it was repaired and the chancel and roof restored, at the expense of Mr. Galton, of Hadzor, lord of the manor; but one of the most interesting relics of antiquity was unfortunately carried away by the builder—namely, a piece of carved wood-work, apparently part of the rood-screen, which crossed the church between the chancel and the nave. It represented a series of vipers, between quatrefoils. The viper, or *ether*, is said to have been formerly abundantly inhabiting the adjoining Nether Wood, and hence its name. If not destroyed, this curious remain ought to be at once restored. The builder was Mr. Shilvock, of Droitwich. Another relic—of which there are but one or two other specimens in the county—is the hour-glass-stand used by the preachers in Puritanical times. How this escaped destruction so long is singular, especially in its peculiar situation, which is not attached to the pulpit, but rising as a standard at an angle of one of the seats between the transepts. There was much old painted glass in the windows, which has all been removed into the east window, the figure of St. Martin occupying the centre, on one side a queen wearing a crown, and on the other, figures of a male and female, with the inscription, "Orate Johnis Yarnold et Johña uxor ejus." An ancient wooden arch to the south transept was much noticed, as also a stoup for holy water at the entrance door, and a piscina in the chancel. The church is, generally, in good repair. Mr. J. S. Walker read a short paper at this and the other churches explanatory of the salient points in the history and peculiarities of each, and he also assiduously attended to the comforts of the party. Before proceeding to the next parish the party were shewn to Netherwood barn, where in the year 1806 the atrocious murder of Richard Heming (after his murder of the Rev. G. Parker) was effected by Capt. Evans, a magistrate, and old Taylor, the farrier. A new barn has been built on the site, and a stone inserted in the wall, bearing the dates 1806 and 1830, the former being the period of the double murder, and the latter of the extraordinary discovery of Heming's remains after an interval of twenty-four years. Mr. Asten, the present tenant of the farm, courteously gave the visitors every particular.

Crowle Church is another little cruciform building, chiefly Perpendicular, with some Norman work in the chancel. The tower has been split for many years, and we believe it is to be restored by Mr. W. J. Hopkins, of Worcester, when it is hoped the western gallery and the blocking-up of the arch there will also be removed. The seats were renewed some two or three years ago. There is a magnificent old porch, with remains of a stoup, the door and lock and key being coeval with the porch. The entrance to the rood-loft may still be seen, as also a splendid lectern of Purbeck marble, which, after having lain in the churchyard for many years, was restored by the late Rev. E. Crane. Wm. More, the last Prior of Worcester, who surrendered his house, and retired to the enjoyment of Crowle Court, lies in the south transept. The inspection of the Court-house, with its moat nearly perfect, its halls, romantic staircases, minstrels' gallery, kitchens, quaint carvings, old tiles, and many other extraordinary features, formed the great attraction of the day.

Huddington was the next halting-place. Here is a little Perpendicular church, with some older work at the west end. A post-Reformation rood-screen, the remains of a piscina, and the monuments of the Winter family, two of whom were concerned in the Gunpowder Plot, as also a mural brass with a eulogistic Latin inscription to one Adrianus Fortescutus (1653), which brass was kept in the "Dog" public-house in the time of Nash, are nearly all that is noticeable here; but this was compensated for in the inspection of the Court-house hard

by, a building perhaps not so extensive or ancient as the house at Crowle, yet exceedingly interesting from its fine Elizabethan mantel-pieces, wainscotings, and carvings, twisted chimneys, and moat still remaining. In one of the chambers, behind the Elizabethan mantel-piece may be seen part of an older one of stone, containing the carved figures of three lions (the arms of England) and the ball-flower, indicative of fourteenth century work. Some of the carved work was removed by the late Earl of Shrewsbury, but it is hoped the present possessor of the title will become acquainted with the exceeding interest attaching to this ancient manor-house, and restore it as far as possible. Near the house is an avenue, known as "Lady Winter's Walk," where the lady awaited the furtive visits of her husband by night when King James had issued a proclamation for his arrest; and benighted countrymen still occasionally see her spectral form there. Mr. John Holder, the present venerable tenant of the house, shewed the party a service of pewter plate which he said had been in his family for two centuries, and of which he was not unnaturally proud. The living was anciently appropriated to the Worcester Commandery, but after the dissolution it was purchased by John o' Combe, immortalized by the epigram ascribed to Shakespeare.

The last place on the programme was Himbleton Church, which has a chancel, nave, north aisle, with clerestory, south chapel, wooden porch, and tower. The east window is a triple lancet; there is also Norman work and very late Perpendicular in this church, and many fragments of old stained glass, which should be collected and put into the chancel window. The principal figures are the Virgin and St. John, the initials "R. E. W." (Roger and Elizabeth Winter), St. Catherine, and Noah's ark, while "Ora pro nobis" meets the eye in every direction. A beautiful door, with the wood-work arranged in the form of four-leaved flowers, attracted general admiration, and in the Shell Chapel (so called because it formerly belonged to that hamlet, till removed here,) was shewn a cast-iron slab to the memory of some of the Finchers, who resided at Shell for about two centuries. Its date is 1690, and it is understood to be the oldest, if not the only one, known in the county.

Soon after six o'clock the party arrived at Worcester, much pleased with the day's proceedings, and having been, except at Tibberton, most courteously entertained by the respective incumbents.

Excavations in Pompeii.—A recent letter from Naples says,—"Under the direction of the Inspector General, Don Giuseppe Florello, and the chief architect, Don Gaetano Genovesi, the excavations at Pompeii are proceeding in a methodical but rapid manner, and the uncovering of the whole city, which, in the same ratio as the portion hitherto revealed, would have required four centuries, is expected to be effected in fifteen years. A tramway has been laid down for the removal of the earth and ashes out of the city, and a large number of labourers are now engaged in opening a street behind the new Thermæ, which leads from the Via di Strabia to the Forum, and may be expected to give interesting results. I saw the houses excavated under the inspection of King Victor Emmanuel during his visit to Pompeii, but they turned out to be rather mean residences, situated at the back of the Forum, devoid of decorative or architectural beauty, but highly interesting on account of the number of bronze and other utensils and coins discovered in them."

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

DR. SAMUEL PARR AND THE LATE BISHOP MALTBY.

MR. URBAN,—In 1817, when the Rev. Edward Maltby, afterwards Bishop of Durham, was a candidate for the office of Preacher to the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, Dr. Samuel Parr, the eminent Greek scholar, wrote the following letter commendatory in his favour. The original is in the possession of Philip Henry Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, the letter having been addressed to Mrs. Howard's uncle, the late Francis Canning, of Foxcote, and it has until very recently remained unpublished. Mr. Howard has favoured me with a copy for the purpose of communicating the letter to your pages, and I have the pleasure to request its insertion accordingly. The testimony borne by Dr. Parr to the attainments of his distinguished pupil is honourable alike to the writer and to the object of his solicitude; and I dare say you will be very willing to introduce the letter to the readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, more especially as the family and friends of the late Bishop will, I know, deem its publication a welcome tribute to his memory. I may add that Dr. Maltby *was* selected by the Benchers and appointed to the post to which he aspired. In the transcript, Dr. Parr's orthography has been retained.—I am, &c.

Tynemouth, Aug. 1861. WM. SIDNEY GIBSON.

"*July* 19*th*, 1817. *Hatton.*

"DEAR MR. CANNING, I am sure that you will excuse me for requesting your speedy and earnest interposition in favour of Dr. Maltby, Candidate for the preachership of Gray's Inn, which will soon be vacant.—Among the Electers are Andrew Huddlestone[a] and William Sheldon, Esqrs., and if you have an influence with either or both of them, pray lay before them the following statement.

"Dr. Maltby is one of the most judicious Preachers and best informed Theologians in England. He is firmly attached to civil and religious liberty, and on the Catholic question he thinks, speaks, and acts as you would wish him to do. His education was partly under me at Norwich, and partly under Dr. Joseph Warton at Winchester. He read all Pindar with me before he went to Warton, and under Warton his talent for Latin composition was much improved. Soon after his arrival at Cambridge he stood for the university Scholarship against two most powerful competitors, and their merits were so nearly equal that the Judges refused to decide. This rare and most honour-

[a] The gentleman here referred to was the father of Andrew Fleming Hudleston, Esq., of Hutton John, and Rydal Hall, Westmoreland.

able event is recorded in our university books, and you will remember that no station open to young men is so creditable as the scholarship of which I am speaking.

"On taking his Bachelor's Degree he was one of our Wranglers. He gained prizes for Greek Odes. He was Senior Medallist again and again.—He has been called upon by Vice Chancellors to preach before the University on public occasions. He is now one of the Select Preachers, and four sermons which he delivered this year have added largely to his reputation. The soundness of his judgment and the diligence of his researches were manifested in a theological work which he published nine or ten years ago.

"Lately he has sent forth an Edition of Morelli's *Greek Thesaurus*, which has been well received by Scholars throughout Europe. It is his intention to send to the Press a large volume of Discourses. I have read several of them, and I pronounce them very excellent indeed. He in the Pulpit is grave, unaffected, and very impressive: out of the Pulpit he is an independent upright Man, whose society will make him agreeable and interesting to the Gentlemen of Gray's Inn. I assure you, dear Sir, that his merits as a Parish Priest are considerable, and that through the whole extent of his intellectual and moral qualities he is likely to adorn the most exalted Station in the Church. There was a time when Preacherships at the Inns of Court were conferred upon the best Scholars and the ablest Divines, and if this spirit be not utterly gone, Dr. Maltby cannot fail of success.

"I must not, however, dissemble from you that while his literary Character is illustrious and his conduct in private life quite irreproachable, he is not looked upon with a favourable Eye by some of our Prelates. His good manners, his studious habits, his pastoral vigilance, his sound judgment, his extensive learning, are in the estimation of some Men insufficient to expiate the guilt of his attachment to public Men whom you and I honour, and to public principles which we hold sincerely and avow fearlessly [b]. If it be in your power, pray recommend him to the two Gentlemen whom I have mentioned. They will not dispute my veracity, and if the choice falls upon Maltby, Experience will lead them to give me credit for a right Judgement, and will leave them the approbation of their own minds for supporting a great Scholar and an honest Man. Pray give my best compliments and best wishes to Mrs. Canning. I am, dear Sir, your sincere Friend and your faithful humble servant, "S. PARR."

"Francis Canning, Esq., Foxcote House, Shipston on Stour."

QUEEN MARY'S BOWER.

MR. URBAN,—The interest that has been excited by the remarkable collection of portraits of Mary Queen of Scots at the recent Archæological Congress at Peterborough, induces me to ask a place in your pages for the following pleasing description of one of the scenes of the childhood of that unfortunate queen. It is summarized from the second series of "Horæ Subsecivæ" by John Brown, M.D., Edinburgh, recently published.—I am, &c.

York, Aug. 7, 1861. W. H. CLARKE.

"At the Port of Menteith, three and a-half miles from the Cardross station of the Stirling and Loch Lomond Railway, there is a good inn. Taking boat there, the tourist may visit two islands, Rest and Talla, or the Earl's Isle. The former, which is the larger and more easterly island, consists of about five acres, and contains the ruins of a priory, where Queen Mary resided during the invasion of the English in 1547, before she was removed to France. The priory was founded about 1238, by Walter Comyn, Lord of Badenoch, who became Earl of Menteith by

[b] Mr. Canning of Foxcote was much attached to the cause of Parliamentary Reform, but did not live to see the events of 1832. He and his learned correspondent were always great friends.

marriage with the Countess[c]. After his death, Walter Stewart, brother of the High Steward of Scotland, inherited the property and title in right of his wife, the younger sister of the Countess of Menteith. A writ was granted by Robert Bruce at this place, in April, 1310, as recorded in the Chartulary of Arbroath; and at the priory of Inchmartho, (Inchmacrome,) King David II. and Margaret Logie were married, in 1363[d]. The architecture of the monastic buildings is Early English. The archæologist will see with delight the extreme beauty of the western door, richly moulded and sculptured along its deep retiring jambs. In the choir there are crypt, sedilia, a piscina, and other usual adjuncts of a mediæval church; and an ancient tombstone is supposed to mark the grave of the founder. But what will be viewed with most interest is a recumbent monument of two figures, male and female, cut out of one large stone. The knight is in armour, one leg crossed over the other. A triangular shield with the check fessé proves the bearer to have been a Stewart, but the arms on the shield shew that the figure is not that of the founder. The arm of the lady is twined round his neck, and while much of the monument has been defaced, this memorial of affection seems to have been respected. The monastery was built for monks of the Augustine Order, and was dependent on the great house of Cambuskenneth. Here you find huge Spanish chesnuts, one lying dead, others standing stark and peeled, like gigantic antlers, and others flourishing in their green old age, whilst in a thicket you see the remains of the monastery, of great beauty, the design and workmanship exquisite. You wander through the ruins, overgrown with ferns and Spanish filberts, and old fruit trees, and at the corner of the ancient monastic garden you come upon a strange and most touching sight—an oval space of about 18 feet by 12, with the remains of a double row of boxwood all round, the shrubs of box being fourteen feet high, and eight or nine inches in diameter, healthy, but plainly of great age. What is this? it is called in the guide-books Queen Mary's Bower? It is plainly the child-queen's garden, with her little walk, and its rows of boxwood, left to themselves for three hundred years. Yes, without doubt 'here is that first garden of her simpleness.' Fancy the little, lovely, royal child, with her four Maries[e], her play-fellows, her child-maids of honour, with their little hands and feet, and their innocent and happy eyes, pattering about that garden, laughing, and running, and gardening as only children do and can. As is well known, Mary was placed by her mother in the Isle of Rest before sailing from the Clyde to France. There is something 'that tirls the heartstrings a' to the life,' in standing and looking on this unmistakable relic of that strange and pathetic old time."

[c] Wyntoun, ii. p. 393.

[d] For an interesting account of the Earls of Menteith, see Mr. Craik's "Romance of the Peerage," vol. iii.

ROTTEN ROW, CALBEGE, &c.

Mr. Urban,—Antiquaries have bewildered themselves in devising an origin for this curious name, but it is undoubtedly much more ancient than most persons imagine, for the word occurs in an entry in the Chartulary of Binham Priory respecting Norwich; it can be traced to 1302. (See Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. iii. p. 67.) "Quæ via includit versus orientem illam placeam, quæ quondam fuit palacium Rogeri Bigott, comitis, ex parte unâ et modò appellatur Rattonrowe." (Mon. Anglic., 2nd edit., p. 408.) (Mr. Timbs derives Rotten, in Rotten-row, Hyde-park, from *rotteran*, 'to muster,' as if it marked a parade-ground.) "Illi de villâ per intrusionem et usurpationem se intromiserunt, sicut in le *Ratton-Rowe* præanteà fecerunt. Quæ quidem *Rattonrowe*, cum aliis, ante combustionem ecclesiæ pertinebant ad ecclesiam parochialem Sancti Ethelberti super portas monasterii." (Ibid.) Hatton in his "New View," 1708, mentions in London "*Rotten row* between Old-street, E.ly, and Goswell-street, W.ly. Stow says this was so called from the rottenness of the houses, as being out of repair." (vol. i. p. 70.)

As regards the Calbege, if, as I suggested, it means the "big cowl," it may

[e] Three of the Queen's Maries are mentioned in a verse of the ballad of "The Lament of the Queens Marie," in Sir Walter Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border:"—

"There was Marie Seeton, and Mary Beatoun,
And Marie Carmichael, and me."

The fourth, "me," was Mary Livingstone.

refer to the rotatory chimney-top, which was in use in the sixteenth century, and is mentioned by Sir John Harrington in his "Metamorphoses of Ajax," written at the close of that period. (Britton's Arch. Dict., p. 101.) The "Heaven Chamber" in the abbot's house at Peterborough is another instance of a peculiar name given to an ancient room.

The Knights' Chamber in the same lodgings derived its name from the representation of the knights who held fees; and the gate went by the designation Bulchithe. A "chain gate" still remains at Wells. There is also mention in 1298 of "quædam turris quæ vocatur La Camba de Berbegal." (Britton, Arch. Dict., p. 53.) It is singular that Thomas of Elmham, who was a cotemporary of Henry IV., and relates the story of the king's death, mentions the chamber in which he expired under a different name to that commonly received:—

"Ficta prophetiæ sonuit quam vivus habebat,
Quod sibi Sancta fuit Terra lucranda cruce.
Improvisa sibi Sacra Terra datur, nescius hospes
In Bethlem camera Westque Monasterio.
Wright's Polit. Songs, vol. ii. p. 122.

There was a monastery called Bethlehem in France.

Litlington's Tower appears to have been used as a belfry so late as 1708, for in Hatton's "New View" mention is made of "a *small tower* in which are six bells to ring in peal."

The Calleis is, I understand, a local name for a Bede-house at Stamford, Oakham, and other places, the hospital having probably been built for decayed woolstaplers of Calais, who certainly were found in those towns.—I am, &c.

Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, M.A.

JEU D'ESPRIT OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Mr. Urban,—Let me call your attention to a *jeu d'esprit* of Sir Walter Scott, who in a letter to his son, Lieut. Walter Scott, 15th Light Dragoons, (Hussars,) dated "Abbotsford, 4th April, 1825," thus writes:—

"Touching Colonel *Thwackwell*, of whom I know nothing but the name, which would bespeak him a strict disciplinarian, I suppose you are now arrived at that time of life you can take your ground from your observation, without being influenced by the sort of cabal which often exists in our army, especially in the corps where the officers are men of fortune or expectations, against a commanding officer."

Mr. Lockhart, the editor, has appended a note to the following effect:—

"Sir Walter had misread, or chose to miswrite, the name of his son's new commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Thackwell."

I think Mr. Lockhart hardly perceived the point of the joke, though scarcely any extract from Sir Walter Scott's writings could better illustrate the dry humour which pervaded the great poet's character than this pun upon the name of Lieut.-Col. Thackwell, (afterwards Lieut.-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., Colonel of the 16th Lancers,) for I can hardly doubt that, with his knowledge of all things armorial, he was aware that the gallant officer's motto was "Frappe Fort."

Yours, &c., E.

Aug. 6, 1861.

The Note-book of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Under this title are collected brief notes of matters of current antiquarian interest which do not appear to demand more formal treatment.* SYLVANUS URBAN *invites the kind co-operation of his Friends, who may thus preserve a record of many things that would otherwise pass away.*]

SALE OF THE TENISON MSS.—In continuation of the sale of the Tenison Library, already recorded[a], 97 lots of manuscripts were disposed of by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson on July 1. The following were perhaps the most interesting articles:—

Lot 11. Bacon (Francis), afterwards Lord Verulam and Viscount St. Alban's, Lord Chancellor of England. The Original Note-book, entitled "Cõmentarius Solutus sive Pandecta, sive Ancilla Memoriæ. Habet libros duos, 1. Comentarium transportatorum ex Cõmentario vetere; 2. Commentarium novum et currentem. Lib. 1. sive cõmentarium transportatorum consistet ex diario et schedulea." Entirely in the autograph of this great man. Vellum wrapper, 4to. This very interesting unpublished MS. contains entries from July 25, 1608, to October 28, 1609, of public and private matters, particulars relating to his estates, the state of his health, with his own medical treatment, notices of eminent persons of the period, the conduct to be observed towards the King, &c.—69*l.*

Lot 12. The Holy Bible, translated by John Wickliffe.—A MS. of the fourteenth century, upon vellum, the commencement of each book richly illuminated in gold and colours, bound in russia, with joints, in a case, small folio. This interesting MS. contains the following books of the Old Testament:—1 Samuel, commencing with the 6th verse of chap. xxviii., 2 Samuel, 1 and 2 Kings, 2 Chronicles (the 21st and 22nd chapters omitted, but with an additional chapter, 37); Proverbs, ending with the 3rd verse of chap. xix.; Ecclesiastes, commencing with the 7th verse of chap ii., and ending with the 2nd verse of chap. xii.; Solomon's Song, commencing with the 6th verse of chap. iv., and ending with the 4th verse of chap. viii.; Sapience, or Book of Wisdom, commencing with the 9th verse of chap. i., and ending with the 13th verse of chap. xix.; and Ecclesiasticus, commencing with the 12th verse of chap. i., and ending with the 2nd verse of chap. xvi.—150*l.* (Lilly.)

Lot 37. Fortunatus. Verrantii Honorii Clementiani Fortunati, Presbyteris Italici, Versarium et Prosaicæ Expositiones Orationis Dominicæ et Symboli; Libris XI. A very fine MS. of the tenth or eleventh century, upon vellum, in excellent preservation, bound in morocco, in a case, folio—78*l.* (Boone.)

Lot 42. Higden (Ranulph), Monk of Chester. Polychronicon, translated into English by John De Trevisa, at the request of Thomas Lord of Berkeley, finished April 13, 1387. A most noble and highly valuable manuscript of the fifteenth century, upon vellum. Bound in russia, with joints, large folio. The work of Higden is preceded by two small treatises, the first, by William of Occam, entitled "Dialogus inter Militem et Clericum," a dialogue concerning the Power Spiritual and Temporal, translated into English; the second, by Richard Fitz-Ralph, Archbishop of Armagh, entitled "Sermo Domini Archiepiscopi Arma-

[a] GENT. MAG., Aug. 1861, pp. 183—187.

chani," written against the friars, also translated into English, a curious piece, believed to be unpublished—189*l.* (Boone.)

Lot 49. James I. "All the King's short Poesis that are not printed."—This title, with an index of two pages, both at the beginning and end of the volume, in the autograph of Charles I. while Prince of Wales. Vellum, back and sides tooled and gilt, with the motto "Domine, salvum fac Regem" in the centre. A charming volume; on the fly-leaf is the following note by Dr. Tenison:—"December 15, '89. The Gift of Mr. Wright to D. Tenison, for his library; see King James's hand in pp. 32, 49, 55, and other places"—68*l.* 5*s.* (Boone.)

Lot 60. "Matthæi Westmonasteriensis Flores Historiarum ab Anno 1058 ad Annum 1326." A MS. of the fourteenth century, upon vellum, written in double columns, the headings of the chapters in red ink, wanting the first leaf, otherwise in fine preservation, bound in calf, folio. This MS. contains the text of Matthew of Westminster, from 1058 to 1307, and the continuation by Adam Murimouth, from 1306 to 1326. The volume formerly belonged to Sir James Ware and Dudley Loftus, and was afterwards in the Clarendon collection; the other Clarendon MS. with which it has been collated is now in the library of Lambeth Palace—63*l.* (Boone.)

Lot 65. "Missale secundum Usum Ecclesiæ Sarum." A very fine MS. of the fifteenth century, upon vellum, written in double columns, with musical notes, the headings of the various chapters, &c., in red ink, the capital letters illuminated in gold and blue alternately; a few pages ornamented with borders in gold and colours; in excellent preservation, bound in morocco, with joints, folio—70*l.* (Boone.)

Lot 74. "Prudentii Poetæ Liber de Pugna Vitiorum et Virtutum (Heroico Carmine) cum Glossis." A MS. of the ninth or tenth century, upon vellum, written in long lines, with interlineary and marginal readings, and illustrated with 80 extremely curious and highly spirited drawings in outline, very minute and expressive, in the finest preservation, bound in russia, with joints; the original hook preserved by which it has formerly been chained to a wall. In a case, folio. This volume is particularly valuable, not only on account of its antiquity, but also for the illustrations it affords of early costume. No printed edition of this poem by Prudentius, with woodcuts or engravings, is known to exist. Bound up with it is another very valuable MS. of the eleventh or twelfth century, upon vellum, written in double columns, consisting of "Hildeberti Cenomannensis Episcopi Versus Aliquot," &c.; "Marbodi Liber de Lapidibus metricè, Versus de S. Laurentio Martyre," &c.—260 guineas. (Boone.)

Lot 75. "Psalterium cum Precibus." A most beautiful MS. of the thirteenth century, upon vellum, executed by an English artist, with many thousand capital letters illuminated in the richest gold and colours, with a few extremely curious borders of beasts, birds, grotesque figures, representations of a monkey playing on the bagpipes, with other musical instruments, a knight in chain-armour fighting with a griffin, hunting, hawking, &c., also illustrative of early English costume, &c., with the arms of the royal personage for whom it was finished on the first page of the psalter. In fine preservation, bound in morocco, with joints, 4to. At the commencement of this beautiful volume are 12 figures of saints, male and female, some with their names, on three pages, consisting of 18 illuminations in compartments of various events in the life of Christ; after which is the calendar, in which are recorded in later hands the deaths of various illustrious and royal personages—200*l.* (Boone.)

The sale attracted a very large audience, and the 97 lots realized 1,465*l.*

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The New "Examen." By John PAGET, Barrister-at-law. (Edinburgh: Blackwoods.)—It is proverbially more easy to deceive than to undeceive mankind, and the man who endeavours to shew that a brilliant and popular writer "is not to be trusted either to narrate facts accurately, to state evidence truly, or to amend the judgment of history with impartiality," has a task both laborious and thankless before him: thankless, as acquiescence in his conclusions is a confession of error in judgment on the part of the public, and laborious, as the matter must be gone into in the most minute detail. This last consideration has deterred us from acting on our first impulse as each successive volume of Lord Macaulay's "History of England" appeared, and entering on a critical review of the work. We saw at once that it was a systematic misrepresentation of the events that it affected to describe, and that the writer well deserved the character given by Dryden to a shallow celebrity of his day,—

> "Praising and railing were his usual themes,
> And both, to shew his judgment, in extremes:
> So over violent, or over civil,
> That every man with him was God or devil."

We saw that he had a very convenient "rule of thumb" by which he apportioned praise or blame, and that as nothing more than a general adherence to the fortunes of William of Orange was required to earn the one, so the fairest virtues, the most heroic bravery, the brightest talents were of no avail to save their possessors from being held up to public execration if they were in any manner opposed to him. This general tone is evident enough to any one who reads the work, but at the same time it must be allowed that the pseudo-historian was a master of his craft, and that unless his web of sophistries and calumnies is carefully unravelled, grievous injury will be done to the cause of historic truth. We are glad to see that Mr. Paget has applied himself to the task, and as he has wisely confined himself to a few selected instances, he has kept what he has to say in moderate limits. From these examples, the public may safely judge of all the rest, and if scrupulous fair dealing, clear arrangement of facts and authorities, lucid style, and an honest love of truth, entitle a man to attention, the author of "The New Examen" will undoubtedly receive it.

Mr. Paget's book is "an inquiry into the evidence relating to certain passages in Lord Macaulay's History concerning (1.) the Duke of Marlborough, (2.) the Massacre of Glencoe, (3.) the Highlands of Scotland, (4.) Viscount Dundee, and (5.) William Penn." His mode of proceeding is to take, not one passage or so on each of these subjects, but, wisely disregarding the risk of being tedious to superficial readers, to print the whole of Lord Macaulay's statement on a given matter, and then to check it by the very authorities he has produced, when the result in every instance is, that the noble writer is convicted of falsifying evidence to a degree that it would be hard to believe, were not his own words and those that he affects to quote or to rely on placed side by side. We certainly never saw a more damaging exposure, and it is something worth notice, that much of it appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine" during the lifetime of Lord Macaulay, but he never attempted to make any reply. The charges are so direct, and urged in such unmistakeable language, that no writer who valued his character for either accuracy of fact or fairness in comment would let them remain unanswered if he had any real answer to give, whence we are driven to the conclusion that the great Whig historian, to employ the words of Johnson, "lied, and knew he lied." For details we must refer to Mr. Paget's work, particularly pp. 25 to 54, in relation to the charge of "murder" made against Marlborough; whilst another portion, pp. 148 to 193, very cleverly shews from what vague hints and random

guesses Lord Macaulay constructed his caricature of the Highlands and Highlanders. We quote a single passage from this, and then leave the book in the hands of our readers, with the assurance that every page will be found well worth perusal:—

"If Lord Macaulay's New Zealander should take to writing history after the fashion of his great progenitor, he may perhaps paint the Welsh in colours similar to and upon authorities as trustworthy as those Lord Macaulay has used and relied upon in his picture of the Scotch. If he should, his description will be something of the following kind:—

"'In the days of Queen Victoria, the inhabitant of the Principality was a savage and a thief. He subsisted by plunder. The plough was unknown. He snatched from his more industrious neighbour his flocks and his herds. When the flesh he thus obtained was exhausted, he gnawed the bones like a dog, until hunger compelled him again to visit the homesteads and larders of England. With all the vices, he had few or none of the virtues of the savage. He was ungrateful and inhospitable. That this was his character is proved by verses which still re-echo in the nurseries of Belgrave Square and along the marches of Wales:—

'Taffy was a Welshman,
Taffy was a thief;
Taffy came to my house,
Stole a piece of beef.
I went to Taffy's house,
Taffy was from home;
Taffy came to my house,
Stole a marrow-bone.'"

"This is every bit as authentic as Lord Macaulay's description of the Highlanders. Such history may be supplied in any quantity and at the shortest notice. All that is necessary is a volume of cotemporary lampoons, a bundle of political songs, or a memory in which such things are stored, and which may save the trouble of reference. The genius it requires is a genius for being abusive. The banks of the Thames and the Cam furnish abundance of professors, male and female, of the art of vituperation; but as Lord Macaulay, from his frequent repetition of the same terms of abuse, seems to have exhausted his 'derangement of epitaphs,' we would recommend him to turn to Viner's Abridgment, title *Action for Words*, where he will find one hundred and thirty folio pages of scolding, from which he may select any phrase that suits his purpose, with the advantage of knowing also the nice distinctions by which the law has decided what words are and what are not actionable, which may be used with impunity against the living, and which must be reserved for the safe slander of the dead."—(pp. 191—193.)

Lives of the Bachelor Kings of England. By AGNES STRICKLAND. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)—We presume that this volume completes all that Miss Strickland can find to say about English and Scottish royalty, and in this hope we commend it to the admirers of her former productions. They will find in it the "strange eventful histories" of William Rufus, Edward V., and Edward VI., told with the same novelty as to facts as marked those invaluable volumes, the same minute accuracy as to dates, and the same pure style, free from magniloquence on the one hand, and from colloquial vulgarisms on the other. They will see that "the reign of William Rufus was the commencement of our national greatness," that Edward VI. was carried off to Windsor by his uncle Somerset in October, 1559, (p. 312,) some seven years after his death, and that Hastings "actually underwent a sharp dose of imprisonment in the Tower," (p. 137); perhaps they may wish to know, in connexion with the fate of the same individual, where "the green, before the church at the Tower of St. Peter's," (p. 151,) is to be found, and we regret that we cannot enlighten them. Neither can we tell them anything about a monastery called "Luz," (p. 90,) or a writer named "Spud," (p. 92,) unless indeed "Seez" and "Speed" should be intended.

Peter the Apostle never at Rome, shewn to be an Historical Fact: with a Dissertation of the Apostolical Authority of the Symbol (or Creed) of the Church. By J. H. BROWN, M.A., Rector of Middleton-in-Teesdale. (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.)—Mr. Brown thoroughly examines the account of Eusebius as to St. Peter's being at Rome, compares his statements with those of his authorities, and, to his own satisfaction at least, proves

him to have been quite in error in his representation of them. Comparatively modern writers fare equally ill, and Bishop Pearson is convicted of mistake, and of following a faulty text of Irenæus; and Dr. Lardner is a wholesale misinterpreter. Bishop Bull says in his "Vindication of the Church of England," that "if Peter did not come to Rome in the reign of Claudius, he certainly never did," and this is pressed into Mr. Brown's service as a positive assertion that he never was there at all, an assumption which is rather an indifferent foundation for "historical fact." The Dissertation on the Apostolic Authority of the Creed leads to the conclusion that "the Nicene Creed is the symbol which is the bond of union to the whole Catholic Church"—a statement for which the respectable authority of Bishop Bull is far more certainly to be adduced than for the other position which he is made to answer for in this little volume.

The Ferns of Derbyshire, illustrated from Nature. Edited by W. E. Howe, with a Preface by the Rev. Gerard Smith, B.A., of Osmaston, Ashbourne. (London: Wertheim and Co. Derby: Bemrose and Sons.)—Whether the Peak country is really more favoured in the variety and beauty of its ferns than other picturesque regions of hill and dale, is a question on which opinions may allowably differ, but there can be none as to the zeal and ability which Messrs. Howe and Smith have brought to bear on their subject. All the species recently observed in Derbyshire (twenty-two in number) are elegantly and accurately figured, and the descriptions are very models of precision. Mr. Smith furnishes some preliminary "Thoughts and Memoranda upon Ferns," from which we extract the following pleasing passage. It speaks primarily of ferns, but it is also a fair representation of the train of thought that inevitably comes over the "gentle lover of nature," when he sees the ravages of "improved husbandry" on the one hand, and the steady march of bricks and mortar on the other:—

"The inroads of improvement in agriculture, the inclosure of wilds, and the opening of all accessible places to the feet and greedy bite of the ox and sheep, have exterminated many a native plant, and have limited the number of our rarities. The lover of insects, birds, and ferns, and the lover of landscape also, must cast many a fond regret over scenes once reckoned rife with treasures of natural history; but now modernized into arable or grazing land, and made tributary to the market and rent-day. There are antiquities of nature's wildness scarcely less deserving protection and preservation than the antiquities of masonry in ruin; and if the country scenes of our land become destitute of all that is rustic, picturesque, and worthy of scientific research—if every hedgerow that ventures to luxuriate in a rose or honeysuckle must be trimmed or levelled—if every marshy nook, rank with reed and sedge, and with their shelly and insect peoples, must be submitted to drainage, must be cleared, and be made to pay—then will the tendency of our population, now already too strong, to gather into towns, and to abandon the open parts of the country, include, in self-defence, even those who love the country best; and nature must be studied in books, and museums, or in foreign lands; and our British floras and faunas will become historical records of what England once was, before this utilitarian age began."

A man who writes thus, must have a real interest in his subject, and accordingly it is without surprise that we see a notification at the end of the book requesting "any new or doubtful species of ferns met with in Derbyshire," to be sent for examination and identification either to Mr. Smith, at Osmaston, or to his fellow-labourer, Mr. Howe, at Matlock Bath.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

July 30. The Right Hon. John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell), and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, to have the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Amberley, of Amberley, co. Gloucester, and of Ardsalla, co. Meath, and Earl Russell, of Kingston-Russell, co. Dorset.

Henry Pering Pellew Crease, esq., to be Attorney-General for the colony of British Columbia.

Richard Rogers, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Bussorah, to be H.M.'s Vice-Consul at the same place.

Mr. Mathias Levy approved of as Consul at Belize for H.M. the King of Denmark.

Aug. 2. Mr. James Logan Dunolly approved of as Consul at Kurrachee for H.M. the King of Hanover.

Mr. Alexander Stewart approved of as Consul at Kurrachee for the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg.

Captain Charles Dresing to be one of H.M.'s Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Deane, resigned.

Major Thomas Jenkins, late of the Madras Army, to be one of H.M.'s Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* H. S. Smith, esq., resigned.

Aug. 6. Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Sir Maurice Fred. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, G.C.B., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, to have the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Baron Fitzhardinge, of the city and county of the city of Bristol.

John David Hay Hill, esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Maranham, to be H.M.'s Consul in the Island of Réunion.

Don José Antonio de Lavalle approved of as Vice-Consul at Cardiff for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

Aug. 9. Sir George Grey, K.C.B. (now Administrator of the Government of the Colony of New Zealand), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies.

Richard O'Dwyer, Kenneth McLea, James Shannon Clift, Edward White, and Peter Tessier, esqs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Newfoundland.

Henry Johnson, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Trinidad.

John Meheux, esq., to be Sheriff for the Colony of Sierra Leone.

Aug. 16. The honour of Knighthood conferred on Roundell Palmer, esq., H.M.'s Solicitor-Gen.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P., to be a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

Aug. 23. Henry Stanhope Freeman, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Janina, to be H.M.'s Consul at Lagos.

Mr. Patrick J. Devine approved of as Consul at Cork for the United States of America.

Mr. Henry W. Lord approved of as Consul at Manchester, and Mr. John E. Newport as Consul at Turk's Island, for the United States of America.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

July 30. *Borough of Andover.*—Henry Beaumont Coles, esq., of Middleton-house, Longparish, co. Southampton, in the room of William Cubitt, esq. (now Lord Mayor of the city of London), who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of H.M.'s Manor of Hempholme, co. York.

Aug. 1. *Borough of Morpeth.*—The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bart., G.C.B., of Falloden, co. Northumberland, one of H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State.

Borough of Tamworth.—The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, bart., of Drayton-manor, in the parish of Drayton Bassett, co. Stafford, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Aug. 2. *City of Oxford.*—The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

City of London.—Western Wood, esq., citizen and fishmonger of London, in the room of the Right Hon. John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell), who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of H.M.'s Manor of Northstead, co. York.

Aug. 6. *County of Selkirk.* — Henry John Montagu Douglas Scott (commonly called Lord Henry Scott), in the room of Allan Eliott Lockhart, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of H.M.'s Chiltern Hundreds.

BIRTHS.

June 6. At Madras, the wife of Col. Hubert Marshall, Military Secretary to Government, a dau.

June 13. At Cawnpore, the wife of Wm. Astell Franks, esq., of H.M.'s Bengal Army, a son.

June 19. At Madras, the wife of Sir Adam Bittleston, a dau.

July 14. At Gibraltar, the wife of Capt. J. T. Campbell, Royal Fusiliers, a dau.

July 19. At Plympton, Devon, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Bewes, 73rd Regt., a dau.

At West Meon, Hants, the wife of the Rev. J. Wynne, Rector of Warnford, a son.

July 20. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Capt. C. Myer Da*v*es, a son.

At Ramsgate, the wife of Count W. C. Rivarola, Capt. Royal South Middlesex Militia, and late Capt. H.M.'s 67th Regt., a son.

July 21. At Corfu, the wife of Deputy-Commissary-Gen. F. B. Archer, a dau.

July 22. The Hon. Mrs. A. Moreton, a son.

At Moyglare Glebe, Maynooth, the wife of the Rev. Richard Dixie Maunsell, a dau.

July 23. At Court-lodge, Etchingham, the wife of H. C. Barton, esq., a son.

At Tickhill Castle, the wife of E. C. Bower, esq., a son.

July 24. At Forest-hill, Windsor, the wife of Major Riley, 88th Regt., a son.

At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the wife of Capt. G. H. Fraser, R.A., a dau.

At Boughton Malherbe, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Philip Newington, a son.

July 25. At Sudbury Rectory, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Anson, a son.

At St. Mary's, Beccles, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Hartley, a son.

At Privett Parsonage, Hants, the wife of the Rev. C. Summer Burder, a son.

At Yateley, the wife of Capt. Henry Nangle, 15th Regt., (of the Staff College,) a son.

At St. John's-wood, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Merriman, a dau.

July 26. At Abbot's Moss, Cheshire, the Hon. Mrs. Cholmondeley, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Henry Charles Blagden, Incumbent of Milcombe, near Banbury, a son.

In Lowndes-st., the wife of H. Lindsay Antrobus, esq., a dau.

At the Manor-house, Seaton, Devon, the wife of the Rev. William Harris, a son.

July 27. At Stillorgan, co. Dublin, the wife of Col. Edward Selby Smyth, a dau.

At Ford, Bideford, the wife of Capt. Dowell, R.N., a son.

At Hartley Rectory, the wife of the Rev. John Taylor Plummer, a dau.

At Gorleston, Suffolk, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Baddeley, a son.

At Dover, the wife of the Rev. W. T. Sankey, Incumbent of Stoney-Stratford, a dau.

July 28. At Westhampnett Vicarage, near Chichester, the wife of the Rev. R. Sutton, a son.

At Urrard, Blair Athole, the wife of Capt. Boxer Stewart, a son.

At Hastings, the wife of the Rev. Henry L. M. Walters, M.A., a dau.

At Anerley-grove, Penge, the wife of the Rev. T. S. Scott, a son.

July 29. At Surbiton, Surrey, the wife of Rear-Admiral Nias, C.B., a dau.

At the British Consulate, Oporto, Mrs. Levinge-Swift, wife of Her Majesty's Consul, a dau.

July 30. At Blithfield, Staffordshire, the Lady Bagot, a dau.

Mrs. James Parker, Oxford, a dau.

At Walmer, Kent, the wife of Major Rickman, 6th Depot Battalion, a son.

At Aldershott, the wife of Capt. J. E. Harvey, 41st (the Welsh) Regt., a son.

July 31. At Saltmarshe, Yorkshire, the wife of Philip Saltmarshe, esq., a son.

At Buckingham, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Bourchier Wrey, a dau.

At York-town, the wife of Capt. Mainwaring, R.A., a dau.

In Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., the wife of the Rev. John D. Glennie, jun., a dau.

In Regent-square, the wife of Edmund Story-Maskelyne, esq., a son.

At Arlesey, Beds, the wife of the Rev. J. Acton Butt, a son.

At Buckland, Herefordshire, the wife of Capt. Ed. N. Heygate, R.E., a son.

Aug. 1. At Calthorpe-hall, Rugby, Mrs. Sitwell, a son.

In Elgin-road, the wife of Major-Gen. W. R. Corfield, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Wickham Market, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Weeden Butler, a son.

At Harwich, the wife of Lieut. J. Ward, R.N., a dau.

Aug. 2. At Stonehouse, Devon, the wife of Capt. the Hon. L. Addington, R.A., a son.

At Benhall Vicarage, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Horace M. Blakiston, a son.

At Madeley-wood, Shropshire, Mrs. John Anstice, a son.

At Anstey Pastures, near Leicester, the wife of the Rev. Robert Martin, a dau.

In Chester-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, 93rd Highlanders, a son.

In Chester-pl., Chester-sq., the wife of Capt. W. B. Persse, Adjutant Royal Wiltshire Militia, a dau.

At Bedhampton, near Havant, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Richard White Atkins, a son.

Aug. 3. At Harewood-house, Hanover-square, the Countess Harewood, a son.

At Field-house, Bishop Wearmouth, the wife of the Rev. George Iliff, a son.

In Eastbourne-terr., the wife of the Rev. Edw.

Harman, Rector of North Stoke, Somerset, a son.

Aug. 5. At Canford, the Lady Louisa Ponsonby, a dau.

In Montagu-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Edgar Drummond, a dau.

In Eaton-pl., London, the wife of the Rev. P. A. L. Wood, Rector of Devizes, Wilts, a son.

At her father's residence, in Exeter, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Thornton, Head Master of Epsom College, a dau.

Aug. 7. At Blyth-hall, Coleshill, Warwickshire, the wife of J. D. Wingfield Digby, esq., a dau.

At the Rectory, Deal, the wife of the Rev. F. Cox, a dau.

At Faulkbourne Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Fred. Spurrell, a dau.

Aug. 8. At Bedgebury-park, Kent, Lady Mildred Beresford Hope, prematurely, a son.

At Southgate, the wife of Sir John Lawrence, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Dr. Bateson, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, a son.

At Belfast, the wife of Major Ellis, 14th Depôt Battalion, a dau.

Aug. 9. At Pembroke, South Wales, the widow of Col. St. John Browne, R.A., a dau.

At St. John's Parsonage, Bury St. Edmund's, the wife of the Rev. Robert Rashdall, a dau.

At Croxton Rectory, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. C. W. Cox, a son.

At Heron-court, Rugeley, Staffordshire, the wife of Joseph Robert Whitgreave, a dau.

At the Hall, Havering, Essex, Mrs. Pemberton Barnes, a son.

In Grosvenor-pl., the wife of James William Baillie, esq., a dau.

Aug. 10. At Cork, the wife of Capt. F. C. Trent, 48th Regt., a dau.

Aug. 11. At Wichnor-park, Staffordshire, the Hon. Mrs. George Legge, a dau.

At York-town, Sandhurst, the wife of Robert C. Stewart, esq., Brevet-Major 35th Regt., a dau.

At the Elms, Maiden-lane, Highgate, the wife of F. R. Pickersgill, esq., R.A., a son.

Aug. 12. At Cairnbank, near Brechin, N.B., the wife of Colonel Little, C.B., a dau.

In Oxford-sq., (the residence of her mother, Lady Grant,) the wife of Clinton Henshaw, esq., Rifle Brigade, a son and heir.

Aug. 13. At the Priory, Monkstown, the wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Christian, a son.

Aug. 14. In South-st., Viscountess Hardinge, a dau.

In Lowndes-st., the wife of Sir Brydges Henniker, a dau.

At Dronninggaard, near Copenhagen, Mrs. Augustus Paget, a son.

At Bellewstown-lodge, co. Meath, the wife of Col. Perceval, C.B., 1st Battalion 12th Regt., a son.

Aug. 15. At Toddington, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Peel, a son.

At Brampton Ash Rectory, Northamptonshire, the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Smith, a son.

In Chester-st., Grosvenor-pl., S.W., the wife of Capt. Douglas Galton, R.E., a son.

Aug. 16. In Curzon-st., Mayfair, Lady Jane Repton, a son.

At Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. M. J. Conolly, a dau.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. William A. Fellowes, R.N., a dau.

At the Parsonage, East Peckham, Kent, Mrs. Ayerst Hooker, a dau.

At St. Katharine's, Regent's-park, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Glover, of twin sons.

In Dorset-sq., the wife of R. J. P. Broughton, esq., a son.

Aug. 17. At Wing Vicarage, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. P. T. Ouvry, a son.

At the Rectory, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Edmund Carr, a son.

At Tyllwyd, Cardiganshire, the wife of Capt. Jones-Parry, 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, a son.

In Finsbury-circus, the wife of the Rev. Fred. G. Blomfield, a dau.

Aug. 18. At Scarthingwell, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Maxwell, a son.

At Sopley, Hants, the wife of Thomas Clarke, esq., Member of the Board of Revenue at Madras, a dau.

At Eilan Shona, Inverness-shire, the wife of Commander T. A. Swinburne, R.N., a son.

At Great Marlow, the wife of the Rev. H. J. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor, a son.

Aug. 19. At Southsea, the wife of Capt. G. Wriford, R.M. Artillery, a dau.

At Dover, the wife of Capt. Vavasour, H.-P., Royal Engineers, a dau.

Aug. 20. At Rutland-gate, Lady Naas, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Combe St. Nicholas, the wife of the Rev. Hans F. Hamilton, a son.

At Mercer's Farm, Rowsham, near Aylesbury, the wife of Edward Munday Major Lucas, esq., a son and heir.

At Dublin, the wife of Major Stephen H. Smith Annesbrook, a dau.

At Bitterne, Hampshire, the wife of Capt. Ames Goren, 19th Regt. (1st Battn.), a son.

At the Rectory, Winterbourne Bassett, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Henry Harris, a son.

At Woolwich-common, the wife of Capt. Arthur B. Hawes, a dau.

Aug. 21. At the Chantry, Suffolk, Lady Kelly, a dau.

At Knockin, Shropshire, Lady Corbet, a dau.

At Victoria-villa, Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. G. Newbolt, a dau.

At Camborne Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. P. Chappel, a dau.

Aug. 23. At Stafford, the wife of Col. Hogg, a son.

At Heath-house, near Wakefield, the wife of E. A. Leatham, esq., M.P., a son.

dau. of the Rev. R. M. Feilden, Rector of Bebbington.

At Eye, Suffolk, the Rev. G. Phillips, Master of Chard Grammar-school, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. Notley, Master of Eye Grammar-school and Incumbent of Ridlingfield.

At the British Embassy, Paris, the Rev. Edw. Lombe, of Great Melton and Bylaugh, co. Norfolk, to Mlle. Marie Felicie Honorine Jabely, of St. Germaine en Laye.

Aug. 3. In Eton College Chapel, the Rev. Edward D. Stone, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Elizabeth Theresa, only dau. of the Rev. Francis Vidal, Eton College.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Pirie Cochrane Duncan, youngest son of the late Adm. John Mackellar, of Brandon-villa, Cheltenham, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late George Henty, esq., of Tarring, Worthing.

At Melton Constable, Norfolk, Charles Castle, esq., Capt. Royal North Gloucester Militia, to Ada Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Arthur John Cridland, esq., of Sydenham, Kent.

At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Thomas Fraser, esq., M.D., 10th Royal Hussars, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Richard Smith, esq., of Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.

Aug. 6. At Leamington, Ralph Smyth, esq., late Capt. 17th Foot, eldest son of Robert Smyth, esq., of Gaybrook, co. Westmeath, to the Hon. Selina Constance, fourth dau. of Vice-Admiral Lord Somerville.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, Francis G. A. Fuller, esq., Royal Horse Guards (Blue), to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Sir Robert A. Douglas, bart., of Glenbervie, Scotland.

At St. Peter's, Dublin, the Rev. Charles Campbell, A.B., Curate of Creggan, only son of the Rev. Prebendary Adderley Campbell, Rector of Tullycorbet, and nephew of the present Sir Thos. Bernard Dancer, bart., co. Tipperary, to Anna Selina, dau. of Alexander Reid, esq., of Pembroke-terr., Dublin, and great-grandniece of the late Marchioness of Townsend.

At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Charles St. Clare Bedford, esq., of Dean's-yard, Westminster, to Harriet Emma, eldest dau. of the late Robert Edward Broughton, esq., F.R.S., of Dorset-sq., one of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates.

At Casterton, Westmoreland, Harry Smith, esq., advocate, Edinburgh, to Julia Medina, second dau. of the late Col. Rice Jones, K.H., Royal Engineers.

At St. Mary's, Penzance, the Rev. George M. Fenton, of St. Paul's, Penzance, second son of S. G. Fenton, esq., of Castlerigg, near Keswick, and Belfast, to Mary Frances, second dau. of the late Rev. Francis Gregory, Vicar of Mullion, Cornwall.

At Landewednack, the Rev. John Lugg, of St. Keverne, and Chaplain of H.M.S. "Sans-pareil," to Mary Sophia, eldest dau. of Philip Vyvyan Robinson, esq., of Nansloe, Helstone, Cornwall.

At Child Okeford, Edmond Warre, esq., M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, second son of Henry Warre, esq., of Fyne-court, Somerset, to Florence Dora, eldest surviving dau. of Lieut.-Col. C. St. Lo Malet, of Little Fontmell-house, Dorset.

At Aymestry, Herefordshire, the Rev. T. O. Rocke, Rector of Clungunford, to Edith, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. T. Lewis, of Bridstow.

At St. Mary's, Paddington, the Rev. James Strangeward Rogers, of Westerham, Kent, second son of Thomas Rogers, esq., of Stone-house, Oswestry, Salop, to Isabella Stewart, only child of the late John Robert Gray, esq., M.D., of Howley-pl., Maida-hill.

At Ashby Magna, Leicestershire, Dr. G. J. Thurston, of Brinklow, Warwickshire, to Ann Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. Gibson, Vicar of Ashby Magna.

At St. James's, Paddington, Reginald Stuart Poole, esq., of the British Museum, to Eliza Christina, eldest dau. of William Forlonge, esq., of Melbourne, Victoria.

Aug. 7. At Earlston-house, Kirkcudbrightsh., Stevenson Forbes, esq., of Barnard's-green, Worcestershire, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Sir John Gordon, bart., of Earlston.

At Leadenham, William Dashwood Pane, esq., to Susan Millicent, elder dau. of General and Lady Susan Reeve.

At the Cathedral, Salisbury, Major Philip A. Bouverie, fourth son of the late Hon. and Rev. Fredk. Pleydell Bouverie, to Caroline Mary, only child of Rd. Hetley, esq., the Close, Salisbury.

At the Town Church, St. Peter's Port, Guernsey, Ernest le Pelley, Capt. 5th Fusiliers, to Frances, eldest dau. of P. Stafford Carey, esq., Bailiff of Guernsey.

At Trinity Church, Southport, Capt. W. M. C. Acton, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Acton, of Westaston, M.P. and V.L. co. Wicklow, to Elizabeth Frances, only child of the late Capt. F. A. Robinson, 5th Fusiliers.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Henry W. Maxwell Egan, M.A., only son of the late W. Maxwell Egan, esq., of Salem-mount, co. Dublin, to Lucinda Constance, youngest dau. of E. Bicknell, esq., Herne-hill, Surrey.

At St. Mary-de-Lode, Gloucester, Geo. Thos. Wright, esq., eldest son of Col. George Wright, late Madras Army, to Frances Anna Maria, elder dau. of the late Rev. John Bishop, Precentor of Gloucester Cathedral, and Vicar of St. Mary-de-Lode.

Aug. 8. At Stoke, Devonport, James H. Wade, Major H.M.'s 53rd Regt., to Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Col. St. Aubin Molesworth, R.E.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Arthur James, eldest son of the late James Balfour Ogilvy, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and grandson of the late Rear-Admiral Sir William Ogilvy, bart., of Inverquharity, to Mary Camilla Lætitia, eldest dau. of William Needham, esq., of Lenton-house, Nottinghamshire.

At Dunterton, Devon, Robert Fellowes Wren, Capt. of H.M.'s 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to Frances Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. J. Woolcombe, Rector of Stowford, Devon.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, the Rev. Samuel

Bromley Cocks, Rector of Leigh, Worcestershire, son of the late Rev. Henry Somers Cocks, Rector of the same parish, to Harriet Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Col. Philip Wodehouse, of Wribbenhall, near Bewdley.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Penton Thompson, esq., to Madelina Louisa, only surviving dau. of the Rev. Geo. Porcher, of Bryanston-sq.

At Great Paxton, the Rev. John Wm. Taylor, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to Harriet, fourth dau. of Edw. Towgood, esq., Paxton-hill, Huntingdonshire.

July 26. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Robert Tempest Ricketts, esq., eldest son of Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, bart., to Amelia Helen, eldest surviving dau. of John Steuart, esq., of Dalguise, Perthshire, and niece of the Right Hon. Lord Elibank.

July 27. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., the Earl of Mexborough, to Agnes Louisa Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late John Raphael, esq.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Wm., eldest son of Wm. Deedes, esq., M.P., of Sandling-park, Kent, to Sarah Mary Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Bernard Harcourt, esq., and niece to the Marquis d'Harcourt.

At Clifton, the Rev. G. F. Wright, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge, to Georgiana, fourth dau. of Comm. G. Courtenay Greenway, R.N.

July 30. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Right Hon. Lord Boston, to Caroline Amelia, eldest dau. of Col. the Hon. J. St. Vincent Saumarez.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lord Augustus H. C. Hervey, second son of the Marquis of Bristol, to Mariana, youngest dau. of the late W. P. Hodnett, esq., and widow of Ashton Benyon, esq., 63rd Regt., of Stetchworth-park.

At St. Margaret's, Horsmonden, Kent, the Rev. Pierce Butler, Rector of Ulcombe, Kent, son of the late Hon. Gen. Butler, and nephew of the third Earl of Carrick, to Catherine Twisden, second dau. of the Rev. Wm. M. Smith Marriott, Rector of Horsmonden, granddau. of the late Sir J. Wyldbore Smith, bart., of Sydling, and the Down-house, Dorset, and of Thos. Law Hodges, esq., late of Hemsted, Kent.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Wm. Hicks, son of the late Sir John Slade, bart., to Cecilia Louisa, dau. of the late Sir Charles Des Voeux, bart., and niece to the Marquis of Winchester.

At Skipton, near Much Wenlock, Richard, eldest son of Richard Orlebar, esq., of Hinwick-house, Bedfordshire, to Frederica St. John, youngest dau. of the late Sir W. E. Rouse Boughton, bart.

At Trinity Church, Bath, Thomas Reynolds Griffith, esq., H.M.'s Indian Army, eldest son of the late George Woolgar Griffith, esq., of Pontgwyn, Cardiganshire, to Julia, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Thos. Wemyss, C.B., 17th Foot.

At Plympton Maurice, Wm. John, third son of Rear-Admiral Woollcombe, of Hemerdon, near Plympton, to Anne Catharina, eldest dau. of the late T. J. Pode, esq., of Plympton.

At Epsom, the Rev. John Richd. Vernon, B.A., Curate of Sellinge, Kent, to Augusta Champneys, dau. of the Rev. B. Bradney Bockett, M.A., Vicar of Epsom, Surrey.

At St. Peter's, Southampton, George, eldest son of John Meares, esq., of Plas Llanstephan, Caermarthenshire, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Poynder, of Southampton, and Rector of Horne, Surrey.

At Much Cowarne, Herefordshire, the Rev. Godfrey Goodman, Head Master of the Grammar-school, Bishop Stortford, to Frances Adelaide, eldest surviving dau. of the late Peter Marriott, esq., of Bath.

July 31. At St. Mary's, Peckham, Edward B. Gudgeon, esq., of St. Mary's-lodge, Queen's-rd., to Caroline Lydia Collingwood, younger dau. of Edward Smith, esq., of St. Germain, and grand-niece of the late Admiral Lord Collingwood.

At Woodchurch, Kent, James Henry, only son of the Rev. Robert Price Morrell, of Woodham Mortimer, Essex, to Emily Marion, only dau. of Frederick Le Mesurier, esq., M.D.

At All Souls', Langham-pl., Charles Edward Lionel Reginald Stuart Stanley, Captain in the Imperial Austrian Service, to Kate Ross, youngest dau. of the late Charles Mackintosh, esq., of Glenmaseran, Inverness-shire.

At Thornley, Durham, the Rev. Dr. Buck, Incumbent of Houghton, near Carlisle, to Laura Jane, dau. of the late Wm. Redhead, esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Aug. 1. At St. John's, Paddington, Clement T., only son of Clement T. Swanston, esq., Q.C., to Anne, eldest dau. of Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls.

At Putney, R. H. Wallace Dunlop, esq., C.B., of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, to Lucy, second dau. of the late Joseph Dowson, esq., of Dulwich-hill-house, Surrey.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Capt. J. R. Pearson, Royal Bengal Artillery, to Cecilia Harriet, only dau. of the late George Charles Holford, esq., formerly of New-park, Wiltshire.

At Weddington, Warwickshire, Geo. Trussell Eaton, esq., of Cavendish-bridge, Leicestershire, eldest son of the late William Eaton, esq., of Etwall, Derbyshire, to Julia Lucy, only dau. of the Rev. George William Sandford, M.A., Rector of Weddington, and Domestic Chaplain to Earl Craven.

At the Priory Church, Brecknock, George Packe, Lieut. 23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers), to Emma Eliza, eldest dau. of John Jeffreys de Winton, esq., of Priory-hill, Brecknock.

At Comb Martin, Devon, the Rev. Robert James Downe, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Senior Assistant-Master of Wellington College, to Catherine Ellen, third dau. of the late Rev. F. W. Thomas, Rector of Parkham, Devon.

At Rockbeare, Devon, Edward Salvin Bowlby, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late James Rimington, esq., of Broomhead-hall, Yorkshire.

At Bebbington, Cheshire, the Rev. Herbert Harvey, son of the late Rev. Henry Harvey, Canon of Bristol, to Gertrude Jane, youngest

dau. of the Rev. R. M. Feilden, Rector of Bebbington.

At Eye, Suffolk, the Rev. G. Phillips, Master of Chard Grammar-school, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. Notley, Master of Eye Grammar-school and Incumbent of Ridlingfield.

At the British Embassy, Paris, the Rev. Edw. Lombe, of Great Melton and Bylaugh, co. Norfolk, to Mlle. Marie Felicie Honorine Jabely, of St. Germaine en Laye.

Aug. 3. In Eton College Chapel, the Rev. Edward D. Stone, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Elizabeth Theresa, only dau. of the Rev. Francis Vidal, Eton College.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Pirie Cochrane Duncan, youngest son of the late Adm. John Mackellar, of Brandon-villa, Cheltenham, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late George Henty, esq., of Tarring, Worthing.

At Melton Constable, Norfolk, Charles Castle, esq., Capt. Royal North Gloucester Militia, to Ada Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Arthur John Cridland, esq., of Sydenham, Kent.

At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Thomas Fraser, esq., M.D., 10th Royal Hussars, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Richard Smith, esq., of Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.

Aug. 6. At Leamington, Ralph Smyth, esq., late Capt. 17th Foot, eldest son of Robert Smyth, esq., of Gaybrook, co. Westmeath, to the Hon. Selina Constance, fourth dau. of Vice-Admiral Lord Somerville.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, Francis G. A. Fuller, esq., Royal Horse Guards (Blue), to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Sir Robert A. Douglas, bart., of Glenbervie, Scotland.

At St. Peter's, Dublin, the Rev. Charles Campbell, A.B., Curate of Creggan, only son of the Rev. Prebendary Adderley Campbell, Rector of Tullycorbet, and nephew of the present Sir Thos. Bernard Dancer, bart., co. Tipperary, to Anna Selina, dau. of Alexander Reid, esq., of Pembroke-terr., Dublin, and great-grandniece of the late Marchioness of Townsend.

At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Charles St. Clare Bedford, esq., of Dean's-yard, Westminster, to Harriet Emma, eldest dau. of the late Robert Edward Broughton, esq., F.R.S., of Dorset-sq., one of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates.

At Casterton, Westmoreland, Harry Smith, esq., advocate, Edinburgh, to Julia Medina, second dau. of the late Col. Rice Jones, K.H., Royal Engineers.

At St. Mary's, Penzance, the Rev. George M. Fenton, of St. Paul's, Penzance, second son of S. G. Fenton, esq., of Castlerigg, near Keswick, and Belfast, to Mary Frances, second dau. of the late Rev. Francis Gregory, Vicar of Mullion, Cornwall.

At Landewednack, the Rev. John Lugg, of St. Keverne, and Chaplain of H.M.S. "Sans-pareil," to Mary Sophia, eldest dau. of Philip Vyvyan Robinson, esq., of Nansloe, Helstone, Cornwall.

At Child Okeford, Edmond Warre, esq., M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, second son of Henry Warre, esq., of Fyne-court, Somerset, to Florence Dora, eldest surviving dau. of Lieut.-Col. C. St. Lo Malet, of Little Fontmell-house, Dorset.

At Aymestry, Herefordshire, the Rev. T. O. Rocke, Rector of Clungunford, to Edith, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. T. Lewis, of Bridstow.

At St. Mary's, Paddington, the Rev. James Strangeward Rogers, of Westerham, Kent, second son of Thomas Rogers, esq., of Stone-house, Oswestry, Salop, to Isabella Stewart, only child of the late John Robert Gray, esq., M.D., of Howley-pl., Maida-hill.

At Ashby Magna, Leicestershire, Dr. G. J. Thurston, of Brinklow, Warwickshire, to Ann Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. Gibson, Vicar of Ashby Magna.

At St. James's, Paddington, Reginald Stuart Poole, esq., of the British Museum, to Eliza Christina, eldest dau. of William Forlonge, esq., of Melbourne, Victoria.

Aug. 7. At Earlston-house, Kirkcudbrightsh., Stevenson Forbes, esq., of Barnard's-green, Worcestershire, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Sir John Gordon, bart., of Earlston.

At Leadenham, William Dashwood Fane, esq., to Susan Millicent, elder dau. of General and Lady Susan Reeve.

At the Cathedral, Salisbury, Major Philip A. Bouverie, fourth son of the late Hon. and Rev. Fredk. Pleydell Bouverie, to Caroline Mary, only child of Rd. Hetley, esq., the Close, Salisbury.

At the Town Church, St. Peter's Port, Guernsey, Ernest le Pelley, Capt. 5th Fusiliers, to Frances, eldest dau. of P. Stafford Carey, esq., Bailiff of Guernsey.

At Trinity Church, Southport, Capt. W. M. C. Acton, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Acton, of Westaston, M.P. and V.L. co. Wicklow, to Elizabeth Frances, only child of the late Capt. F. A. Robinson, 5th Fusiliers.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Henry W. Maxwell Egan, M.A., only son of the late W. Maxwell Egan, esq., of Salem-mount, co. Dublin, to Lucinda Constance, youngest dau. of E. Bicknell, esq., Herne-hill, Surrey.

At St. Mary-de-Lode, Gloucester, Geo. Thos. Wright, esq., eldest son of Col. George Wright, late Madras Army, to Frances Anna Maria, elder dau. of the late Rev. John Bishop, Precentor of Gloucester Cathedral, and Vicar of St. Mary-de-Lode.

Aug. 8. At Stoke, Devonport, James H. Wade, Major H.M.'s 53rd Regt., to Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Col. St. Aubin Molesworth, R.E.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Arthur James, eldest son of the late James Balfour Ogilvy, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and grandson of the late Rear-Admiral Sir William Ogilvy, bart., of Inverquharity, to Mary Camilla Lætitia, eldest dau. of William Needham, esq., of Lenton-house, Nottinghamshire.

At Dunterton, Devon, Robert Fellowes Wren, Capt. of H.M.'s 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to Frances Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. J. Woolcombe, Rector of Stowford, Devon.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, the Rev. Samuel

Gray, Incumbent of Cundall, Yorkshire, to Mary Stuart, eldest dau. of William Hutchins Callcott, esq., of the Mall, Kensington.

At Charlton, the Rev. Archer Upton, M.A., Incumbent of Coundon, Bishop Auckland, eldest son of Archer Thos. Upton, esq., of Blackheath-park, to Iza, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robert Geo. Lewis, Incumbent of St. John's, Blackheath.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. John Robinson, Rector of Widmerpool, Notts, to Martha Walker, eldest dau. of the late John Booth Freer, esq., M.D., of Leicester.

At Kingswinford, Staffordshire, Geo. William Moore, esq., of Abbeylands, Weston-on-Trent, only son of Wm. Moore, esq., of Wychdore-lodge, near Stafford, to Eliza Jane, only dau. of Thos. William Fletcher. esq., M.A., F.R.S., of Lawnes-wood-house, near Stourbridge.

At St. Mary's, Uttoxeter, the Rev. Arthur Chichele Chambre Vaughan, M.A., third son of Robert Chambre Vaughan, esq., of Barlton-hall, to Susanna Clotilde Hinds, youngest dau. of the late Jacob Hinds, esq., of Friendship, and the Lodge, Barbados.

At St. Peter's, Cheltenham, John Brathwaite Hardy, esq., Capt. Royal Bombay Artillery, son of the late Col. Edmund Hardy, of the same Regt., to Fanny Desbrosses, only child of Francis Cook, esq., M.D., of Suffolk-lawn, Cheltenham.

At Monkstown, co. Dublin, Chas. Orde Brown, esq., Royal Horse Artillery, second son of the late Col. B. C. Browne, Stouts-hill, Gloucester-shire, to Wilhelmina Frances, eldest dau. of Rd. Reeves, esq., of Dublin, barrister-at-law.

At Feltham, Middlesex, Chas. Shaw de Neufville Lucas, Capt. Bombay Artillery, eldest son of Col. Charles Lucas, Commandant of that Corps, to Laura Augusta Mabella, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Croker, Superintendent and Chaplain of the Middlesex Industrial Schools, Feltham.

At Warnham, Sussex, Alexander Edward Champion, eldest son of the late Wm. Champion Streatfeild, esq., of Chart's Edge, Kent, to Helen, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. McNeill, of Colonsay, N.B.

At St. Edmund's, Dudley, Leacroft, eldest son of Leacroft Freer, esq., of Oakfields, Kingswinford, to Marianne, second dau. of the Rev. John Davies, Incumbent of the above church.

At Grassendale, Robert Frederick, eldest son of R. H. Sparks, esq., Charterhouse, London, to Sarah Suther, eldest dau. of James Mackay, esq., Fernleigh, Aigburth, near Liverpool.

At Stoke Newington, John Crews Dudley, esq., of Oxford, to Selena Ives, dau. of the late John Powell, esq., of Easthorpe, Essex.

At Lewisham, Francis Harris, esq., M.D., of Cavendish-sq., youngest son of the late John Harris, esq., M.P. for Southwark, to Marianna, only dau. of the late Charles Harris, esq., of Fulford-grange, Yorkshire, and of Mrs. Charles Harris, of Blackheath.

At Clifton, the Rev. Arthur Gresley Hellicar, of Bromley, Kent, to Mary Anne Isabella, eldest dau. of Sydenham Malthus, esq., of Clifton.

Aug. 10. At Trinity Church, Dover, Charles Johnston, Capt. Royal Artillery, second son of the late Vice-Adm. Johnston, of Cowhill, Dumfries, to Annie Augusta, only child of A. T. T. Peterson, esq., barrister-at-law, Calcutta.

At St. Mark's, Bath, Capt. William Jolliffe, R.M.L.I., eldest son of the late Col. Jolliffe, to Fanny, youngest surviving dau. of Edward Luckman, esq., of Devonshire-house, Bath.

Aug. 11. At St. Marylebone, and afterwards at the Russian Chapel, Welbeck-st., Captain Sergius Schwartz, of the Russian Imperial Navy, to Emily, dau. of the late R. M. Hume, esq., of Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park.

Aug. 12. At St. Marylebone, Major J. Pelling Pigott, to Alice Mary, eldest dau. of Captain M'Nair, of Abbey-road, St. John's-wood.

Aug. 13. At Brompton, Middlesex, William King, esq., of Market Overton, Rutlandshire, to Julia Augusta, youngest dau. of the late John Baker Sladen, esq., of Ripple-court, Kent.

At Halesowen, Worcestershire, the Rev. S. R. Waller, M.A., Incumbent of Stourport, to Albinia, eldest surviving dau. of the late Joseph Terry Hone, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Heversham, the Ven. H. Hyndman Jones, Archdeacon of Demerara, son of the late R. M. Jones, esq., of Houston, in that colony, to Ellen, dau. of the Rev. William Stephens, of Levens Parsonage, Westmoreland.

At St. James's, Holloway, the Rev. Robert Leighton Barnett, B.A., Chaplain to the Colonial and Continental Church Society, to Jane Nannie, fifth dau. of Thos. B. Brooke, esq., late H.E.I.C. Civil Service, Island of St. Helena.

At Worthing, Alexander D. Toogood, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, to Harriott Hannah, dau. of the late Capt. Bicknell, 73rd Foot, of Southam, Warwickshire.

At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Capt. Francis George King, 21st Fusiliers, to Mary Harriette Boileau, youngest dau. of Henry Combe, esq., Bayswater.

At St. Peter's, Blackburn, the Rev. T. Cooper, B.A., Scholar and Gold Medallist of Christ's College, Cambridge, to Sarah Anne, elder dau. of Charles Whitworth, esq., of Blackburn.

At Holy Trinity, Brompton, the Rev. Henry De Foe Baker, M.A., of Thruxton, to Eleanor Isabella, only dau. of the late William Charleton, esq., of St. John's-grove, North Brixton.

At Brislington, Somerset, William Philip Dymond, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Florence Amelia, second dau. of Francis Ker Fox, esq., M.D., of Brislington-house, near Bristol.

At St. Anne's, Dublin, Nicholas G. Elliott, late Lieut. 62nd Regt., eldest son of Thomas Elliott, esq., Johnstown-house, co. Carlow, to Jane Adelaide, second dau. of Edw. Henry Courtenay, esq., of Stephen's-green, Dublin.

Aug. 14. At West Kirby, Capt. W. Gray, M.P., to Magdalene, dau. of the late John Robin, esq., of Grove-hill, West Kirby, Cheshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. John Baillie, Bedford-sq., to Elizabeth Clara Chippindall, only child of the late General Latter.

At Kingston-on-Thames, Thos. Sanders, esq., of Deer-park, co. Cork, to Mary Charlotte, second

dau. of Rd. Duckworth Dunn, esq., of Seethingwells, Surrey.

At St. Mary's, Milton, near Portsmouth, Thos. H. Alexander Brenan, esq., Lieut. Royal Marines Light Infantry, eldest son of the late Thomas Brenan, esq., M.D., R.N., of St. Edward's, Southsea, to Emma Jane, dau. of Jonathan Gain, esq., R.N., of Lumps-villa, Southsea, Hants.

Aug. 15. At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Andrew Bonar, esq., Hamilton-house, Leamington, to Louisa, widow of Lieut.-Col. Robt. Anstruther, of Thirdpart, co. Fife, and youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Howard Elphinstone, bart., C.B., R.E.

At All Souls', Langham-place, Francis Bishop, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge, youngest son of the Rev. D. G. Bishop, Buntingford, to Harriette Anne, only dau. of George Smith, esq., and niece of Mrs. Holt Mackenzie, Wimpole-st., Cavendish-square, and Aspeden-lodge, Herts.

At Impington, Reginald Calvert, esq., Lieut. 11th Hussars, youngest son of the late Very Rev. Dr. Calvert, Warden of Manchester, to Maria, eldest dau. of the late Alexander Cotton, esq., of Landwade, Cambridgeshire.

At Warkworth, Northumberland, Major-Gen. W. J. Browne, C.B., of H.M.'s Indian Army, to Susan Harriet, third dau. of the late Major Clutterbuck, of Warkworth, and granddau. of the late Hon. T. Lyon, of Hetton-house, Durham.

At the Wesleyan chapel, Great Yarmouth, the Rev. William Davies Williams, of Ely, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Williams, of Crickhowell, South Wales, to Jessie, fourth and youngest dau. of Mr. J. Harrison, of Great Yarmouth, and granddau. of the late Mr. John Harrison, of Caister, Norfolk.

At St. John's, Paddington, Ralph, son of the late I. Disraeli, esq., of Bradenham, Bucks, to Katharine, dau. of Charles Trevor, esq., Norfolk-crescent.

At St. Mark's, St. John's-wood, the Rev. Francis Gretton C. Brathwaite, son of the Rev. Francis Robert Brathwaite, late Archdeacon of St. Kitt's, West Indies, to Frances, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Brown, esq., of Barbados.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Wm. H. Dickinson, M.B., of No. 11, Chesterfield-st., Mayfair, eldest son of William Dickinson, esq., of Newpark, Lymington, Hants, to Laura, youngest dau. of James Arthur Wilson, M.D., of Dover-st., Piccadilly.

At Youghal, Edward Henry John Meredith, esq., Capt. 87th Regt. (Royal Irish Fusiliers), only son of Sir Edward Meredith, bart., to Agnes Margaret Naylor, dau. of the Rev. Pierce Wm. Drew, of Brook-lodge, Rector of Youghal.

At Eton College Chapel, Mr. Wm. Willoughby Comins, solicitor, of London, to Mary Anne Comins, eldest dau. of Thomas Howell Stevens, esq., of Eton College, Bucks.

Aug. 17. At St. John's, Oxford-sq., the Hon. Wm. F. Byng, brother of the Earl of Strafford, to Flora Fox, only dau. of Major Quintus Vivian, of Hyde-pk.-sq., and Wellingborough, Northamptonshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Anthony Carlisle, 60th Royal Rifles, eldest son of Thomas Carlisle, esq., of Clifton-villas, Maida-hill, to Marian, second dau. of Frederick Robert Beeston, esq., of St. George's-pl., Hyde-park-corner.

At Wilton, near Taunton, Capt. Philip H. Crampton, chief constable of Shropshire, to Blanche Constantia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Walter Quartley, Rector of Washfield, Devon.

Aug. 20. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Francis Houlton, eldest son of Sir Brodick Hartwell, bart., to Emma Jane, only child of Sir Henry Dymoke, bart., of Scrivelsby-court, Lincolnshire.

At Hovingham, Edward Robert, eldest son of the Hon. Laurence H. King Harman, of Newcastle, co. Longford, to Emma Frances, youngest dau. of Sir Wm. Worsley, bart., of Hovingham, Yorkshire.

At Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, Charles Christopher Carleton, son of the late Major-Gen. Baynes, of Woolbrook-glen, Sidmouth, Devon, to Anna Maria, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Grey, Royal Scots Greys.

At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Frank Romer, esq., of the Admiralty, Doctors'-commons, to Louisa, third dau. of Thomas Smith Goode, esq.

At Stoke Damerel, Devon, Henry Brady, esq., of H.M.'s Dockyard, Devonport, to Emma Churchill, third dau. of the late Capt. Hobson, R.N.

At West Malvern, Charles James Godfrey, H.M.I.A., youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. John Race Godfrey, of the Madras Army, to Sarah Rebekah, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Rowlandson, of Kington St. Michael, Wilts.

At St. Matthew's, Oakley-sq., Edward William Jollye, esq., of Donington, Lincolnshire, second son of the Rev. H. Jollye, Wingfield, Norfolk, to Harriet Ann Forbes, dau. of the late Joseph Dixon, esq., formerly of the War-office.

Aug. 21. At Chart, Kent, William Baring Bingham, esq., of Coleshill-park, to Miss Ida Updalle, of Belvedere, Broadstairs.

At Multyfarnham, James Coleman Fitzpatrick, esq., Judge of British Kaffraria, to Jenny, dau. of Peter Nugent FitzGerald, esq., of Soho-house, co. Westmeath.

At Witham, the Rev. William Raynes, M.A., Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, and Curate of Witham, to Helen Garnham, youngest dau. of the late William Wright Luard, esq., of Witham-lodge.

Aug. 22. At Ventnor, Owen, eldest son of Owen Owen, esq., of Gadbys, Anglesey, to Mary Sophia Sotherin, eldest dau. of Charles Prothero, esq., of Llanvrechva-grange, Monmouthshire.

The Earl of Belmore, to Anne Elizabeth Honoria, second dau. of Capt. Gladstone, R.N., M.P., of Bowden-park, Chippenham.

Aug. 23. At Thorpe, William Thomas, eldest son of John Collison, esq., of East Bilney-hall, Norfolk, and Southern-lodge, Brixton, Surrey, to Caroline Annette, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Frost, of Thorpe.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, K.G.

July 29. At the Great Western Railway Hotel, Paddington, aged 66, his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G., &c.

The deceased, Richard Plantagenet Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos (1822), Marquis of Buckingham (1784), Marquis of Chandos and Earl Temple of Stowe (1822), Earl Temple (1749), Viscount and Baron Cobham (1718) in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and Earl Nugent in the peerage of Ireland, also co-heir with the Marquis Townsend to the barony of Bourchier, K.G., G.C.H., P.C., LL.D., F.S.A., Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Bucks, and Colonel of the Bucks Yeomanry, was born February 11, 1797; and was the only son of Richard, second Marquis and first Duke of Buckingham, K.G., P.C., D.C.L., F.S.A., Lord Lieutenant of Bucks, by Anne Eliza, sole heiress of James Brydges, third and last Duke of Chandos, the sole representative of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary, Queen Dowager of France, daughter of Henry VII. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, but did not take a degree at the University. After he had attained his majority he was returned for the county of Bucks to the House of Commons, in which branch of the Legislature, under the courtesy titles successively of Earl Temple and Marquis of Chandos, he was for a long series of years a diligent member in the Conservative cause. To his strenuous opposition to the Reform Bill was owing the passing of the "Chandos clause." In February, 1836, his Lordship, as Marquis of Chandos, obtained a select committee of the House of Commons, "for the consideration of the grievances and depressed state of the agriculturists." He remained an active member of the Commons until the demise of his father in January, 1839. On the late Sir Robert Peel taking office in 1841, his Grace was selected for the office of Lord Privy Seal, and he remained in office until the dissensions in the Cabinet on the question of the repeal of the corn laws, when the Earl of Derby (then Lord Stanley) also left Sir Robert Peel's Administration. His Grace had the honour of receiving Queen Victoria at his princely mansion of Stowe, but very soon after pecuniary embarrassments, of which many had been inherited by him, caused the sale of that and very many other estates, and he in consequence retired altogether from public life. The late Duke devoted much time and industry to the compilation of his "Memoirs of the Court and Cabinets of George III.," of the "Regency," of "George IV.," and of "William IV. and Victoria," which have thrown much light upon the inner political history of our times and those of our immediate fathers. He is succeeded in the English and Irish titles, and in such of the ducal states as have not been, and could not be, alienated (and these, contrary to general opinion, are considerable), by Richard Plantagenet Campbell Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville, Marquis of Chandos, his only son by his Duchess.

By his wife Mary, youngest daughter of John Campbell, Marquis of Breadalbane, whom he married May 13, 1819, but from whom he separated in 1850, he leaves issue one son and one daughter. Lady Anne Eliza Mary Grenville was born February 7, 1820, and married, June 9, 1846,

Mr. William Henry Powell Gore Langton, M.P. for Somerset, and she now inherits the title of Temple of Stowe, in right of her grandfather. The only son, Richard Plantagenet Campbell, now third Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, was born September 10, 1823, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, though he did not take a degree at the University. He was M.P. for Buckingham from February, 1846, to April, 1857; a Lord of the Treasury and Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales under Lord Derby's first Ministry of 1852; is Special Deputy Warden of the Stannaries (1852); was captain in the Bucks Yeomanry from 1845 to 1858, and Chairman of the London and North-Western Railway from 1853 to 1861; and is a deputy-lieutenant of Bucks and Northamptonshire. He married, Oct. 2, 1851, Caroline, only daughter of Sir Robert Harvey, of Langley-park, by whom he has issue three daughters only.

The noble family of Grenville, which was represented by the late Duke, was seated at Wootton, Buckinghamshire, as early as the reign of Henry I., and its ancient inheritances have perhaps more largely increased than those of any other noble or gentle house in the kingdom by fortunate alliances with the heiresses of other families—a fact which will account for the variety of surnames enjoyed by the Duke, and the corresponding number of quarterings in his escutcheon. Little more than a century ago, Richard Grenville, Esq., of Wootton, then head of the family, and M.P. for Andover, married the daughter of Sir Richard Temple, a lady who became, by inheritance, Viscountess Cobham, and was afterwards created Countess Temple, with remainder to her sons by him. His son and successor, Richard, Earl Temple, was a K.G., and Lord Privy Seal, and the leader of a strong political party in the time of John Wilkes; and his grandson, the next Earl Temple, who was twice Viceroy of Ireland, was raised, in 1784, to the Marquisate of Buckingham. The second Marquis, father of the Duke so lately deceased, assumed the additional names of Brydges and Chandos, in 1799, in right of his wife, the heiress of the last Duke of Chandos of a previous creation. The mother of the late Duke was the sole representative of Mary, Queen Dowager of France and sister of King Henry VIII., a lady on whom the Crown of England was settled in remainder under certain contingencies, which, however, have never occurred. The Grenville family has produced within the last century a considerable number of statesmen, including the late Lord Grenville, many years Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and head of the administration of "All the Talents" in 1806-7; the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, M.P.; Mr. George Grenville, many years a Secretary of State, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the late Lord Nugent, sometime Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles; and at one time, early in the present century, no less than four of the members of this ducal house enjoyed at one time the honours of the peerage, viz., the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Grenville, Lord Nugent, and Lord Glastonbury.

On the subject of the late Duke's embarrassments, which have been made the theme of much vituperation in some quarters, we quote the following explanation from the "Morning Chronicle," as it appears stamped by authority:—

"For some years past, as is pretty generally known, the late Duke has lived in retirement, and upon an income small in the extreme as compared with a rent-roll of nearly £100,000 per annum, to which he succeeded at the death of his father. The estates, however, were heavily encumbered by the father of the late duke, who, upon coming of age, made himself liable for debts which he did not incur, by taking upon himself at the death of his father the whole of his 'liabilities.' When the present duke came of age the entail to certain estates was cut off, leaving intact the Chandos estates, with a rental of about £20,000 per annum, which could not be molested, as they were entailed upon heirs female. Enormous sales of land, timber, and effects made by the present duke while Marquis of Chandos, have materially improved his prospects, and life assurances to an immense amount will now fall in, and considerably relieve the remaining and encumbered property. The dowager

duchess will in future enjoy a clear jointure of £5,000 per annum, fully provided for, and the present duke, remarkable for his business habits, must, ere long, be in possession of an income calculated to support his dukedom, independently of solidly-based 'expectations' from other quarters. As opinions opposite to these facts have been very generally entertained, it is only fair to the memory of the late duke that this statement should go abroad; and we are not exceeding the truth when we say that at this moment he might have shared with Lord Derby, either on equal terms, or at least on terms second to him alone, the lead of the Conservative party, if it had not been for the complicated misfortunes which threw a cloud over the estates of princely Stowe, and to meet which his Grace was forced to allow that splendid palace, in which he had entertained royalty, to be dismantled, and its contents brought to the hammer."

THE EARL OF TRAQUAIR.

Aug. 2. At Traquair-house, Peeblesshire, aged 80, the Right Hon. the Earl of Traquair.

The deceased, who was born March 20, 1776, was Charles Stuart, only son of Charles, seventh and late Earl, and was born January 31, 1781. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, October 14, 1827. He was the owner of large estates in Peeblesshire, where the family have been seated since 1492, when the barony of Traquair was conferred on them by James IV. The father of the original grantee was James Stuart, second son of Sir James Stuart, the Black Knight of Lorn, by Jean, Queen Dowager of King James I. of Scotland; the mother of the grantee was a daughter of the house of Murray, of Philiphaugh, but as he was not born in wedlock, he was obliged to obtain a charter of legitimacy. His great-great-grandson was raised to the peerage as Lord Stuart, in 1628, and five years later was created Lord Linton and Earl of Traquair. This nobleman, according to Sir Bernard Burke, was constituted Lord Treasurer Deputy of Scotland, by Charles I., and when the king was afterwards confined in Carisbrook Castle, he raised a regiment of horse for his service, but fell, together with his son, Lord Linton, into the hands of the rebels at Preston, and was committed to prison at Warwick Castle, where he remained for four years; when released from durance, he returned home and died in poverty. As the late Earl was never married, the estate passes to his Lordship's sister, Lady Louisa Stuart. The family of Traquair is one of the few ancient Scottish houses that have adhered without intermission to the Roman Catholic religion. According to the "Scotsman," the late Earl had, for many years, almost constantly resided in retirement, amounting to seclusion, at Traquair-house, which is believed to be one of the oldest inhabited houses in Scotland. The magnificent avenue leading to the house remained entirely grass-grown and unused after the death of the Earl's father, the late peer having made a resolution never to pass through it after it had been traversed by the funeral procession. The great staircase and entrance to the mansion were, for the same reason, kept religiously closed. The late Earl, though a strict Roman Catholic, was, throughout life, a strong supporter of the Conservative party in politics. He bore the character of a good landlord, and took much interest, especially of late years, in the moral and material improvement of the thriving manufacturing village and still popular and beautiful watering-place of Innerleithen; he was understood to be anxious to encourage building in its neighbourhood by granting feus, but, from some cause or other, his plans in that respect were not carried out.

ANNE, DOWAGER COUNTESS OF NEWBURGH.

Aug. 4. At her house at Slindon, Sussex, aged 98, Anne, Dowager Countess of Newburgh, in the peerage of Scotland.

The deceased lady was a daughter of Sir Thomas Webb, Bart., and widow of Anthony James Radcliffe, fourth Earl of Newburgh, whom she married June 30, 1789, and has survived for the long period of forty-six years. Her late husband's ancestry and name recal memories of the rising of 1745, and of the previous events in 1715; and the venerable lady—herself

grand-niece of Anna Maria, Countess of Derwentwater—seemed, amidst her family traditions and relics, a living link between our age and the age of the last of the Stuarts, with all its touching and romantic associations.

The Hon. Charles Radcliffe, younger brother of James, third and last Earl of Derwentwater, after his escape from Newgate (where he was confined under sentence of death for his share in the rising of 1715) followed the fortunes of the wandering and exiled prince, but married, after a somewhat romantic courtship, Charlotte Mary, only daughter and heiress of Charles Livingstone, Earl of Newburgh in the Scottish peerage, and in her own right Countess of Newburgh; and surviving the devoted young earl his brother for thirty years, followed him to the block on Tower-hill, Dec. 8, 1746. His son, James Bartholomew Radcliffe, born in the same year with Prince Charles Edward (called the Young Pretender), became third Earl of Newburgh in his mother's right, and dying in 1786, left Anthony James Radcliffe his only son and heir, who became, as already stated, fourth Earl of Newburgh, and died in 1814.

The venerable lady his widow, whose death we now record, began her life a few months after George III. commenced his long and eventful reign; she was a girl when Burke and Fox and Pitt won their fame in English history, and was the contemporary of Johnson and Goldsmith and Reynolds, and the friend of many of the celebrities of the court of George III.; and although, from the time of the wonderful old Countess of Desmond, there have been more remarkable instances of ladies who have attained great length of years, old Lady Newburgh could recal in the reign of Queen Victoria the memory of early friends who had flourished in that of Queen Anne. Like the late Lord Chancellor Campbell, she might have conversed with a person who had known a witness of the murder of Charles I.; and the deceased lady, who was perhaps the most aged member of the aristocracy, recals to mind the venerable ladies whom Johnson visited — that old Countess of Eglinton who survived her husband (the ninth earl) for fifty-seven years, and died at the age of ninety-one, and Lady Margaret Dalrymple, Countess of Loudoun, who in her ninety-fourth year sat at table with her guests, and died at the age of a hundred years. Lady Newburgh's time was not passed in mere retrospect, for the natural kindliness and cheerfulness of her character endeared her to her friends and gave her much enjoyment of her life. She retained her mental faculties to the last, though of late years very feeble in body, and was happy in the possession of that which makes the evening of life serene and beautiful, and throws around its close the hope of a brighter morrow.

The remains of the deceased lady were, on Aug. 16, laid in a vault at the Catholic Chapel of St. Richard, Chichester, of which edifice the countess was the founder. Philip H. Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, and Sir Thomas Rokewode Gage, Bart., of Hengrave Hall, are, we understand, named executors to the will. Under an act of Parliament, her late husband enjoyed a rent-charge of £2,500 on the entailed estates of the Radcliffe family; and by her death the pension of £1,000 a-year, to which on his decease she became entitled, reverts to Greenwich Hospital.

Among the Derwentwater relics which came into Lady Newburgh's possession was a crystal seal, now a hundred and seventy years old, bearing the crest of the Earls of Derwentwater, which she gave to Lady Dorothy Leslie.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

Aug. 9. At the Castle, Bishop Auckland, aged 48, the Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Montagu Villiers, Lord Bishop of Durham, eightieth occupant of that see, formerly Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, and Canon of St. Paul's.

The deceased was the fifth son of the late Hon. George Villiers, brother of the late Earl of Clarendon, by Theresa, only daughter of John, first Lord Boringdon, and sister of the late Earl of Morley, and was born in London, on January 4, 1813.

He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and proceeded M.A. in 1837. He obtained deacon's orders in 1836, his title being the curacy of Deane in Lancashire, and in the following year he received from the Lord Chancellor (Cottenham) the living of Kenilworth. In 1841, on the promotion of Dr. T. V. Short to the see of Sodor and Man, Mr. Villiers succeeded him as Incumbent of St. George's, Bloomsbury, and in 1847 he further received a canonry in St. Paul's, both which preferments he continued to hold down to his elevation to the Episcopal Bench in 1856, when he succeeded the late Right Rev. Dr. Hugh Percy in the see of Carlisle. He was translated to the see of Durham only last year, on the elevation of Dr. Charles T. Longley to the archiepiscopal see of York, vacated by the death of the late Dr. Musgrave. Dr. Villiers was well known as a hardworking, parochial clergyman, he was admirable, also, in the management of his parish schools; and though considered unlearned by some, he was very popular with the Evangelical section of the Church. He was the author of a few Sermons and Lectures, including a work on "Confirmation," and also of a volume of "Family Prayers." As Bishop of Durham, he enjoyed the patronage of between seventy and eighty livings, and the income of his see was £8,000 a-year. Bishop Villiers leaves one surviving sister, the Lady Theresa Lewis (wife of Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., M.P.), and two brothers, the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., and the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, M.P. for Wolverhampton, and late Judge Advocate, one of the most eminent advocates of the repeal of the Corn Laws. The late bishop married, in January, 1837, Amelia Maria, eldest daughter of William Hulton, Esq., of Hulton-park, Lancashire, by whom he has left surviving issue two sons and four daughters. His eldest daughter is the wife of the Rev. Edward Cheese, Rector of Haughton-le-Skerne, a piece of preferment, the recent bestowal of which by the bishop gave rise to a controversy that hardly terminated with his death.

The family of Villiers, Earl of Clarendon, is a younger branch of that of the Earl of Jersey, (which claims descent from the ancient Seigneurs of l'Isle Adam, in Normandy,) being sprung from the Hon. Thomas Villiers, a younger son of the first Earl of Jersey, who, having married Charlotte, eldest daughter of William, third Earl of Essex, by his wife Jane, eldest surviving daughter of Henry Hyde, last Earl of Clarendon, of an earlier creation, was created Lord Hyde in 1756, and having subsequently filled the posts of Joint Postmaster-General and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, obtained in his favour a revival of the Earldom of Clarendon, which title had been borne by his maternal grandfather. This earldom devolved on his eldest and second sons in succession, and was inherited, in December, 1838, by their nephew, the present Earl.

Lord Herbert of Lea.

Aug. 2. At Wilton, aged 50, Lord Herbert of Lea.

The deceased, better known as the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, having been but recently elevated to the peerage, was the second son of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke, by the Countess Catharine, only daughter of Simon, Count Woronzow. He was born at Richmond, Surrey, on the 16th of September, 1810, and was educated under Dr. Butler, at Harrow, whence he proceeded to Oriel College, Oxford, as a gentleman-commoner. At Oxford he was celebrated as a speaker at the "Union"—the debating society in which Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir Roundell Palmer, and so many other of the most promising of our modern statesmen have made their first efforts in oratory. He took his B.A. degree in 1831, with an honorary fourth class *in Literis Humanioribus*, and entered Parliament in December, 1832, as a Conservative, as M.P. for the Southern Division of Wiltshire, which he continued to represent without intermission until the close of last December, when he accepted the

Chiltern Hundreds, as a preparatory step to being called shortly afterwards to the Upper House of the Legislature. He took office under Sir Robert Peel's second administration, September, 1841, as Secretary of the Admiralty, and in 1845 was advanced to the post of Secretary of War, which he held until the break-up of the Government in the following year. He kept aloof from the party of Lord Derby, when they came into power early in 1852, but resumed his old post as Secretary at War, with a seat in Lord Aberdeen's Coalition Cabinet, in the following December, and held it at the commencement of the war with Russia. This war, as is well known, gave rise to much angry controversy as to who should bear the blame of its many undeniable short-comings. Mr. Sidney Herbert was more particularly singled out for attack by Mr. Roebuck and his partisans, and (after exchanging the War for the Colonial Department) he withdrew for a while from the public service in consequence of the resolutions of the Sebastopol Committee. After a time, public opinion took a more just direction regarding him as well as many others, and at last in June, 1859, he returned to the War Department in succession to Lord Panmure, (now Earl of Dalhousie). In that position he more than sustained his former reputation, and when he retired in July last, in the hope of prolonging his life by a timely change and respite from labours, the public feeling unanimously declared that his retirement would prove a heavy loss to the administration of which he was a leading member. His exertions during the last year in increasing our naval and military resources in every way—in ships, in guns, in ammunition, and in men—are too well known to need recapitulation.

He was elevated to the honours of the peerage early in January last, by the title of Lord Herbert of Lea, and took his seat in the House of Lords at the opening of the present session. He was, perhaps, one of the most generally popular members in either House of Parliament, and his personal influence extended far beyond the ranks of the political party to which he gave his adherence.

On resigning office, early in July, he proceeded to Spa, accompanied by Lady Herbert. He suffered from a liver complaint, the result of over-work, and not experiencing any relief he soon expressed his anxiety to return home that he might die in the bosom of his family. He arrived at Wilton on the 24th of July, and died in little more than a week after.

Lord Herbert of Lea was a deputy-lieutenant for the counties of Salop and Wilts, and also for the county of Dublin, where he owned a property, and shewed himself an enterprising and improving landlord, and most liberal in the treatment of his tenantry. He married, on the 12th of August, 1846, Elizabeth, daughter of General Ashe A'Court, a lady who became justly distinguished by her exertions in the cause of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Crimean war; by her he leaves a family of four sons and three daughters. His eldest son is George Robert Charles Herbert (now second Lord Herbert of Lea, and heir-presumptive to his uncle's earldom), who was born July 6th, 1850. It is remarkable that the late nobleman's sisters were all married to peers of the realm, being respectively the Countess of Clanwilliam, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Countess of Dunmore, the Countess of Shelburne, the Viscountess De Vesci, and the Countess of Normanton.

We quote from the "Edinburgh Courant" the following tribute to the merits of the deceased:—

"Lord Herbert, without being a great man, was an excellent specimen of a kind of eminent man in whom the English aristocracy has never been deficient. He was every inch a 'Herbert,' to begin with. That family (whose earldom is fourth in precedence among the earldoms of England) was distinguished as far back as the Wars of the Roses; but acquired in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries a more peculiar distinction of its own by its connection with letters and art. Lord Herbert of Cherbury and the poet George Herbert belonged to it. Shakespeare and Massinger were among the friends and *protegés* of the house; and 'Sidney's sister' was one of their consorts. The dedication of Bishop Berkeley's chief work is but one of their many honours; and lovers of architecture, painting, and letters

have repeatedly appeared in their line. Sidney Herbert was not unworthy of such an ancestry. In person he was pre-eminently a gentleman; his oratory was supremely elegant and graceful; and he was thoroughly accomplished in all that the *Musæ manuetiores* have to teach. It was a distinction alone for a man of his large fortune to devote his life to real work. And his work was not of the ornamental kind only. He was intimately acquainted with the condition of the army, for which he did a great deal; and he shewed a genuine zeal in forwarding the improvement of the working classes."

The name of Sidney Herbert will be long remembered for his philanthropic exertions in quarters far removed from the sphere of political life, and especially for several well-considered plans for bettering the condition of the working classes at home by the encouragement of emigration to the colonies on an extended scale—a plan in which he was ably seconded by his excellent lady. Lord Herbert was also an accomplished scholar, and a man of most refined taste, more especially in painting and in architecture, as he shewed in 1843, when he rebuilt, at his sole expense, the parish church of Wilton, near Salisbury—a beautiful building, in the Romanesque or Lombardic style, and there he was interred on the 9th of August, the funeral being attended by several of his ministerial colleagues, and the day observed as one of real (not formal) mourning all over the surrounding district.

The Herbert family, represented by the Earl of Pembroke, is the elder branch of that from which the Earl of Powis is maternally descended, and from which the Herberts of Mucross, co. Kerry, lineally spring. They also number the Earl of Carnarvon among the scions of their honourable house. The first Earl, a staunch adherent to the House of York, was made Earl of Pembroke by Edward IV., but was taken prisoner by the Lancastrian party and beheaded at Banbury. His descendant, William Herbert, was a Knight of the Garter, and married a sister of Queen Catharine Parr. The wife of the second Earl of the new creation was the lady to whom Sir Philip Sidney dedicated his romance of "Arcadia," and whose virtues are commemorated by Ben Jonson.

ADMIRAL SIR BARRINGTON REYNOLDS, K.C.B.

Aug. 3. At Penair, near Truro, aged 75, Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B.

The deceased, who was born in 1785, was the son of Rear-Admiral Robert C. Reynolds, who was lost in the "St. George," 98, on returning home from the Baltic in December, 1811. He entered the navy as a first-class volunteer soon after he had completed his tenth year, and was midshipman on board the "Amazon," 36, when in company with the "Indefatigable," 46, "L'Unité," 38, and "La Virginie," 44, were captured. In January, 1797, he was wrecked and taken prisoner near Ile Bas, at the close of a gallant action of ten hours with "Les Droits de l'Homme," 74, also wrecked. On regaining his liberty in January of the following year he was appointed to "La Pomone," in which he assisted in the capture of "Le Chéri," French privateer, of 26 guns. He shortly afterwards joined the "Indefatigable," Capt. Sir Edward Pellew (afterwards Lord Exmouth), under whom he served in the expedition against Ferrol. For his gallantry in several successful boat actions with the enemy he was promoted to the rank of Lieut. In the boats of the "Diana," on the night of the 28th of March, 1806, Lieut. Reynolds captured "Le Néarque," of 16 guns, off L'Orient, the rearmost of a French squadron, without being discovered by the three French frigates, her consorts. Afterwards he proceeded to the East Indies, and early in 1811 he was appointed to the command of the "Hesper," 18, part of the force employed in the expedition against Java, where he assisted at the bombardment and storming of Fort Cornelis, and served on shore with a party of seamen throughout all the operations. After the reduction of the town of Cheribon he was appointed Commandant, *pro tem.*, of that place. As a reward for his distinguished services in the subjugation of that island, he was appointed to the command of the

frigate "Sir Francis Drake," and was in the following year removed by the Commander-in-chief, Sir Samuel Hood, into the "Bucephalus," 32, in which he continued until paid off in 1813. From this time, partly owing to impaired health caused by the climate of the East Indies, he was not employed for several years. From October, 1833, to April, 1842, he commanded the "Ganges," 84, which formed one of the fleet in the Mediterranean. He superintended, during the campaign of 1840 in Syria, the landing of the troops at D'Jounie, and assisted at the bombardment of Beyrout, and the blockade of Alexandria. From 1843 to 1852 he was Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope and the Brazil station. It was during his command at that station that he obtained the thanks of the Government for his activity and zeal in suppressing the slave trade. Shortly after his return home he was selected by the Admiralty, in May, 1857, for the post of Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, which appointment he filled up to October last. In 1838 he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and in February, 1856, a K.C.B. The late Admiral's commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, Sept. 18, 1801; Commander, Oct. 3, 1810; Captain, Jan. 22, 1812; Rear-Admiral, Jan. 8, 1848; Vice-Admiral, July 4, 1855; and Admiral, Nov. 1, 1860.

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES TENNYSON D'EYNCOURT, F.R.S., F.S.A.

July 21. At the residence of his son-in-law, J. Hinde Palmer, Esq., Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 77, the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, of Bayons-manor, Lincolnshire.

The deceased, who was born on the 20th July, 1784, was the eldest surviving son of George Tennyson, Esq., of Bayons-manor, and Usselby-hall, by Mary, daughter and heiress of John Turner, Esq., of Castor, Lincolnshire. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1805 and M.A. in 1818. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple in 1806, but does not appear to have practised. He entered Parliament in 1818 as member for Great Grimsby, and retained his seat for that borough till 1826. He sat for Blechingley from 1826 to 1831; and in the latter year, after a contest, obtained a seat for Stamford in opposition to Col. Chaplin. The excitement attending this election was intense: the victory was hailed as a signal one all over the country; and among other differences which it led to was a duel on Wormwood Scrubs between Lord Thomas Cecil and Mr. Tennyson. The result, however, was harmless. After the passing of the Reform Bill, the new and populous borough of Lambeth selected Mr. Tennyson as its first representative. He sat for that constituency for 20 years, retiring in 1852 to literary and domestic life at Bayons-manor.

During his early parliamentary career Mr. Tennyson carried through the Commons a Landlord and Tenant Bill, which afterwards became law. In 1821, having presented a petition, numerously signed, from Great Grimsby, in favour of the restoration of the name of Queen Caroline to the Liturgy, he seconded Mr. John Smith's motion for so restoring it on the 13th February. The greater part of his speech, which consisted of arguments relating to precedents, canon law, and history, was able and temperate; but when, towards the close of it, he alluded to the case itself, he used strong language. "The country at large considered the omission of the Queen's name from the Liturgy an insult and an injury, proceeding from the dictates of disappointed vengeance." For the motion there were only 178 to 298 against it. On the 21st of June, 1825, he obtained the second reading of his Spring-guns Bill by a majority of 12, (ayes 39, noes 27). He carried the House with him as he detailed the "terrific accidents" which arose from the law which permitted the use of such things. But on the third reading of the Bill Lord Binning carried (by 35 to 26) an amendment providing for the use of spring-guns in orchards and gardens, whereupon Mr. Tennyson rose and declared his intention of voting against

the Bill, and his vote defeated it, the numbers being—for the third reading, 31; against it, 32. Two years afterwards, however, he got his Bill passed, with an alteration or two, in the House of Lords.

Mr. Tennyson took an active part in the endeavours to disfranchise East Retford for corruption, and to transfer its power of returning two members to Birmingham. To this object, in co-operation with Lord John Russell, he continually urged the House. On the accession of the Whig party to power, in 1830, he was appointed Clerk of the Ordnance, but retired early in 1832, ostensibly from ill health, on which occasion he was made a Privy Councillor. On July 23, 1833, he moved for leave to bring in a Bill for shortening the duration of Parliaments, which was opposed by Lord John Russell, Lord Morpeth, and other Whigs, and was lost on a division by 213 to 164. In May, 1834, he moved for the repeal of the Septennial Act with like ill success, the numbers being—for the bill, 185; against it, 285. His opinions on religious matters at this time may be judged of by the remarks which he made in 1833 (February 6), when, in a debate on the address in answer to the King's speech, he alluded to the proposed measures relating to Church reform, observing that he was "a Churchman," and, as such, "wished to support the National Church;" therefore he desired to reform the Church. He thought "that whatever Church was established, should be the Church of the majority. The Church of England was just about in a majority, and no more; therefore it should be more comprehensive, and embrace the orthodox Dissenters," &c. Mr. D'Eyncourt gave his most energetic support in Parliament to all the measures of the Liberals, and advocated the municipal reform—Dissenters' marriages—opening the China trade—abolition of Negro slavery—reduction of sinecures and of taxes pressing on domestic comforts and on the springs of industry—mitigation of military flogging—reform of criminal law, and diminution of capital punishment—reduction of duty on newspapers—reduction of postage—the repeal of the Corn and Navigation Laws, &c., &c. On the 22nd June, 1853, his old friends in Lambeth presented him with a handsome testimonial, in the form of a magnificent silver vase, of the value of 400 gs., at a public dinner; Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P. for Marylebone, presiding.

Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt married, Jan. 1, 1808, Frances Mary, only child of the Rev. John Hutton, of Morton, Lincolnshire, by whom he leaves surviving issue three sons and three daughters. Of the daughters, the eldest, Julia Frances, in November, 1852, became a nun; the second, Clara Maria, is married to Mr. John Hinde Palmer, Q.C.; the third, Ellen Elizabeth, is, we believe, unmarried. The eldest son, George Hildeyard, born July 10, 1809, who succeeds his father at Bayons Manor and Usselby, is a C.M.G. (Ionian Islands), and is a J.P. and D.L. for Lincolnshire; the second, Edwin Clayton, born July 4, 1813, is a captain in the Royal Navy, and was recently married to a sister of the Duke of Newcastle; and the third, Louis Charles, born July 23, 1814, is a barrister-at-law, and metropolitan police magistrate. Two other sons died—one in 1819, when about eight days old; the other, Eustace Alexander, (born March 24, 1816), at Barbados, of yellow fever, March 9, 1842, being then a captain in the 46th Regiment.

The Right Hon. gentleman succeeded his father in 1835, and took by Royal license in that year the name of D'Eyncourt in addition to that of Tennyson, "to commemorate his descent from the ancient and noble family of D'Eyncourt, and his representation as co-heir of the Earls of Scarsdale and the Barons D'Eyncourt of Sutton. He also claimed to be descended from the Princess Anne, sister of King Edward IV., through John Savage, Earl Rivers.

Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt was High Steward of Louth, and a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Lincolnshire. He was much devoted to antiquarian subjects, and was no mean proficient in science and literature. In North Lincolnshire, where the deceased was best known as a country gentleman, he enjoyed general respect. The additions he made to the castellated

mansion of Bayons Manor shew his architectural taste, and a few years ago he erected at his own cost a noble stone building, designed as a school for the surrounding district, and an institute for the instruction generally of the rural classes. In this building the deceased gentleman himself delivered a philosophical lecture last season, which was characterised by great research and an intimate knowledge of scientific subjects.—*Stamford Mercury.*

FATHER VENTURA.

Aug. 3. At Versailles, aged 68, Father Ventura, a very popular preacher, and an author of high reputation.

"He was born at Palermo, in Sicily, in 1792. When only fifteen years old he entered, at the request of his mother, the Jesuit College of his native city. When the house was shut up, the young Ventura was admitted as a novice by the Theatins, or regulars of the Congregation of Lateran. He was, at the proper age, admitted to holy orders, and devoted himself to preaching, particularly funeral orations, in which he soon acquired reputation. His panegyric on Pius VII. passed through twenty editions, and procured for the preacher the title of 'the Italian Bossuet,' while his work entitled 'Influence of the Sixteenth Century' was considered to be a fitting companion to the 'Variations' of the great French writer. In 1824 he was elected General of his order. He was appointed member of a Commission of Censorship, with Orioli and Michara, who afterwards became Cardinals; and also with Father Capellari, better known as Gregory XVI. He obtained at the same time the Chair of Ecclesiastical Law, together with the office of Almoner to the University of Rome. He was employed by Leo XII., who had a high opinion of his capacity, in negotiating the Concordat with the Duke of Modena. He brought about a reconciliation between the Pope and Chateaubriand, then French Ambassador to the Holy See; and, finally, obtained from the Court of Rome the recognition of Louis Philippe as King *de facto*, though not *de jure*.

"His work *De Methodo Philosophandi*, published in 1828, in defence of the Christian or scholastic philosophy, brought upon him smart attacks from his old friend the Abbé Lamennais. Ventura soon after quitted the Pontifical Court, and during ten years lived apart from public affairs, devoting himself to the study of the Scriptures and the Fathers of the Church. In 1839 he published his work, 'The Beauty of the Faith.' In was during this period, too, that his finest sermons were preached in the Church of St. Andrew delle Valle and St. Peter's. His published homilies fill five octavo volumes. The studious tranquillity of his life was soon to be interrupted, for the revolutionary period was at hand. He preached the funeral sermon of O'Connell in 1847. His liberal opinions gave him great influence with the multitude, which was further increased by his sermon in honour of those who fell during the siege of Vienna. In 1848 he was named by the popular Government of Sicily, Minister Plenipotentiary and Commissioner Extraordinary to the Pontifical Court, and he accepted the mission with the full assent of the Pope. The notion of a confederation of the Italian States, with the Pope for President, was borrowed by the Emperor Napoleon III. from Father Ventura, but it encountered great opposition from Charles Albert, who had far different views.

"Ventura remained at Rome after the flight of the Pope. He was offered the Presidency of the Constituent Assembly, but declined the perilous distinction. He never believed in the durability of the Roman Republic, but he was strongly opposed to the attack on Rome by General Oudinot. He left the city on the 4th of May, and retired to Civita Vecchia under the protection of the French. Despairing of enlightening the public mind on the real state of Italy, and unable to render any further service to the Pope or to the nation, he quitted Italy for France, and took up his residence at Montpellier. Here he learnt with pain that his sermon 'On the Victims of Vienna' was condemned by the Congregation of the Index; but he submitted nevertheless, and formally retracted the opinions he had advanced in that discourse. During his stay at Montpellier he published 'Letters to a Protestant Minister,' with the view of refuting the arguments of a clergyman of Geneva who contended that St. Peter had never been at Rome. He remained two years at Montpellier, and practised preaching in the French language, and then came to Paris, where his name was already known.

"In his Parisian residence Father Ventura acquired celebrity by his conferences with the *savants* of the Observatory and the Institute, but, above all, by his sermons and his publications. For years he drew crowds to the churches of the

Madeleine and St. Louis d'Antin; he also preached the Lent sermons in the Imperial Chapel of the Tuileries. The original character of his style, the copiousness and energy of his language, and his bursts of lofty eloquence, not to speak of his vast store of theological science, made even his most fastidious hearers forget his peculiar pronunciation of the French tongue.

"The Father had of late resided principally at Versailles, as he felt his health rapidly declining; and when all hope was over he earnestly besought the benediction of the Pope. The Holy Father at once acceded; and the pontifical blessing reached him only two or three days before he drew his last breath."—*Times.*

MADAME CATHERINE HAYES-BUSHNELL.

Aug. 11. At Roccles, Sydenham, the residence of a friend, aged 35, Madame Catherine Hayes-Bushnell, a very talented vocalist and amiable woman.

Catherine Hayes was a native of Limerick, and was born October 29, 1825, of very humble parentage. Her sweet voice early attracted the attention of some musical amateurs, and by their kindness she was in 1839 placed under the care of Signor Sapio, of Dublin, in whose family she resided for three years. During this interval she practised unremittingly, and occasionally sang in public with such success as to justify her in gradually increasing her terms from five to ten guineas for each appearance. The attainment of proficiency and popularity as a concert singer continued to be the summit of her ambition, until the visit of Grisi and Mario to Dublin afforded her the opportunity of witnessing their performance in the grand opera of *Norma*. From that evening dated an ardent desire to excel in the lyric drama; every other triumph seemed poor and incomplete in comparison; and at length she obtained the consent of her friends to her departure for Paris, where she studied under Emmanuel Garcia, the master of Malibran and Jenny Lind. At the end of a year and a-half her instructor dismissed her, with the assurance that he could add no further charm to her voice; and by his advice she repaired to Milan, and obtained there, under the direction of Signor Felice Ronconi, that dramatic facility necessary for her intended career. In 1845 she made a brilliant *début* in *I Puritani*, at the Marseilles Opera-house, and after additional study, accepted an engagement as prima donna at La Scala. Her first appearance was in the character of Linda di Chamouni; and such was the furor of enthusiasm created by her singing and acting (to which a graceful and prepossessing person added a further charm), that she was re-called twelve times before the curtain. From Milan Miss Hayes proceeded, in 1846, to Vienna; thence the following year to Venice; making a kind of triumphal progress through the principal Italian cities. In 1849 she came to London with a high continental reputation; and experienced a most flattering reception when she appeared (with Mr. Sims Reeves) in *Linda di Chamouni* at the Royal Italian Opera. After two years in Great Britain Miss Hayes went to the United States, visited California, the Sandwich Islands, and subsequently Australia and India. In these distant regions the fame she had acquired in England was turned to profitable account, and, everywhere "triumphant," she realized a handsome fortune. On her return to England she sang at the concerts presided over by the late M. Jullien at Her Majesty's Theatre; and since that period she has made tours in the provinces, especially in Ireland, where her way may be said, without exaggeration, to have been paved with gold and strewn with flowers. She was married in 1857 to Mr. Bushnell, an American gentleman, who had undertaken the superintendence of her professional business in the New World. Her domestic happiness was, however, of very short duration, as she had for some years been a widow when she was herself called away, leaving behind her a name alike respected in public and in private. Her world-wide experiences of countries and people gave an inexpressible charm to her conversation, which would have been interesting under any circumstances, while her manners always remained sweet and fascinating—quite unspoiled by the life-long adulation she had received.

CLERGY DECEASED.

June 22. At the Mission-house, Amritsar, North India, after a short illness, aged 32, the Rev. *Robert Braithwaite Batty*, M.A., of the Church Missionary Society, late Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and elder son of the late Lieut.-Col. Batty, of Ridgmount-place, Ampthill-square.

July 7. At Fallangia, on the Rio Pongas, West Africa, aged 60, the Rev. *William Latimer Neville*, Superintendent of the West Indian Mission to Western Africa, and formerly curate of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton.

July 17. At Cartmel-Fell, Lancashire, aged 59, the Rev. *Robert Blackburn Cockerton*, Perpetual Curate of Cartmel-Fell.

July 19. At the Manor-house, Iford, Lewes, aged 39, the Rev. *Robert Grafton Rosseter*, M.A.

July 21. In Cecil-street, Strand, aged 74, the Rev. *John Empson*, of Yokefleet, Yorkshire.

July 23. Aged 50, the Rev. *J. Henry Gooch*, M.A., for twenty-one years Head Master of the Grammar-school at Heath, Halifax, and late Incumbent of Stainland.

July 26. At Brighton, aged 41, the Rev. *John Henry Young*, Rector of Kirkby Mallory, Leicestershire.

July 30. At Somerton Rectory, Oxfordshire, aged 51, the Rev. *R. C. Clifton*, Rector of Somerton and Canon of Manchester.

July 31. At the Hall, Bedale, aged 70, the Rev. *John Thomas Monson*, Rector of Bedale, and one of the chaplains to her Majesty the Queen. He was the only son of the late Hon. and Rev. Thomas Monson (a younger son of the second and brother of the third Lord Monson) by his first wife, Anne Shipley, daughter of Joseph Green, esq., who died in 1818. He was born July 7, 1791, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1813, and M.A. in 1815. He married in August, 1813, Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the Rev. Christopher Wyvill, of Bedale.

Aug. 1. At his residence, in the Park, Nottingham, of fever, following acute bronchitis, aged 53, the Rev. *Cuthbert Orlebar*, B.A., second son of the late Richard Orlebar, esq., of Hinwick-house, Bedfordshire, and sometime Vicar of Podington, in the same county.

In Wilton-place, aged 62, the Rev. *John Hollier Stephenson*, Rector of Corringham, Essex.

Aug. 2. At the Vicarage, aged 73, the Rev. *Thomas Curteis*, M.A., Rector and Vicar of Sevenoaks, and Incumbent of Smallhythe, Kent.

At his residence at Sproughton, aged 77, the Rev. *Thomas Woodward*, M.A.

Aug. 4. Suddenly, at Messing Vicarage, aged 62, the Rev. *Thomas Henderson*, thirty-four years Vicar of that parish, and formerly Student of Christ Church, Oxford.

Aug. 6. At the Rectory, Sedlescomb, Sussex, aged 88, the Rev. *John Pratt*, Rector of the parish.

At Charlton-next-Woolwich, aged 69, the Rev. *Thos. Boulton*, late of Grahamstown, South Africa.

Aug. 8. At Honiton, Devonshire, after a severe and protracted illness, aged 76, the Ven. *E. J. Burrow*, D.D., F.R.S., Archdeacon of Gibraltar. He was born in the year 1785, and educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1805, and proceeded M.A. in 1808. Subsequently, however, he was incorporated as a Member of Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.D. and D.D. in 1820. He was Perpetual Curate of Bempton, Yorkshire, from 1810 to 1816, and Minister of the Chapel of Ease at Hampstead from that date till 1823, when he was appointed Domestic Chaplain to the late Bishop (Tomline) of Winchester. In 1835 he went to Gibraltar as Civil Chaplain, and was appointed Archdeacon in 1842. The deceased was the author of a work on Conchology, published in 1815; and four years later he produced a work on the Elgin Marbles, with an abridged account of the history and topography of Athens. He was also the author of a theological work, in three volumes, entitled "A Summary of Christian Faith and Practice," "Hours of Devotion, from the German," &c. Dr. Burrow returned to England some time since, and had been living, as an invalid, at Lyme Regis, and at other places on the south coast.

At Deal, aged 52, the Rev. *Charles C. Christie*, Incumbent of Sidcup, Kent.

Accidentally drowned, the Rev. *Sutcliffe Sowden*, B.A., Perpetual Curate of Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire.

Aug. 9. At Bishop Auckland, the *Lord Bishop of Durham*. See OBITUARY.

Aug. 12. Aged 77, the Rev. *John Taylor Allen*, M.A., Vicar of Stradbrooke, Suffolk.

Aug. 14. At Fryern Barnet, Middlesex, aged 75, the Rev. *Thomas Blundell*, Vicar of Mere, Wiltshire.

Aug. 17. At Heavitree Vicarage, Devon, aged 76, the Rev. *Henry Woollcombe*, M.A., Rector of Ashbury and High Hampton, Devon, and of Pillaton, Cornwall.

Aug. 19. At the Rectory, aged 59, the Rev. *James Moffat Harington*, M.A., Rector of Chalbury, Dorset.

At Ancaster Vicarage, aged 64, the Rev. *Z. S. Warren*, Vicar of Ancaster and Dorrington.

Aug 21. At Gloucester, the Rev. *Robert Casmey Greer*, Curate of St. Mary de Crypt.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Oct. 28, 1860. At Bombay, of dysentery, aged 31, and only two days after his return from a short visit to England, from which he had been absent ten and a-half years, Alfred Vernon, esq., of Chumbera and other plantations in Wynaad, East Indies, second surviving son of the late John Vernon, esq., formerly of Basingstoke, Hants, leaving a widow to whom he had been married but three months.

Feb. 21. At Mysore, of cholera, on the march from Cannanore, aged 18, Elizabeth Florence, dau. of Col. A. M. McCally, 39th M.N.I.

March 18. On board the "Ocean Home," on

his passage to England from Calcutta, Harry, only son of the late Capt. H. F. Y. Pogson, R.N.

March 30. On board the "Lady Melville," on his homeward passage, Henry Pelly Hinde, esq., of the Inner Temple and Calcutta bar.

In March last. In New Zealand, aged 27, Knowles King, esq., late of Caius College, Cambridge, eldest son of Mr. Knowles King, of Maidstone.

April 27. Aged 51, Edward Gascoigne Collinson, esq., of Alberton, Port Adelaide. He represented Port Adelaide in the first session of the South Australian Parliament.

May 28. At Allahabad, of cholera, aged 25, George, the youngest and only surviving son of the late Francis Gregg, esq., and Lieutenant in the 90th Foot.

June 6. At Umballah, India, Geo. H. Freeling, esq., Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Sir G. Henry Freeling, bart., of Connaught-pl. West, London. He was born in the year 1828. He entered the East India Civil Service, in the Bengal Presidency, in 1850, and had held, among other appointments, the posts of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Allahabad, and Deputor Collector at Delhi. He married, in 1855, Adelaide Helen, dau. of the late Major Mylne, of the 11th Light Dragoons. He was next surviving brother of Gen. Sir Henry Hill Freeling, bart., and heir-presumptive to the title.—*London Review.*

June 9. At the Sanitarium, Landour, N.W.P., India, aged 50, Col. Wm. Swatman, late commanding H.M.'s 104th Regt. of Bengal Fusiliers. He was the eldest son of the late W. Swatman, esq., Collector of H.M.'s Customs at Lynn, was educated at the Grammar-school there, and in 1827, on the appointment of Lord Wm. Bentinck to the Governor-Generalship of India, received from him a cadetship, and joined the 65th Bengal Native Infantry. It was not long before that nobleman gave him a staff appointment in the commissariat department. He attained the rank of Assistant-Commissary-General, and obtained his majority in 1848. The deceased had only returned to India in January last.

June 12. During the passage from Calcutta to England, aged 45, Sir Albert John de Hochepied Larpent, bart. He was the elder of the two sons of the late Sir Geo. Gerard de Hochepied Larpent, bart., some time M.P. for Nottingham (who was raised to the baronetcy in 1841, and died in 1855), by his first wife, Charlotte, third dau. of William Cracroft, esq., of the Exchequer, a member of the family of Cracroft of Hackthorn, Lincolnshire, and was born at East Sheen, Surrey, in 1816. He married, in 1838, Catharine Lydia, dau. of Capt. L. M. Shaw, of the Bengal army, by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and successor, George Albert, born in 1846, now 3rd baronet. Sir Geo. Gerard Larpent, the first baronet, was the youngest son of John Larpent, esq., of East Sheen, who was Secretary to the Duke of Bedford at the Peace of Paris in 1763, and also to the Marquis of Hertford when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was subsequently employed in various confidential posts in the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and held the offices of Secretary to the Lord Privy Seal and examiner and licenser of stage plays. This gentleman's eldest son (half-brother of the first baronet) was Judge-Advocate-General in Spain under the Duke of Wellington, and afterwards Chairman of the Board for Auditing the Public Accounts, and his "Journal" while in Spain was given to the public some years since by a member of the family. Another brother of the first baronet was the Baron de Hochepied, to whom that foreign title was confirmed by royal licence in 1819.—*London Review.*

June 13. At the Hill-side, Malabar-hill, Bombay, Elizabeth, wife of Michael Rob. Westropp, esq., Acting-Advocate-General.

June 15. At Agra, aged 33, Jas. Allan Currie, esq., A.M., M.D., Superintendent of Vaccination for the District of Agra, and Lecturer on Surgery in the Thomason College, Agra. His death was occasioned by cholera, caught while performing the extra duties of the gratuitous office he had accepted of Inspector of Famine Kitchens, situate in various parts of the Agra District.

June 26. At Madras, aged 38, Captain C. A. Pierce, Madras N.I., eldest son of the late Col. Pierce, Bombay Artillery.

July 3. After a few days' illness, at Crellow-house, Stithians, Cornwall, aged 72, Capt. Wm. Martin, during nearly fifty years of which he successfully filled the situation of mine-agent and manager of extensive mines. From boyhood he shewed an anxious desire to be brought up a miner in preference to any other pursuit, and to be employed on some kind of work rather than going to school, which he left one day and went to a mine, got work, and then told his parents what he had done. He went on step by step, doing the work of a miner, including that of a barrow-boy and tributer. Whilst in the former capacity, and employed in the Tresavean Mine, in the 96 fm. level, on the old lode, convenience obliged him to rest his barrow at a point in the said level near to a winze sunk to the 110, which was the deepest part of the mine, and from poverty the mine was soon after stopped. At this place he saw a part of the lode on the south or hanging wall, which he even then believed to be the main part, containing some rich ore; and its appearance was so peculiarly striking to him, that it occupied a place in his memory for many years—indeed, until he became supplied with means to prove the value of an opinion imbibed by so young a miner. As a tributer he was very successful, and this was the means of bringing him to see the utility of taking up his book and pen, which he did by applying the hours available to that purpose, and for a self-taught man he might be called a good scholar. About the year 1812 he was first appointed captain of a lead mine to the north of Bodmin, and in 1817 he applied for, and obtained, the sett of Tresavean, and was appointed the lord's agent. He commenced to work on a south lode, which soon gave a profit; and when the proper time came he recommended

the draining of the old mine. After great opposition he succeeded, and when it was effected he at once adopted the course which would prove in the shortest possible time if what he saw and believed when a barrow-boy were correct—it proved so; and well was it for him, but better for the adventurers, whose profits were about £500,000; and best of all for the lord of the mine, who received for dues, &c., upwards of £100,000. The opening up of this very rich mine led to the discovery of Trethellan, Brewer, Barrier, and Treviskey Mines; they were all on the same lode, and each gave a great profit. He discovered also the rich Wheal Trannack, near Helston, and the Trewavas Mine, near Porthleven. In mining, and matters connected therewith, he possessed exceedingly good ideas, and was very ready to impart to any person such knowledge as he possessed; and his liberal disposition, strict integrity, and sound judgment, gained for him not only the respect of the rich, but the kind regard of the poor. He was interred on July 7, and upwards of 2,000 persons attended the funeral.—*Mining Journal.*

July 6. At Dinapore, aged 54, after 36 years' service in India, Lieut.-Col. John Minshull Drake, commanding Her Majesty's 10th Regt. of Bengal Native Infantry, eldest son of Commissary-General John Drake.

July 7. On his passage down the river from Abbeokouta to Lagos, from fever, aged 30, Capt. Arthur Trefusis Jones, 2nd West India Regt., second son of Lt.-Gen. Sir Harry Jones, G.C.B.

July 15. At Aberdovey, North Wales, Frances Sarah, second dau. of the late Rev. J. White, Vicar of Barnetby-le-Wold, and Perpetual Curate of Melton Ross, Lincolnshire.

July 18. At Horncastle, (at the house of his son-in-law, Geo. Gilliat, esq.), aged 83, Edw. Betham, esq. The deceased was for upwards of forty years surveyor to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

July 19. Col. Thomas Gloster, (mentioned at p. 218,) was born in 1788, and entering the army in 1807, served in the Peninsula with the 61st Foot from October, 1809, to the end of the war in 1814. At Salamanca he was wounded in the left arm, and at Toulouse through the right breast, the ball passing through the lungs and out at his back. He had received the war medal, with seven clasps.

July 20. At Llandulass, North Wales, aged 69, Major-Gen. John Lawrie, H.M.'s Madras Army.

Aged 60, Susanna Mary, wife of the Rev. T. T. Penrose, Vicar of Coleby, near Lincoln.

July 21. At Black Rock, co. Cork, aged 41, the Hon. John Suchet.

At Barclayhills, Perth, aged 78, Mary, third dau. of the late Thomas Douglas, esq., of Grantham, Lincolnshire, relict of Lieut-Col. Robert Macdonald, R. A., late of Inchkenneth and Gribun, N.B.

At Devizes, aged 75, Mary, widow of the Rev. R. C. Caswall, Vicar of West Lavington, Wilts.

In the County Infirmary at Cork, aged 41, the Hon. John Touchet. He was the second son of the Right Hon. George John, nineteenth Lord Audley, in the peerage of England, by Anne Jane, eldest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Ross Donelly, K.C.B., and was born Nov. 8, 1819. The deceased, who was formerly an officer in the army, and was heir-presumptive to the title now enjoyed by his elder brother, was discovered in a miserable lodging at Cork, labouring under an attack of delirium tremens, only a few days before his death, and was removed as an unknown pauper to the Infirmary; he was soon recognised, but he was in too dangerous a state to be moved, and in consequence died there. He married, in September, 1842, Elizabeth, third dau. of the late John Henry Blennerhassett, of co. Kerry, by whom he has left issue a son, George, born in 1847, now heir-presumptive to the barony of Audley, and also other children.

July 22. At her residence, Green-park, Rostrevor, Ireland, aged 77, Juliana, Countess of Belmore. Her ladyship was dau. of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Carrick, and mother of the late Armar, Earl of Belmore, and of the Right Hon. Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, M.P. for the county of Tyrone.

In Carlton-road, Maida-vale, aged 81, Lieut.-Gen. Joseph Harris, of the Bengal Army.

At Reading, aged 80, Anthony Gwyn, esq., of Barons-hall, co. Norfolk.

Aged 55, W. Clark, esq., of Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorkshire.

At Clifton, aged 23, Alicia Conner, youngest surviving dau. of the Rev. Thomas Lathbury, Incumbent of St. Simon's, Bristol.

At Solihull, Warwickshire, aged 63, Frederick James Perceval, esq.

After a few days' illness, aged 38, James Neynoe Vivian Willyams, esq., a magistrate for the county of Cornwall. He was the eldest son of Humphrey Willyams, esq., J.P. and D.L., of Carnanton, Cornwall, by Ellen Frances, youngest dau. of Col. Wm. Brydges Neynoe, of Castle Neynoe, co. Sligo, and brother to Edward Wm. Brydges Willyams, esq., who sat as M.P. for Truro in the Parliament of 1857-9. He was a magistrate for Cornwall, and formerly held a commission as lieutenant in the Royal Cornish Miners Artillery. The family of Willyams were long attached to and connected with the Arundells of Wardour and of Lanherne, with one of which noble house their ancestor went into Cornwall about the end of the fifteenth century.—*London Review.*

July 23. At Tandridge-court, Godstone, aged 69, Sir Jas. Cosmo Melvill, K.C.B., whose name has been familiar to all who have been connected with Indian affairs during the last thirty years. His brothers are Mr. Philip Melvill, late Military Secretary at the Indian House; the Rev. Henry Melvill, late Principal of Haileybury and Canon of St. Paul's; and Col. Sir P. M. Melvill, K.C.B., late Military Secretary at Bombay.

At Compton Greenfield Rectory, near Bristol, Jane, widow of Mr. Serjeant Ludlow, of Almondsbury, near Bristol, aged 77.

At Aspley-house, aged 78, Frances Dale, widow of Col. C. Hervey Smith, of Aspley-house, near Woburn, Beds.

At Brandsby-hall, York, aged 45, Cecilia, eldest dau. of the late Gerrard Edward Strickland, esq., Loughglyn-house, co. Roscommon, and sister of the present Mr. Charles Strickland, of Loughglyn, who is a magistate for co. Roscommon, and who represents a branch of the ancient Roman Catholic family of Strickland of Sizergh, Lancashire.

At his residence, Brunswick-sq., Camberwell, aged 63, John Jas. Wilkinson, esq., Accountant, House of Commons.

At Plymouth, aged 68, Richard Freeman, M.D.

July 24. At Coley-park, Reading, Catherine, wife of Sir Thomas Wathen Waller, bart. Her ladyship was the eldest of the three daus. of the Rev. Henry Wise, of the Priory, Warwick, and of Offchurch, in the same county, by Charlotte Mary, dau. of Sir Stamer Porten, and sister of Henry Christopher Wise, esq., of Woodcote, Warwickshire, who is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for that co., and is married to a dau. of Sir Gray Skipwith, bart. She married, in October, 1836, Sir Thomas Wathen Waller, second baronet, who was for many years in the Diplomatic Service. His only brother, the Rev. Ernest Adolphus Waller, is married to the youngest sister of the deceased lady.—*London Review.*

In Grosvenor-st., Grosvernor-sq., aged 32, Elizabeth, the wife of Bernard Edward Brodhurst, esq. Her death was the result of her dress catching fire on the preceding evening.

Aged 41, William Hunt, esq., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and St. John's-wood-terrace, London.

At Ramsgate, aged 74, Robert Denby Woodifield, esq., of Connaught-sq., London, late Inspector-Gen. of H.M.'s Customs.

In Beaumont-st., Portland-pl., Elizabeth, relict of Rear-Adm. William Fisher.

At Banff, from the effects of an accident, aged 66, Lieut. George Mackay.

At Aylesford, Nova Scotia, Charles Inglis, esq., son of the late Right Rev. John Inglis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. It will be remembered that, only in our last number, a correspondent, through error, represented the decease of this gentleman as having occurred some time previously, in the United States of America.

July 25. In Randolph-road, Maida-hill West, aged 90, Anna Maria, relict of Cornelius Tree, esq., and mother of Mrs. Quin, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Charles Kean, and Mrs. Chapman.

At Sea-view, Isle of Wight, aged 22, Alice Elizabeth Le Marchant, dau. of Le Marchant Thomas, esq.

July 26. At Worton-hall, Isleworth, aged 31, Dulcibella Jane, wife of J. S. Bland, esq.

July 27. At his residence, Upton, near Southampton, aged 73, Major-Gen. John Swinburne.

At Southsea, aged 82, Mary, widow of the Rev. B. Massingberd, Rector of Kettlethorpe, Lincolnshire.

At Southampton, George Abercromby Mitchell, esq., Member of the Council of the Island of Grenada.

Very suddenly, at Portland-ter., Southsea, Commander John Aldershaw Bathurst, R.N., youngest son of the late Commodore Walter Bathurst, R.N.

At Poulton-cum-Seacombe, aged 73, William Chambres Chambres, esq.

At Upton, aged 72, Major-Gen. John Swinburne, of the old Northumbrian family of that name. He was the eldest son of Col. William Swinburne, an officer of distinction in the American war, and was born at Folkestone in 1788. He entered the army as ensign in 1804. He served with the 43rd regiment at the siege of Copenhagen, in 1807, and in the campaign of 1808 in Portugal, and was wounded in the head in the retreat to Vigo. He took part also in the subsequent campaigns in the Peninsula till 1812, including the action of the Coa, the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, the action of Sabugal, the battle of Busaco, the retreat to and the occupation of the lines of Torres Vedras, the subsequent advance in pursuit of Massena, and the actions of Pombal and Redinha, where he was wounded in the hip. He joined the army at Toulouse in 1814, and was present in the following year at New Orleans. He subsequently joined the Duke of Wellington's army at Brussels, and was present at the capture of Paris, where he remained with the army of occupation until 1818. He had received the war medal with two clasps for Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor. He had become a Colonel in 1854, and a Major-General on the retired list in 1861. General Swinburne married, in 1824, Jane, dau. of John Burge, esq., by whom he has left two sons and two daughters,—William, a Commander, Royal Navy; John, a Captain in the 18th Foot; Isabel, married to Charles Castleman, esq., of St. Ives, Hunts; and Eleanor, married to the Hon. Henry Curzon, son of Earl Howe.

July 28. At Baldovan-house, Dundee, the Lady Jane Ogilvy. Her ladyship was the Lady Jane Elizabeth Howard, third dau. of Thomas, sixteenth Earl of Suffolk, and ninth Earl of Berkshire, by the Hon. Elizabeth Jane Dutton, eldest dau. of James, first Lord Sherborne, and sister, consequently, of the present earl. She was born in 1809, and married, in April, 1836, as his second wife, Sir John Ogilvy, bart., of Innerquharitz, Forfarshire, and of Baldovan-house, who has been M.P. for Dundee since 1857, and by whom she has left a youthful family. It was under her ladyship's auspices that, in 1848, the "Home" was inaugurated at Dundee as an institution for the reformation of fallen women. A few years afterwards, the Baldovan Orphanage and Asylum for Idiot Children was established by her exertions; and only so late as last year the Convalescent Hospital at Dundee was established mainly by her influence. Her private charities, though less conspicuous, were also very great.—*London Review.*

At Marseilles, aged 70, Admiral the Hon. Sir Fleetwood B. R. Pellew, C.B., K.C.H. He was the second son of the first Viscount Exmouth by the second dau. of Mr. James Frowd. He was born in 1789. Entering the navy at an early age, he was engaged at the destruction of the

Dutch naval force in the Indian seas, and continued to serve on the East India station till the reduction of Java in 1811, especially distinguishing himself at Samanep, in the Batavia roads, and near Samarang. In 1813 he was present and assisted at the capture of a French convoy in Port d'Anzo. He served from 1818 to 1822 on the Mediterranean station. In 1852 he was appointed to command the Indian station, but was recalled in 1854, and became an Admiral of the Blue in 1858. In recognition of his services he was created a Companion of the Bath in 1815, and Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1836, receiving at the same time the honour of knighthood. He was appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen in 1842. The deceased was twice married—in 1816 to the only dau. of the late Sir Godfrey Webster, who, however, died in 1849, and secondly, in 1851, to the dau. of the late Comte Edouard de Melfort, from whom he was divorced in 1855.

At her residence, South-terrace, Brompton, Ann, widow of James Lowther, esq., of the Foreign Department in the General Post-office.

July 29. Richard Plantagenet, second Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G. See OBITUARY.

At New-cross, of consumption, aged 22, Chas. Anstruther, youngest son of the late Thos. Wilkinson, esq., of Ely-lodge, Gravesend, and grandson of the Hon. Colonel David Leslie Anstruther.

At Whitburn West House, co. Durham, aged 76, Joseph Simpson, esq., J.P. He was the only son of the late Charles Simpson, esq., of Sunderland (who purchased Whitburn-house), by Betty, dau. of Walter Farrimond, esq., and was born in 1786. He succeeded to the property of Whitburn in 1833, and had long been in the Commission of the Peace for his native county. By his wife, Margaret, dau. of John Goodchild, esq., of Pallion, co. Durham, he had issue a married dau., and also four sons. He is succeeded by his eldest son Charles, barrister-at-law, who was born in 1812, and married, in 1837, Matilda Gertrude, dau. of George Rooke, esq., of Williamfield, near Edinburgh. His next son, John Eyres, was born in 1816. His third son, who was in the commissariat service, is dead, and the fourth is in holy orders.—*London Review.*

At Earlsdale, Shropshire, aged 49, Frederick Jones, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

Rebecca, wife of the Rev. W. Brocklebank, Vicar of Udimore, Sussex.

At Stamford, aged 65, Francis Simpson, esq., alderman of that borough, and mayor in 1853-4. The deceased, from early manhood, was exceedingly clever with his pencil, and his volume of "Baptismal Fonts," published upwards of thirty years ago, will be an enduring memorial of his skill as a draughtsman. His unpublished drawings, chiefly of local subjects, are very numerous. As an amateur artist in water-colour drawing he was also very clever. At the time of his death, Mr. Wilkinson, of London, was employed in engraving a view of the magnificent west front of Crowland Abbey, from a drawing by the deceased, in which all the very numerous details of that interesting ruin are faithfully pourtrayed. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Mr. Francis Simpson, who served the office of Mayor of Stamford in 1814 and 1824. At a meeting of the Stamford Town Council held on the 6th of August, Mr. Octavius Nolan Simpson was elected an alderman to fill the vacancy caused by the demise of his brother.

At Bayswater, Frances Cecilia, widow of Edw. Leveson-Gower, Capt. Rifle Brigade, and dau. of the late William Powell, esq., Waterloo, Hants.

July 30. At Woodbridge-house, near Guildford, aged 81, the Hon. Edward Mainwaring Mainwaring Ellerker Onslow. He was the third and youngest son of the Right Hon. Thomas, second Earl of Onslow, by Arabella, third daughter and co-heir of Elton Mainwaring-Ellerker, esq., of Risby-park, co. York, (whose name he assumed by royal licence, in 1843, on inheriting a large portion of his mother's property); he was consequently brother of the present Earl, and of the late Hon. Col. Thos. Cranley Onslow. He was born Oct. 2nd, 1779, was educated at Harrow, entered the army in 1797, and became Lieutenant-Colonel in the 3rd Foot Guards in 1810, but retired on that rank at the close of the war. He lived and died unmarried. The Onslow family were anciently seated in Shropshire, where they enjoyed extensive possessions, and, among others, the lordship of Ondeslow, situated within the liberties of the town of Shrewsbury. Sir Richard Onslow, bart., (afterwards first Lord Onslow, and father of the first Earl Onslow,) was Speaker of the House of Commons in five successive Parliaments, occupying the entire reign of George II.—*London Review.*

At Paris, Emma, widow of Henry Matthews, esq., Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

At Teignmouth, Devon, aged 61, Catharine, relict of Captain C. W. Griffith Griffin, R.N.

At Henley-on-Thames, Fanny, wife of Colonel George Talbot, 43rd Light Infantry.

In Victoria-st., Westminster, William Lemos Willoughby, esq., late Captain 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

At his residence, Cheltenham, aged 78, Commander Thomas Mitchell, R.N.

July 31. At Eaton, near Norwich, aged 62, Caroline Elizabeth, wife of Peter Day, esq., solicitor.

At Fairfield-cottage, Sunning-hill, aged 80, Robert Mangles, esq., of Sunning-dale.

At Hastings, Sussex, aged 63, Elizabeth, widow of John James Lambert, esq., of Dorchester, Dorset.

Aged 61, Charles Edward MacCarthy, esq., of the Bank of England, Leeds.

Aug. 1. At the residence of his son-in-law, Elgin-crescent, Notting-hill, aged 83, Philip John Money, esq., a magistrate of the city and county of Norwich, and late Captain in the 17th Regt.

At his residence, Upper-terrace, Hampstead-heath, after a long illness, Edward Magrath, esq., late Secretary of the Athenæum, Pall-Mall; F.R.G.S., F.Z.S.

At Worthing, aged 50, Charles Hill, Esq., of Wollaston-house, Second Major of the Northamptonshire Militia.

At Leyton, Essex, aged 69, Isabella Mary, widow of the Rev. William Johnson Rodber, late Rector of St. Mary-at-Hill, London.

John Frederick Leary, esq., librarian of the House of Lords.

Aug. 2. At Wilton-house, Salisbury, Lord Herbert of Lea. See OBITUARY.

At Traquair-house, Peeblesshire, aged 80, the Right Hon. the Earl of Traquair. See OBITUARY.

At Canterbury, Mr. Charles Frederick Smart, third son of Mr. George Smart, formerly a music-seller in Oxford-street, (who was the founder of the new Musical Fund,) and only surviving brother of Sir George Thomas Smart, the celebrated leader and composer. Mr. C. F. Smart was himself a successful musician, and was for many years a member of the Ancient Concerts and the Philharmonic Society. As a teacher he was very successful, and had many of the nobility for his pupils. An accident to his left hand obliged him to quit the profession. He passed his latter years in retirement, and after a long and painful illness died on his 79th birthday.

Aug. 3. At Penair, Cornwall, aged 76, Adm. Sir Barrington Reynolds, G.C.B. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, Melina-pl., St. John's-wood, aged 82, George White, esq., Deputy Commissary-General.

At Rockville, Helensburgh, aged 78, Hugh Maclean, esq., of Coll.

At Harrow School, aged 15, William Edward, youngest son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir W. Edward Parry.

At the School-house, Rugby, aged 61, Caroline, widow of John Salter, esq.

Aged 61, Mrs. Nasmith, widow of David Nasmith, esq., the founder of the London City Mission, Country and Town Missions, the Female Aid Society, Monthly Tract Society, &c.

At Versailles, Father Ventura. See OBITUARY.

Aug. 4. At Slindon-house, Sussex, aged 98, Anne, relict of Anthony James, fourth Earl of Newburgh. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, in Cadogan-place, aged 68, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B.

At Ospringe-house, Faversham, aged 80, Mary, relict of Gen. Sir Thos. Gage Montresor, K.C.H.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Caroline Lindesay, relict of Patrick Orr, esq., W.S., and last surviving sister of the late Major-Gen. Sir Henry Lindesay Bethune, bart., of Kilconquhar.

At Stoke, near Devonport, aged 76, Charlotte Catharine, relict of Charles Greaves, esq., of Devonport, who died in 1829. She was the last surviving daughter of the late Robert Mylne, the architect of Blackfriars-bridge.

At Brixton, Surrey, aged 41, William Newton, eldest son of the late William Harriott, Vicar of Odiham, Hants.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 91, William Losh, esq. See OBITUARY.

Aug. 5. In London, aged 11, Francis Ulysses, third son of the Earl of Clonmell.

In Soho-sq., aged 59, Major-General Charles Franklyn, C.B. He entered the army in 1823, had served long in India, and much distinguished himself in the recent campaign in Oude.

At his residence, Oakfield-court, Tunbridge Wells, aged 85, Demetrius Grevis James, esq. He was the only son of the late Charles Grevis, esq., (of the ancient family of Greves, or Grevis, of Moseley-hall, Worcestershire), by Elizabeth, daughter of Demetrius James, esq., a colonel in the army, third son of Wm. James, esq., of Ightham-court, son of Sir Demetrius James, of Ightham, who was knighted by Charles II. He was born in May, 1776, and inherited the estate of Ightham on the death of his cousin, Richard James, esq., without issue, in 1817, whose father was High Sheriff of Kent in 1732, and was for some years Usher of the Black Rod in Ireland. He formerly held a commission in the army, and saw some active service at Copenhagen and elsewhere; he was also a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Kent, for which county he served as High Sheriff in 1833. By his wife, Mary, daughter of James Strutt, esq., of Humbleton in Holderness, Yorkshire, he had issue two sons and seven daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Demetrius Wyndham, Major 2nd Foot, who was born in 1819.—*London Review.*

At Holcombe, near Teignmouth, Devon, aged 22, Nicholas Watts, esq., only child of the late Rev. Nicholas Watts, of Ambrook-house, Ipplepen, and grandchild of the late Rev. Nicholas Watts, of Kingsteignton.

At Southsea, Hants., aged 33, William Henry Hills, esq., R.N., third son of Captain John Hills, R.N., of Douro-place, Kensington.

Aug. 7. At Morley-hall, Wymondham, Norfolk, aged 55, John Turner Graver-Browne, esq., J.P. for the county of Norfolk.

At Paris, Louisa Catherine, Princess de Montléart, dau. of the late Gen. Sir Wm. Keir Grant.

At Leamington, Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Holt, Vicar of Wrawby-with-Brigg, Lincolnshire.

At Wilburton, Cambridgeshire, Read Tansley, youngest son of the late Wm. Camps, esq., High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.

Aug. 8. At Woolley-lodge, Berks, aged 53, Wm. Lee-Jortin, esq.

At her residence, Cobham-pk., Surrey, aged 74, Miss Combe.

At Kinross, N.B., aged 23, Adelaide, wife of Richard Watt, esq., of Speke-hall, Lancashire.

At Vichy, France, John Clunes Ross, esq., Consul for the Netherlands at Malta.

In Cunningham-pl., aged 79, Frederick Russell Mills, esq., formerly of the Home Office, son of the late Rev. Thos. Mills, Vicar of Hillingdon, Middlesex.

Aug. 9. At Beechfield, Doncaster, John Wm. Sturges, esq., J.P. and D.L. for the West Riding.

At the house of Major Pearce, Portishead, aged 71, Lady Whish, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. S. Whish, K.C.B., of the Bengal Artillery.

At Paris, aged 77, Ann Amelia Turing, dau. of the late Sir Robert Turing, bart., of Foveran, Aberdeenshire.

At Nice, aged 79, Vincent Novello, the emi-

nent organist, and musical composer and editor. Though of Italian parentage, he was born in London, September 6, 1781, and he passed the greater part of his life there, holding for many years the post of organist at the chapel in Spanish-place. To his exertions is mainly owing the introduction to England of the works of the great Italian and German masters of sacred music.

Aug. 10. At Clifton, aged 72, Christiana Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Joseph Holmes, D.D., late of Leeds.

At the house of her uncle, (Col. Tulloh, R.A., Woolwich,) Fanny, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Isaacson, Rector of Newmarket.

Aug. 11. At Cheltenham, aged 78, Sarah, relict of Rear-Adm. Richard Byron, C.B.

At Paris, aged 56, Emma Louisa, dau. of the late Sir Jos. Stracey, bart., and widow of Charles Struth, esq.

At Roccles, Sydenham, (the residence of H. Lee, esq.,) after a few days' illness, Madame Catherine Hayes-Bushnell. See OBITUARY.

At Torquay, aged 48, Algernon Attwood, esq. He was born in 1813, and was the youngest son of the late Thomas Attwood, esq., many years M.P. for Birmingham, who died in 1856. His mother was Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Wm. Carless, of Birmingham.

Aug. 12. At Plymouth, aged 52, Capt. Wm. Fanshawe Glanville, R.N.

At Margate, aged 84, Martha, widow of John Boys, esq., J.P. for the county of Kent and for the liberties of the Cinque Ports, and third dau. of the late Rev. Athelstan Stephens, Rector of Goodnestone and Vicar of Graveney, in the same county.

At Yeithside-house, Callander, N.B., Major Gregory Paul, late of H.M.'s 57th Regt.

At Herne-bay, aged 68, Commander Richard Bayly Bowden, R.N.

Aged 82, John Kaye, esq., of the Grove, Fulmer, Bucks, J.P. for the counties of Middlesex and Bucks, and Deputy-Lieut. for Bucks.

At his residence, The Lodge, Brook-green, Hammersmith, aged 62, Charles Joseph Pagliano, esq.

At Gloucester, aged 33, Ellen, wife of the Rev. Robert C. Greer, Curate of St. Mary de Crypt, in that city.

Aug. 13. At Lower Walmer, Kent, aged 62, Thomas Witlam Atkinson, esq., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., for many years travelling in Central Asia, and author of "Travels in Siberia and on the Amoor."

Aug. 14. At Llwyngwern, Montgomeryshire, aged 62, Francis Johnson, second son of the late John Ford, esq., of Abbeyfield, Cheshire, and a magistrate for the counties of Chester, Montgomery, and Merioneth.

Aug. 15. At his residence, Gargrave-house, Gargrave, aged 69, John Nicholas Coulthurst, esq., a Dep.-Lieut. and Magistrate for the West Riding of the county of York.

At the Court-lodge, Ightham, Kent, aged 86, Caroline, relict of Capt. Arthur Gregory, R.N.

At Edmonston, Biggar, N.B., of acute diphtheria, aged 20, Honoria, youngest dau. of the late Major-General Sir Henry Havelock.

Aug. 16. At Chelston Manor-house, Torquay, Devon, aged 68, Benjamin Parham, esq., late Judge of the Worcestershire County Courts.

Aug. 17. At St. Catherine's-lodge, Mrs. Willmott, only child of the late Rev. John Cleeve, B.A.

At Elstree Rectory, aged 57, Sarah, wife of the Rev. C. J. Plumer.

At his residence, Blackheath-hill, aged 96, Mr. Anthony Mottley, formerly Principal of the Bank-note-office, Bank of England.

Aug. 18. At his residence, The Cottage, near Tiverton, Evans Risdore, M.D.

At Brighton, aged 63, Commissary-General Bishop.

At Auchlyne-house, aged 29, J. W. Cawood, esq., Secretary to His Highness Prince Dhuleep Singh.

Catherine, wife of the Rev. C. A. L'Oste, Rector of St. Mary-at-the-Walls, Colchester.

At Fleury, near Paris, after a short illness, Henry John, third son of Sir John and the Lady Eleanor Cathcart.

Aug. 19. In Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 71, Lieut.-Col. Charles Rogers, late of the Bengal Army.

At his residence, Point-house, Castle Townsend, John Townsend Somerville, esq., J.P. for the county of Cork, and Major on the Retired List of H.M.'s Bengal Army.

At the residence of her son-in-law, (G. C. Churchill, esq., St. James' View, Rusholme, Manchester,) Anna Maitland, widow of the Rev. George Laurie, formerly of Reading, Berks.

At her house, Church-hill, Harbledown, Canterbury, aged 59, Eliza Caroline, widow of the Rev. William Sherlock Carey, M.A.

In Holles-st., Cavendish-sq., aged 61, Edmund Montgomerie, esq., late of the H.E.I.C. Civil Service, Bombay, younger son of the late Archibald Montgomerie, esq., of Belmont, Ayrshire.

Aug. 20. At Pangbourne, Berks, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, aged 46, John Quekett,, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., Professor of Histology at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and Conservator of the Hunterian Museum.

Aug. 21. In Albemarle-st., aged 66, the Dowager Lady Musgrave, relict of the late Sir Philip Musgrave, bart., of Edenhall, Cumberland.

Aug. 22. At Barton Cliff, Hants, aged 20, Frederick, youngest son of the Rev. E. Hull.

At his residence, in Bath, aged 93, Francis Moore, Senior General of the British Army.

In Burton-st., Eaton-sq., aged 40, Major Chas. Henry Montresor Smith, late of Auckland, New Zealand, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. John Charles Smith, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Athlone.

Aug. 26. In Stanhope-st., Hampstead-road, aged 40, Charles, youngest son of the late Major George Burton Phillipson, H.E.I.C.S.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	Population in 1851.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday, July 27, 1861.	Aug. 3, 1861.	Aug. 10, 1861.	Aug. 17, 1861.
Mean Temperature . . .			61·1	61·0	64·4	65·3
London	78029	2803034	1207	1225	1172	1257
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463269	195	180	164	209
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618181	238	301	221	269
12-19. Central Districts	1938	377794	189	174	166	162
20-25. East Districts .	6230	570898	268	262	268	268
26-36. South Districts .	45542	772892	317	308	353	349

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered. Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Births Registered. Males.	Females.	Total.
July 27 .	720	123	164	143	45	1207	926	878	1804
Aug. 3 .	748	113	160	166	35	1225	898	779	1677
„ 10 .	652	149	169	158	37	1172	881	878	1759
„ 17 .	756	161	146	159	35	1257	889	810	1699

PRICE OF CORN.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Average of Six Weeks.	*s.* *d.* 50 8	*s.* *d.* 29 11	*s.* *d.* 25 7	*s.* *d.* 37 2	*s.* *d.* 42 8	*s.* *d.* 39 1
Week ending Aug. 17.	50 3	30 0	25 11	37 5	42 7	37 5

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, AUG. 22.

Hay, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.* — Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

		Head of Cattle at Market, AUG. 22.	
Beef	4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts	950
Mutton	4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Sheep	11,940
Veal	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Calves	455
Pork	4*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*	Pigs	250
Lamb	5*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*		

COAL-MARKET, AUG. 23.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 18*s.* 3*d.* to 18*s.* 9*d.* Other sorts, 12*s.* 9*d.* to 17*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From July 24 to Aug. 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
July	°	°	°	in. pts.		Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	61	62	60	29. 74	rain	9	66	73	64	29. 88	cldy.rain,cldy.
25	61	70	62	29. 66	shrs. cloudy	10	67	77	63	30. 04	fair, cloudy.
26	62	70	58	29. 58	fair, shrs. lg.	11	69	75	67	29. 97	do. do.
27	60	69	57	29. 72	hy.rn.hl.th.lg.	12	71	83	67	29. 75	do.
28	62	68	57	29. 80	fair	13	66	74	64	29. 92	rain, fair
29	61	70	60	29. 98	do.	14	66	76	62	30. 04	fair
30	62	70	58	29. 76	st. shrs. fr. cly.	15	69	73	62	30. 78	do. cloudy
31	61	70	60	29. 96	cldy. slt. shrs.	16	63	64	58	30. 81	rain, cldy. rain
A.1	63	73	59	30. 01	fair	17	65	73	58	30. 89	cly. slgt. rain
2	64	77	59	29. 71	cly. fr. hy. rn.	18	62	72	62	30. 94	do. fair
3	60	64	58	29. 84	rain,cldy.shrs.	19	63	71	55	30. 91	fr. slgt. rn. cly.
4	63	73	57	29. 99	cloudy, fair	20	58	70	56	30. 02	do. cldy. hy. rn.
5	65	74	62	29. 88	fair	21	58	65	55	30. 15	do. do.
6	62	72	59	30. 08	do.	22	59	67	58	30. 17	do. do. rain
7	65	73	61	29 97	cloudy, fair	23	62	73	59	30. 04	rain, cloudy
8	66	68	62	29. 79	do. const. rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

July and Aug.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	89⅝ ⅛	89½ ⅜	89½ ⅜	229 31	10 dis. par.	219 21	8. 7 dis.	99⅛ ½
25	89⅞ 90	89⅜ ⅛	89⅜ ⅛	230 31	3. 1 dis.	219 21	10 dis.	99¼ ½
26	89⅞ 90	89⅜ ⅛	89⅜ ⅛	230 32	10 dis.	219	11. 7 dis.	99½ ½
27	89¾ 90	89⅜ ⅛	89⅜ ⅛				6 dis.	99¼ ½
29	90 ⅛	89½ 90	89½ 90	232	12. 9 dis.	221		99½ ⅜
30	90 ⅛	89⅞ 90	89⅞ 90	230 32	3. 1 dis.	219 21		99⅝ ⅜
31	90 ⅛	89⅞ 90⅛	90 ⅛	230 32	12. 4 dis.		8. 5 dis.	99½ ⅜
A.1	90 ⅛	89⅞ 90⅛	89⅞ 90⅛	231½ 3	13. 1 dis.	219	10 dis.	99¼ ½
2	90 ¼	90 ⅛	90 ¼	234	8. 1 dis.			99½ ⅜
3	90⅛ ⅛	90 ⅛	90⅛ ¼	233 5	8 dis.			99½ ⅜
5	90 ¼	90 ⅛	90 ⅛	234¼ 5	15. 1 dis.	219½		99½ ½
6	90⅛ ¼	90 ¼	90⅛ ¼	234½ 36	15 dis. par.	219 20½	10 dis.	99⅝ ⅜
7	90¼ ⅜	90¼ ⅜	90¼ ⅜	234 36	15. 1 dis.		10 dis.	99½ ½
8	90¼ ⅜	90¼ ⅜	90¼ ⅜	234½ 6	4 dis.	219½	8. 4 dis.	99⅝ ⅞
9	90⅛ ⅜	90⅛ ⅜	90¼ ⅜	234½ 6	16 dis. par.	219		99¾ 100
10	90⅛ ⅜	90⅛ ⅜	90⅛ ⅜	234½	15 dis. par.			99⅞ 100
12	90¼ ⅛	90¼ ⅛	90¼ ⅛	234 6	15. 1 dis.	219 21		100 ¼
13	90¼ ⅛	90⅜ ⅛	90⅜ ⅛	235½	12. 2 dis.			100⅛ ⅜
14	90⅛ ⅛	90⅛ ⅛	90⅜ ⅛		16. 1 dis.	218 20		100⅜ ⅛
15	90⅜ ⅛	90⅜ ⅛	90⅜ ⅛		11. 5 dis.	220	4. 3 dis.	100⅜ ⅛
16	90⅜ ⅛	90⅜ ⅛	90⅜ ⅛	233 35	14. 2 dis.	218		100⅜ ¼
17	90⅛ ¼	90⅛ ⅛	90⅛ ¼		14 dis.			100¼ 1
19	90⅛ ¼	90⅛ ¼	90⅛ ¼	233	4 dis. par.	218 20		101 ⅛
20	90⅜ ⅛	90⅜ ⅛	90⅜ ⅛	232 34	13. 4 dis.	219½		101⅛ ⅛
21	90¾ 1⅛	90¾ 1⅛	90¾ 1⅛	233 4		220	3 dis.	101⅞ 2¼
22	91¼ ¼	91⅛ ⅛	91⅛ ⅛	233 4½		219½ 20	par.	102⅜ ¼
23	91⅜ ⅛	91⅛ ¼	91⅜ ⅛	233 5				102⅛ ¼

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

OCTOBER, 1861.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN *requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.*

THE WROXETER EXCAVATIONS.

WE are glad to be able to announce that the important work of excavation has been recommenced at Wroxeter. A beginning has been made in the Roman cemetery, and a monumental stone with a rather long inscription has been just discovered. It has not been fully deciphered as yet, but it would appear to commemorate a soldier of the Second Legion, named Flaminius T. Polla, who was forty-five years of age, and had served twenty-two years. We expect to be able to lay a full account of this and other discoveries in the Cemetery before our readers, in our next Number.

BISHOP SHUTTLEWORTH'S SERMONS.

MR. URBAN,—I often take down the volume of Sermons preached before the University (Parker, Oxford, 8vo., 1827,) by Bishop Shuttleworth; and every time I read them I learn to appreciate more admiringly their sound sense, deep piety, and far-seeing sagacity. When your last Number appeared, containing the Bishop's Early Poems, his Sermons were on the table before me; and I was truly gratified to see that the name of so good and eminent a divine was still fresh in your memory. I trust his Sermons are still read by the present race of English clergymen, for I think they contain much that would prove a valuable antidote to many of both the Romanizing and Rationalistic tendencies of our theological schools. The Bishop was evidently a watchful observer of the signs of the times, and saw from afar the coming storm.—I am, &c.

YOUR CONSTANT READER.

Sept. 16, 1861.

MEDAL OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

MR. URBAN,—A bronze medal was a few days ago found in a field adjoining this place, a rubbing of which I enclose, and I shall be obliged if some one among your correspondents would be so good as to elucidate its history in a future number of your Magazine. The date 1758 is very clear, and the inscriptions on the obverse and reverse I have made out to be, on the former FREDERICUS . PORUSSORUM . REX, and the latter REGINA . INGRATA. My conjecture is, that the medal was struck by order of Frederick the Great after his battles with the Russians, and that as he was assisted by British troops, it was given to them in acknowledgment of their services, and thus the individual medal found its way to and was lost at this place. I should be glad to know if the medal is scarce, and what is its supposed value.—I am, &c.,

R. O. WALKER.

Avening Court, Stroud,
Sept. 3, 1861.

[The inscription no doubt should read BORUSSORUM. The medal is not known to the authorities in the Coin room of the British Museum, and is therefore of course scarce, but the question of its value does not admit of answer without an inspection.]

ERRATUM.

P. 213, col. 2, for "Thomas Foote, esq.," read "Henry Grant Foote, esq."

The great pressure on our space again obliges us to defer several Reports, Reviews and Obituaries, which are in type.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MOSAICS [a].

(*Continued from* p. 236.)

Sixth Century.

The Cathedral of Parenzo, in Istria, has been carefully described by the Rev. J. M. Neale, in his "Notes on Dalmatia, Croatia, Istria," &c., (12mo., 1861,) and shewn by an inscription, combined with other historical evidence, to have been built by Bishop Euphrasius in the time of Pope John I., 523—526; it has on the vault of the apse, or tribune, a remarkable mosaic, which is evidently of the same period, though repaired in subsequent times, as also recorded by inscriptions. The following is his description of it; so far as we are aware, it had not been described in any previous work:—

"In the middle of the upper part of the apse, St. Mary is seated with the Divine Child, (represented as a little man as at Ravenna, not as an infant). On each side of her stands an angel; then to her right St. Maurus, the patron saint; next to him, distinguished by holding a church, Euphrasius, the founder; then Claudius, the archdeacon and architect, and between these two last a child, Euphrasius, the son of Claudius. St. Maurus, with these other personages, have their names inscribed over them. The mosaic is coarse but very effective. The Bishop Euphrasius is represented as a thin, tall man, with lean, dark face, and hollow cheeks. The underclothing of all the figures is white. Euphrasius and the Madonna have over this a reddish upper vestment; Claudius, a grey mantle with brown border; the little Euphrasius a yellow mantle, under which he appears to be holding a taper. To the left of the Madonna is an angel, and beyond him three other saints without either names or attributes: and over the head of the Mother of God, a hand extends a laurel-wreath. Under the feet of these figures is, in four lines, the following inscription:—

'Hoc fuit imprimis templum quassante ruinâ
Terribilis lapsu, nec certo robore firmum:
Exiguo magnoque carens tum firma metallo:
Sed meritis tantum pendebant putria tecta:

[a] "Les Carrelages Emaillés. Par M. Emile Amé." (4to., Paris, 1859.)

Ut vidit subito lapsuram pondere sedem,
Providus, et fidei fervens ardore, sacerdos
Euphrasius sanctâ præcessit mente ruinam:
Labentes melius redituras diruit ædes:
Fundamenta locans erexit culmina templi.
Quas cernis nuper vario fulgere metallo
Perficiens cæptum decoravit munere magno:
Æcclesiam signans vocitavit nomine Xsti:
Congaudens opere sic felix vota peregit.'

"The apse is circular in the interior, hexagonal on the outside: the round-headed windows are purely Roman, a saint in mosaic under each. The triumphal arch has, on its broad face, medallions with the heads of female saints; on the Gospel side, six, spelt thus: Felicita, Basilissa, Eugenia, Cicilia, Agnes, Agathe; on the Epistle side, Justina, Susanna, Perpetua, Valeria, Thekla, Euphemia; while on the vertex of the arch is our Lord's monogram, also medallioned and surrounded by acanthus leaves. The ground is dark brown; the medallions of the saints, light blue; of the monograms, gold: the vestments of the saints, white, and reddish grey." —(pp. 79—81.)

Seventh Century.

A.D. 623. The church of St. Agnes at Rome, founded by Constantine, was rebuilt by Pope Symmachus, and adorned with mosaics by Pope Honorius, A.D. 626—638. On the vault of the tribune are three full-sized figures: the central one St. Agnes, richly attired in a Greek costume covered with jewels, and a book in her hand; a hand in a cloud holds a jewelled crown over her head; to her right is Pope Honorius, holding a model of a church, as the builder; to her left Pope Symmachus, with a book: under their feet is a long inscription, in gold letters on a blue ground of lapis lazuli; the heads of the two popes have been restored.

A.D. 642. The oratory of St. Venantius, adjoining to the baptistery of St. John Lateran, was adorned with mosaics by Pope John IV., A.D. 639—642. Over the arch of the tribune are the evangelistic symbols, two on each side of a window, and at the two extremities beyond other windows are the holy cities; under them, and on each side of the arch, are groups of figures; on the north side, SS. Anastasius, Asterius, Tatius, Paulianus; on the south side, SS. Maurus, Septimus, Antiochanus, Gaianus. Most of these saints belong to the fifth century. On the vault of the tribune are, in the upper part, three busts enveloped in clouds; the central one is Christ, the other two, angels in the attitude of adoration: below these are nine full-length figures; in the centre St. Mary, her hands raised and extended in the Oriental attitude of prayer; on her right hand, St. Paul, St. John the Evangelist, St. Venantius, and Pope John IV., with a model of a church in his hand; on her left, St. Peter, St. John the Baptist, St. Domnius, and Pope Theodore.

A.D. 645. In the church of St. Stephen on the Celian Mount is an altar dedicated to SS. Primus and Felicianus, the place to which their bodies were translated by Pope Theodosius I., A.D. 642—649. The vault is covered with mosaics: in the centre, a large jewelled cross, on the top of which is a round medallion with a bust of Christ, and over it a crown of martyrdom suspended by a hand from a cloud; to the right St. Primus, to the left St. Felicianus.

A.D. 680. In the church of St. Peter ad Vincula is a figure of St. Sebastian, placed there after the plague in 680. He is represented as a young soldier, with a nimbus round his head and the crown of martyrdom in his hand; he has short hair and beard, and is habited in a rich dress, partly concealed by a cloak fastened over the right shoulder by a brooch, or fibula, but shewing below it trousers tight in the legs terminating at the ancles, the feet in slippers; his name is inscribed on the background.

A.D. 688. The church of St. Euphemia at Rome was rebuilt and ornamented with mosaics by Pope Sergius I., about 688, according to Anastasius, but even in the time of Ciampini scarcely a vestige of it remained, and the engraving which he gives of the figure of St. Euphemia is avowedly copied from a drawing in the Vatican library; it is however a fair representation of a figure of this period, erect, with the arms extended in the Oriental attitude of prayer, and two serpents at her feet.

Eighth Century.

A.D. 705. In the sacristy of the church of St. Mary in Cosmedin at Rome is preserved a fragment of a mosaic of the Adoration of the Magi, erected in 705 by Pope John VII. in the Lady-chapel of St. Peter's, which was saved when the church was rebuilt, and carefully removed and *restored* here in 1639. Other fragments of the same mosaic are preserved in the crypt of the Vatican.

A.D. 774. The mosaics in the church of St. Mark at Rome are attributed to this date by Ciampini and others, but are evidently of a later period, and probably part of the work restored and renewed in 828.

A.D. 772—795. The church of St. Theodore at Rome was erected by Pope Adrian I., on the ruins of the Temple of Vesta, and has a mosaic on the hemispherical vault or tribune, behind the altar, which is supposed to be original; at the top is the hand of the Almighty holding a crown over the head of Christ, who is seated on a globe and holds a long cross in His left hand. To the right of the figure of Christ is St. Paul, with the book in his hand, presenting a young man who carries a crown on a rich cushion; to the left is St. Peter presenting St. Theodore.

A.D. 772—791. The church of St. Pudentiana at Rome was founded by Pope Pius I., in 154, and rebuilt by Adrian I.; the vault of the tribune is believed to be of the latter date, and has a mosaic representing Christ seated on a rich throne, holding a book open, with the inscription "Dominus

conservator ecclesiæ Pudentianæ;" in the clouds are the symbols of the Evangelists, and behind the figure of Christ is a large jewelled cross resting on a Calvary; to the right and left are half-figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, St. Pudentiana, St. Praxida, St. Pudens, and other saints.

A.D. 796. The church of SS. Nereus and Achilleus at Rome was rebuilt by Pope Leo III., and ornamented with mosaics, some of which remain. Over the arch of the tribune is the Transfiguration, the figure of our Lord with the right hand extended, in blessing or speaking; the head has a circular nimbus, and the whole body is surrounded by an oval nimbus: on either side are Moses and Elias, erect, beyond them the three apostles, Peter, James, and John, prostrate, and at each end of the picture an angel addressing a female figure; one of these is clearly the Virgin, for she has the Holy Infant in her arms; the other is seated on a throne, and is supposed to be also the Virgin. Our Lord is represented in a red tunic, with a white pallium; all the other figures are also in white vestments, and the apostles have their heads bent down as if to save their eyes from the brilliant light.

A.D. 797. The church of St. Susanna at Rome was rebuilt from the foundation and ornamented with mosaics by Leo III., but almost entirely rebuilt and adorned with new pictures in 1595. Ciampini has however here also engraved two of the original figures from drawings preserved in the Vatican library, and these are the important personages, Pope Leo himself as founder, with the model of the church in his hand,—a very humble one, of oblong form with a gabled roof, as much like a cottage as a church,—and the Emperor Charles the Great, in imperial costume. There is little doubt that these figures are of the time, or faithful copies, from the costume and style of drawing.

A.D. 797. The celebrated Triclinium of St. John Lateran (originally placed in a chamber of the palace over a sofa, hence its name,) is in fact modern work, a restoration of 1740—1758, under Benedict XIV., but it is allowed to be a faithful copy of the one erected by Pope Leo III. in 798—816; it covers the surface of a modern tribune built to receive it, and the arch in front of it, near the holy steps. The principal picture on the vault represents Christ and eleven apostles, and the monogram of Leo over it; at the springing of the arch on each side is a group of figures, one representing Christ seated, with a flag in His hand, and small figures at His feet of Pope Sylvester and the Emperor Constantine; on the opposite side is St. Peter presenting a pallium to Pope Leo III., and the Emperor Charles the Great carrying a flag, with inscriptions relating to these events. The figures have been considerably modernized in the process of restoration.

Ninth Century.

A.D. 802. Baronius in his "Annals," under the year 795, has preserved a letter from Pope Hadrian to Charles the Great, giving him permission to remove any marble columns or sculpture from Ravenna, and to take with

him any artists in mosaic; and the Emperor is said to have availed himself freely of this permission. It is certain that his cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle was richly decorated with antique marbles and with mosaics, the principal one of which, on the vault of the tribune of the choir behind the altar, is engraved by Ciampini. It represents Christ on His throne in glory, on a gold ground with red stars, and at His feet the Elders and their thrones, according to the fourth chapter of the Book of Revelation.

A.D. 815. The church of St. Maria in Navicella (or in Dominica) at Rome was rebuilt by Pope Paschal I., 815—824, and retains the mosaic on the tribune, representing the Blessed Virgin on a throne, with the infant Christ represented as a little man, surrounded by a group of angels worshipping, and with a small figure of Pope Paschal at her feet, the monogram of his name over his head, and an inscription under the picture recording also that he erected it. Over the arch is a figure of Christ seated, with an oval nimbus to the whole figure, an angel on either side, and beyond these the twelve apostles. The figures are all in white, standing out against a blue sky, and with green earth under their feet, covered with plants and red flowers of a conventional foliage. In the spandrels of the arch are two larger figures of prophets, each with the right arm extended pointing to Christ.

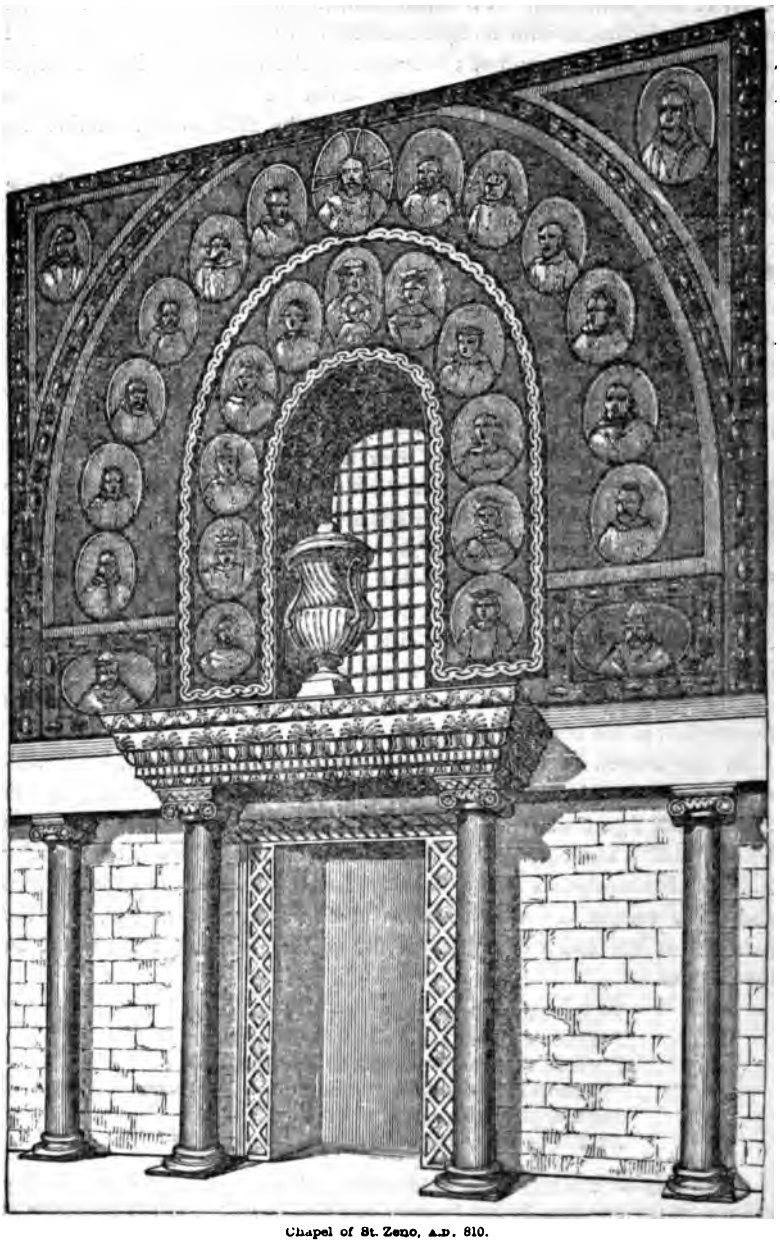
A.D. 818. The church of St. Praxedes at Rome was rebuilt from the foundations by Pope Paschal I. Over the triumphal arch is a group of small figures representing the scene described in the seventh chapter of the Apocalypse. In the centre is the holy city, with Christ and the apostles within the walls, and angels at the gates, towards which a crowd of martyrs carrying their crowns, and saints with palm-branches are approaching; these are represented in the costume of monks.

In the church of SS. Cosmas and Damianus is another tribune, with a fine mosaic bearing the monogram of Pope Paschal, representing in the centre a tall figure of Christ, with SS. Peter and Paul, St. Praxedes, Pope Paschal with a model of the church, St. Pudentiana, and St. Zeno. Under the feet of these figures is the river Jordan, and beneath this the thirteen sheep, the central one with a nimbus and standing on a mound, with the holy city at the two extremities of the picture, and under the whole an inscription :—

"EMICAT AULA PIA E VARIIS DECORATA METALLIS
PONTIFICIS SUMMI STUDIO PASCHALIS ALUMNI
PLURIMA SANCTORUM SUBTER HAEC MAENIA PONIT
PRAXEDIS DOMINO SUPER AETHRA PLACENTIS HONORE
SEDIS APOSTOLICAE PASSIM QUI CORPORA CANDENS
FRETUS UT HIS LIMEN MERERATUR ADIRE PILARUM."

Translation.—"This holy fabric, which shines with varied metals, was decorated by the care of the sovereign Pontiff Paschal: he places under these walls the bodies of several saints, in honour of Praxedes, pleasing to the Lord above the heavens; he who occupies the apostolical seat buries their bodies in the certain hope of being raised to heaven by their merits."

A.D. 810. The chapel of St. Zeno, in the church of St. Praxedes, was built



Chapel of St. Zeno, A.D. 810.

and adorned with mosaics by Paschal I. The picture over the arch represents a series of heads and busts, each in a circular nimbus: in the outer

circle Christ and the apostles, in the inner one the Blessed Virgin, with the brothers SS. Novatus and Timotheus, and the virgins SS. Praxedes and Pudentiana, and other female saints of that illustrious family. The interior of this chapel is also ornamented with a series of mosaics, which are engraved by Ciampini.

A.D. 820. The church of St. Cecilia in Rome, beyond the Tiber, was built from the foundation by Paschal I., and restored by Clement VIII. The mosaic of the tribune bears the monogram of Paschal; it represents figures of Christ, blessing in the Oriental manner, with three fingers erect;—from this and from the vestments, and the style of drawing, it appears to have been the work of Byzantine artists;—to the right of Christ are St. Paul, St. Agatha, and Pope Paschal with the model; to the left St. Peter, St. Cecilia, and a symbolical figure of the Church.

A.D. 828. The church of St. Mark, at Rome, was founded in 337, by Pope Mark I., rebuilt by Hadrian I., and adorned with mosaics in 774; but entirely rebuilt and again ornamented with mosaics in 828, by Pope Gregory IV. Nothing can be more decided upon this point than the words of Anastasius:—"A fundamentis prius ejecit et postmodum novis fabricis totam ad meliorem cultum, atque decorum perduxit, absidamque ipsius prænominatæ Basilicæ musivo aureis superinducto coloribus cum summa gratulatione depinxit." The name of Gregory is also introduced, in the form of a monogram, in the border over the principal figure, and the inscription at the foot is still more decisive:—"Vasta tholi firmo sistunt fundamine fulchra, Gregorius Marce eximio cui nomine quartus." The drawing and colouring of the figures is also of the ninth century, yet this mosaic is commonly attributed to the eighth, and by some to the fourth. The subjects are,—on the vault of the tribune seven figures, with the Jordan and sheep under their feet, and the inscription; the central figure is Christ in the act of benediction after the Greek form, on his right hand St. Felicissimus, St. Mark the Evangelist, and St. Gregory carrying the model of the church; on His left St. Mark the Pope, St. Agapetus, and St. Agnes, each with the name inscribed under the feet; the sheep are, as usual, twelve, with a central one raised on a rock, and with a nimbus on which are the Greek letters A. P. T., arranged in the form of a cross, the P over the head; at the two extremities are Jerusalem and Bethlehem, with their names inscribed. Over the arch of triumph is a bust of Christ, with a cruciform nimbus, and the four evangelistic symbols; and in the spandrels on the sides of the arch figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, the right hand of each extended, the left clasping a scroll or book. The whole has the character of Byzantine art.

A.D. 858. The church of the Blessed Virgin Mother (St. Maria novæ urbis) was entirely rebuilt by Pope Leo IV., and adorned with mosaics, as is distinctly stated by Anastasius:—"Ecclesiam autem Dei Genitricis, semperque Virginis Mariæ, quæ primitus antiqua, nunc autem nova vocabatur,

quam Dominus Leo IV. Papa a fundamentis construxerat, sed et picturis eam decoratam iste Beatissimus Præsul pulchris, et variis dipingi coloribus, augens decorem, et pulchritudinem, corde puro ornavit speciebus." The principal figures on the vault of the apse are,—the Blessed Virgin seated on a throne and richly attired, in her left arm the Christ, as a little man, not as an infant, on her head a crown of Byzantine form; on her right St. James and St. John, on her left St. Peter and St. Andrew, each with his name under his feet: and all the figures under the arches of a small wall arcade; the central arch, over the head of the Virgin, is ornamented with jewels, the next on either side with the billet, (the earliest example of this ornament we remember to have met with,) the two outer arches with a scroll ornament; the pillars or shafts have a twisted ornament on them, the capitals are a rude and barbarous attempt at Ionic, and the bases are ornamented with foliage and panels. The character of the work is altogether Byzantine. The passage quoted above is from the Life of Pope Nicholas I., A.D. 858—868, and demonstrates that the church, which had been rebuilt by Pope Leo IV. ten years before, was decorated with mosaics by Pope Nicholas I., and the work shews that Greek artists were then employed at Rome. It is believed to be the earliest example in Italy of the practice, afterwards so common, of placing each of the figures under a separate ornamented arch, serving as a canopy, and the origin of the ornamental niche.

After the close of the ninth century we have an entire blank for two centuries, during which not a single mosaic picture remains at Rome, or at least has been noticed; the art appears to have taken refuge entirely at Byzantium. At Rome the tenth and eleventh centuries were a period of perpetual civil war and destruction, and we have no buildings remaining of that period, and scarcely any notices that any were erected. In other parts of Italy, and indeed of Europe, things were not much better; the whole of Europe was overrun by hordes of uncivilized barbarians, and there seems to have been everywhere an interval of at least a century between the utter ruin of Roman art and the beginning of the revival, which was grounded on the imitation of Roman remains; during the tenth century there seems to have been everywhere almost an entire cessation of building in stone. The revival began earlier in some places than in others: it may be dated generally from the beginning of the eleventh century, and Rome appears at that time to have been rather behind than in advance of the rest of Europe.

(To be continued.)

MATERIALS FOR THE BOOK OF MARTYRS[a].

UNTIL the arranging and calendaring of the public records has been accomplished, our best materials for a history of the Reformation must unquestionably be the laborious collections of Foxe, Burnet, and Strype, which have the great advantage over their future rivals of being in print, and therefore more readily consultable. This advantage, however, is by no means as great as it would be, had these writers been men of accurate and enlightened views, or had their works ever been fortunate enough to meet with editors possessing a tithe of the research and diligence which Mr. Nichols has exhibited in his lately issued Camden volume. The shortcomings of Burnet are well known, but we are not concerned with them here; it is of Foxe and Strype that we would speak, upon whose execution of an important task a strong light is thrown by the work before us.

This is an exact reprint of a number of papers formerly belonging to John Foxe, and now (with one exception) in the British Museum, after having been long in the hands of Strype. Mr. Nichols' introductions to each shew how carelessly they were employed, or altogether neglected, first by the one and then by the other; how Foxe has sometimes misread his papers, and how Strype has modernized them; and how recent writers have been misled into according a degree of deference to Strype, as an original authority, which he by no means deserved. The result is, the expression of a wish, rather than a hope, that Strype should be not merely revised, but remoulded and rewritten. His documents are shewn to need careful collation, being both imperfect and incorrect, and his narrative requires an entire re-arrangement, not because it is often prejudiced or intentionally unfair, but because it is frequently confused in arrangement, imperfect in information, and obsolete in style:—

"By printing 'The Diary of Henry Machyn' in its integrity the Camden Society has already made public one of the most curious sources of Strype's information, and the present volume may be regarded as a further instalment towards a critical edition of the documents employed by Strype. There are few historical students who will not prefer to read the *ipsissima verba* of the actors and sufferers in the perilous days of the Reformation rather than any modern version of their histories; and, though most of the writers in the present volume are shockingly astray from any recognised standard of orthography, yet it is well that at least one edition of their narratives should be printed as they themselves penned them."—(p. xix.)

The volume is made up of—

I. The Reminiscences of John Louth, Archdeacon of Nottingham.

[a] "Narratives of the Days of the Reformation, chiefly from the Manuscripts of John Foxe the Martyrologist; with two Contemporary Biographies of Archbishop Cranmer. Edited by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A." (Small 4to., xxviii. and 366 pp. Printed for the Camden Society. 1859.)

These were addressed to Foxe in the year 1579, and contain much curious matter, but they have been scarcely at all used by him.

II. The Imprisonment of John Davis, a boy of Worcester. This is an autobiography, which Foxe has most materially abridged, and which is now printed at length for the first time.

III. The Martyrdom of Edward Horne. This is a paper written in correction of a statement in the first edition of Foxe, that "Jhon Horne and a woman" were burnt at Wotton-under-Edge, September 25, 1556. The information, given on the authority of the son of the martyr, is, that no such persons suffered at Wotton, but that Edward Horne was burnt at Newent, in the year 1558, his wife, who was condemned also, saving her life by recantation. This document is valuable, as shewing that Foxe's statements were closely looked into by his contemporaries, whence we may fairly infer the substantial accuracy of those that have escaped unquestioned; we mean, questioned in a proper spirit, on the strength of evidence, and not merely denounced in a vague way as "untruthes, false lies, impudent forgeries, depravations, fraudulent corruptions and feigned fables;" but it is a curious fact, that this and similar papers, though as we see preserved by him, were never put to their destined use, and the errors remain in his work to this day.

IV. Autobiographical Narrative of Thomas Hancock, Minister of Poole, has been altogether neglected by Foxe, but Strype has worked up some passages in his "Ecclesiastical Memorials" and others in his "Memorials of Cranmer." Hancock was an Oxford man (B.A. in 1532) who was afterwards one of the exiles at Geneva, and lived to return to England. An extract or two may be allowed, as shewing something of the character of the man. He embroiled himself with the authorities even under Edward VI. by inveighing too vehemently against "the idoll of the alter, proving hytt to be an idoll, and no God, by the first of St. John's Gospel," and when charged with thus contravening the King's proclamation, "that we should give no necname wntoo the sacrament, as *round Robin*, or *Jack in the box*," stoutly answering that "hytt was noo sacrament, but an idoll, as they doo wse hytt." Tudor government never allowed such open defiance to go unmarked; Hancock was threatened with the gaol, and when he subsequently, in discharge of his bail, appeared before the chief justice, Sir Richard Lister, at Salisbury, he was bound over that "he should not go before the King in his proceedings." This restraint chafed him, and by applying to the Protector, Somerset, he got a letter to Sir Richard for the discharge of the bond. He delivered it in person at Southampton, and whilst doing so the bell rung to sermon:—

"My lorde asked me whether I mynded too preach? I awnsered yea. My lorde sayd unto me that Hampton was a haven towne, and that yf I shold teache such doctrine as I tawght at Sarum the towne wold be divided, and soo sholde hytt be a way or a gapp for the enemy to enter in, and therfor he commawnded me that I shold nott

preache ther. I awnswered thatt I wold not take thatt for a forbiddyng, butt that forsomuch as the people resorted too the church att the ringyng of the bell too heyre the worde of God, they shold nott returne whome (home) agayne voyd of God's word. My lorde sayde agayne unto me thatt I shold not preache, and thatt ther was on in the Tower (meanyng bysshopp Gardnar) that he wold beleve before 400 such as I was. I awnsered hym thatt he spake those words betwyxt him and me, but, yf I had record of them, he wold nott speake them. Soo my lorde sent for the mayor and hys bretherne. Mr. maior asked me whether I wolde be content that an other shold supply the rome for me? I awnsered yea; and thatt I was as wylling too heyre the word as to preach my self. Soo dyd mr. maior send too on mr. Gryffeth, who dyd preache; and my lorde being present, he chalenged him that he, being chefe justice of the law [b], dyd suffer the images in the churche, the idoll hangyng in a string over the alter, candlestikes and tapers on them wppon the alter, and the people honoring the idoll, contrary too the law; wyth much other good doctrine. I praysed God for hytt. And thus were my frends of Sarum thatt were bownde for me discharged there band." —(pp. 76, 77.)

When Mary came to the throne, and issued her well-known proclamation, "whych dyd declare what religion she dyd profes in her yowthe, ... wylling all her loving subjects too embrace the same," Hancock "took uppon him too reade the proclamation wntoo them, and too declare the meaning of hytt." This explanation was,—

"thatt, whereas in the proclamacion she wylled all her loving subjectes too enbrace the same religion, they owghtt to enbrace the same in her being there princes, thatt ys nott too rebell agaynst her, being there princes, but too lett her alone with her religion. This satisfied nott the papistes; but they wolde nedes have ther masking mas, and soo dyd olde Thomas Whyght, John Notherel, and others, bwylde upp an alter in the churche, and had procured a fytt chaplin, a French prest, on syr Brysse, too say there masse; butt there altar was pulled downe, and syr Brysse was fayne too hyde hys headd, and the papistes too bwlde them an alter in ollde master Whyght's howse, John Craddock hys man being clarcke to ring the bell, and too help the prist too mass, untyll he was threatned that yf he dyd use too putt hys hand owtt of the wyndow too ring the bell, that a hand-goon sholde make hym too smartt, thatt he sholld nott pull in his hand agayne with ease.

"Soo had the papistes there mas in mr. Whytte's howse, and the Christians the gospel preched openly in the churche.

"The papistes all soo resorted too the churche too heyre the word of God, nott for any love they had too the word, butt too take the preachar in a trypp, for divers articles they tooke owtt of my doctrine, of the which they accused me before the cownsell, att the tyme of the first parliament; emongst the whych one of them was thatt in my doctrine I tawghtt them thatt God had plaged thys realme most justly for owr sinns with thre notable plages, the which withowtt spedy repentance wtter destruction wold folowe. . . .

"An other article thatt much offended, for the whych I was exempted owtt of the first general pardon thatt qwene Marye grawnted, was thatt I rebuking ther idolatrous desyre too have there supersticious ceremonyse and ther idolish mas, and too putt downe the glorjowse gospel of Christ Jesus, dyd in my doctrine aske them, how thys mowght be donne, and how they wold bring hytt to passe, having the law of the realme and the glorious gospel of Jesus Christ agaynst them, and, God being agaynst them, in whom they had ther trust? I sayde, 'Yowr trust ys in fleshe; so yow forsake

[b] "Misprinted 'land' in Strype, Eccles. Memorials, ii. 73."

the blessing of God and heape wppon yow hys curse: Jeremi 17. sings: ***Maledictus homo qui confidit in homine, et ponit carnem brachium suum, &c.*** What fleshe ys thatt you trust unto, Stephen Gardnar's the bysshop of Winchester? He hath ben a Sawle; God make him a Pawle! He hath ben a persequutor; God make hymme a faythfull preacher!'

"Thes wordes so much offended, thatt I was nott thowghtt worthy to enjoye the qwene's pardon; whereuppon I was cownselled by master Wylliam Thomas, the clarcke of the cownsell, for savegard of my lyfe, too flee."—(pp. 81—84.)

V. The Defence of Thomas Thackham, Minister, in his Conduct towards Julins[c] Palmer, who was burnt at Newbury, is an earnest disclaimer of being concerned in his death, as was stated by Foxe. Foxe merely prints the disclaimer in general terms; but his informants repeat their story at considerable length and with much bitterness. Strype has given an outline of the matter, under the title of "Informations gathered at Reading, 1571," but the whole is worth reading as an example of sixteenth century controversy.

VI. Autobiographical Anecdotes of Edward Underhill, one of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, are by a man who, under the name of the "Hot Gospeller," figures in the works of Miss Strickland, Harrison Ainsworth, and other fanciful delineators of the time of the Tudors. Foxe has made no use of these papers, but some few extracts appear in Strype. Underhill was a Warwickshire squire, who made some figure in courts and camps. He, as one of the body guard, attended Henry VIII. to Boulogne, was comptroller of the ordnance in an expedition to France in 1549, and seems to have been employed on special services, as in arresting one Allen, who had prophesied the death of Edward VI., when he took the opportunity to seize some of his papers, and these are now printed by Mr. Nichols. According to his own account he was often in danger of his life—at one time from the rage of "juglers and wicked dicers," whose unlawful pursuits he interfered with, and at others from "a strounge, stowte popysh prelate," the Vicar of Stepney, formerly Abbot of St. Mary de Grace, near the Tower, whose parishioner he was; he had, too, a talent for versifying, and a ballad of his caused his committal to Newgate on the accession of Mary, where, in spite of the solace of his Bible and his lute, he fell sick and was like to die. Friends, however, procured his release, and he lived to take a part in suppressing Wyatt's rebellion and at the marriage of Philip and Mary, both which events he has well described. He lived undisturbed during the persecution, having given his enemies to understand that to interfere with him would be dangerous, and he was alive in the year 1561, but how much later is uncertain.

VII. The Troubles of Thomas Mowntayne, Rector of St. Michael, Tower Royal. This is another interesting autobiography. It has been

[c] Not Julius, as printed in later editions of Foxe; Mr. Nichols conceives it to be the colloquial pronunciation of Josceline.

printed by Strype, in his "Ecclesiastical Memorials," with some omissions and many errors. A complete and literal copy like the present is therefore by no means superfluous. The writer was arrested for continuing to perform the Protestant service after it had been prohibited, and was afterwards imprisoned as a traitor, he having accompanied the Duke of Northumberland in his march to Cambridge. At length he was released, when, after a brief stay in London, where he was recognised, he made his escape to the Continent. The chief part of his imprisonment was in Cambridge Castle, whence he was once sent for by the sheriff (Sir Oliver Leader), to see if he would be "conformable." His account of the journey is of interest:—

"After thys, withyn short tyme, the hye shyryffe sent for me home to hys howse beyond Huntyngton, to see whether I woold relente or no; tellynge me that he hade wrytyn up to the counsell for me, and that yt was their plesure that I shoulde be delyveryd yf that I wolde be a confyrmable man to the quenes prosedynges, and forsake herysy, or eles to remayne yn pryson untyll the nexte sessyons of gale delyvery. 'For your good wyl, I doo thanke your mastership moste hartelye, and well contentyd I hame so to remayn as a prysonar, and rather than to gyve over my faythe for thys vayne lyfe which ys but shorte.' 'Wel! (sayde he,) I parsave than that yow are no chanlyng; yow shall therfore retorne to the place from whence yow came, and there abyed your tryall.'

"So wee toke our leve of hyme, and came our wayes bake agayne to Huntyngeton, and there we laye al that nyghte, I havynge apon one of myne armys a greate braslete of yeron iiij fingers brode, faste loked one, and a fyne chayne of iij yardys longe joynyd therunto; and beynge bed to supar of one Thomas Whype, marchante of London, with otheres, my keper was dyssyeryd to ease me for the tyme, and they wold be bound for me, and he to be well recompensyd for so doynge. Thys dyssyer of my frendyes was schares (scarce) well lyked of my keapar, bycawse they were Londoneres, and grawnte yt he wold not yn no wyse. So, when suppar was done, to our chamber wee wente, and anon comyse yn a smythe with a hammer and a greate stapyle. 'Make yow redye, (sayd he,) I pray yow, and goo to bed.' So I layed me downe apon my bed. Then he calde the smythe unto hym, and sayed, 'Make faste the staple and the cheyne together, and dryffe them faste ynto some parte of the bedstead; for I have harde say, (saythe he,) *faste byend, faste fyend.*' Than he loked (looked) behyend all the payentyd clothes to see yf there were anye mo doores ynto the chamber than one. That done, he locked the dore and caste the keye owte of the wyndow, to the goodman of the house, dyssyeryng him to kepe yt save wylle the mornynge. Smale reste I toke that nyghte, I was so sore wronge aboughte my wreste that the blud was redy to spyn owte at my fyngeres endyes. So, early yn the mornynge we rys and toke our horse, and came to Cambrydge castelle to dynner, and then my braslete was taken of myne arme." —(pp. 204, 205.)

VIII., IX., X., are papers relating to Archbishop Cranmer, many passages of which Todd and others have inaccurately ascribed to Strype. They are the materials from which Foxe compiled his account of the Archbishop, mainly supplied by Ralph Morice, his secretary. The first is the Life and Death of Archbishop Cranmer, with which Foxe has worked up many of the Anecdotes (No. IX.) These are for the first time printed complete, from the original among the Parker MSS. in the Library of Benet College, Cambridge. No. X. is a communication from Morice to

Foxe, though not used by him, which Strype has employed in a modernized form in his "Memorials of Cranmer." It is a statement of the liberal views of Cranmer as to education. His fellow commissioners wished to elect gentlemen's children only to the newly founded grammar-school of Canterbury, alleging that "all sortes of men maie not goo to scole," and that it was meet that the ploughman's son should be only a ploughman, and the artificer's son only an artificer, while to gentlemen's sons should be restricted all knowledge of government and rule in the commonwealth. The Archbishop maintained, on the contrary, that this was to limit God's best gifts, and, in effect, often to bestow them on the least worthy, as he had seen too many well-born children "moste unapte to lerne, and very doltes." Hence his conclusion was, "Yf the gentilman's sonne be apte to lernyng, lett hym be admitted; yf not apte, lett the poore mannys childe apte enter his rowme."

No. XI. contains some brief anecdotes of Mr. Thomas Lawney, one of the earliest welcomers of the Protestant doctrines, also communicated to Foxe by Morice.

No. XII. is a Chronicle of the Years 1532—1537, written by a Monk of St. Augustine's, Canterbury; and No. XIII. is a Summary of Ecclesiastical Events in 1554. These are both from Foxe's papers, and though known to Strype, have been little employed by him. The first gives particulars of several transactions in Canterbury, particularly the breaking up of its great religious establishments, that are not recorded elsewhere; and the second preserves some contemporary notices of the formal re-establishment of Romanism; both therefore are of sufficient interest to be printed *in extenso*.

The above is a brief, but probably sufficient indication of the main contents of this curious volume. As might be expected from the name of its editor, each article is very fully annotated, great attention having been bestowed on the genealogical portion in particular, beside which there is an Appendix of Additional Notes and Documents. One of these, on the racking of Anne Askew, is very interesting, especially when taken in connexion with another on the Protestant Ladies of the Court of Henry VIII. It has of late become the fashion to doubt at least, if not positively deny, the barbarity of Wriothesley and Rich, on the plea that torture was illegal, —as if such a consideration would weigh with Tudor councillors when they knew that their sovereign had doubts respecting his queen, and his nieces, and hoped by this means to clear them up. Mr. Nichols has carefully collected every scrap of evidence, and has established the fact, as it seems to us, beyond the possibility of further question. The appendix to Underhill's Autobiography, which gives an account of Allen the prophesyer and his charms, is very curious, supplemented as it is by particulars of the examination of another conjuror, William Wicherly, and notices of several other knaves of like kind.

Knowing well the value of good indexes, Mr. Nichols has furnished his volume with two; one of general character, and another glossarial, divided into the heads of (1.) words, (2.) phrases, (3.) proverbs, (4.) oaths; (5.) religious names of reproach, and (6.) sobriquets, each containing many singular entries. Whether he contemplates undertaking the new edition of Strype that he recommends we know not, but certainly his present volume shews that he is possessed of many of the chief requisites for the task.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN IRELAND.

We reprint the following letter, which has appeared in the "Dublin Evening Mail," in the hope of obtaining information upon the matter from some of our Irish correspondents:—

"*Ballinasloe, Sept.* 13.

"In the month of July last I sent you the particulars of some ancient regal ornaments which had been found by a countryman, and purchased from him by the Messrs. Hynes of this town. The notice I then wrote attracted general attention throughout the country, and several persons expressed an anxiety to obtain the ornaments, which were of pure gold, and consisted of a crown and collar. An intimation was even sent to the authorities, under the regulations of treasure trove, demanding the ornaments—of course, at their proper value. They have since been publicly exhibited in the collection of the Dublin Society, and much admired by those who relish antiquarian researches. The Messrs. Hynes offered the countryman a handsome *douceur* if he would point out where he found the relics, but this the wily native knowingly declined to do, no doubt expecting that other articles of value might yet be discovered in the same locality. He has, however, at length divulged the particulars.

"The man resided at a place called Skea, near the celebrated ruins of Clonmacnoise, on the brink of the Shannon. In the course of some agricultural operations he removed a large flag, which opened the passage to a spacious cavern, in which were found the crown and collar, together with some ancient bronze weapons and several utensils used for culinary purposes. The discoverer of this singular labyrinth kept it concealed from the knowledge of any one for a considerable length of time, but at length he has been induced to shew it to a very few individuals under a promise of secresy; and, as he is about to leave this country for Australia, he intends for a consideration to lead the way to this curious subterranean chamber, evidently the retreat of the ancient monarchs who reigned in the locality.

"A friend of mine, who has been in the cavern, says that he was so fortunate as to have unveiled to his astonished view the intricacies of this hidden apartment and many singular vestiges of a defunct race. It was, no doubt, at once a fortalice and residence. The hard-pressed chieftain and his followers found in its recesses the most perfect security and concealment, for if any pursuers had the temerity to tread the tortuous windings of the entrance, certain destruction was sure to reach them ere they reached the apartments, several feet below the surface of what appears to be a limestone crag.

"I forgot to say that among other relics of bygone days are ten elaborately ornamented slabs, of an octagonal form, and bearing long inscriptions in the Ogham character. There are few who will be able to unravel the story which these venerable records display to the eyes of the curious. No doubt they will yet form the subject of study and research to the antiquary and the learned. The discovery of this wonderful cavern throws much light on the legends of Brien O'Donoghoe, and to this means of retreat from his enemies is no doubt due the story of his compact with the Evil One, from the consequences of which the Abbot St. Kieran is said to have released him. I intend to explore this retreat of the ancient chieftains of this neighbourhood on an early day, and to supply you with a description in detail."

CHARACTERISTICS OF OLD CHURCH ARCHITECTURE, &c., IN THE MAINLAND AND WESTERN ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND[a].

WE opened this handsome and sumptuous volume with great expectations; it appeared to contain a great deal of interesting information combined with some amusement; we laid it down again, after patiently wading through it for some hours, with a painful sense of oppression and weariness. We are very reluctant to speak harshly of the book or its author, of whom we know nothing, as he does not give us his name or any clue to his antecedents: he is evidently a man of considerable industry, and perseverance, and a firm determination to carry out his object; and he is entitled to great credit for applying himself diligently to a careful investigation of a number of small islands seldom visited or examined, and not easy of access: his intentions were all of the best, we only regret that he was not better prepared to give the results of his investigations in a more readable form; he is not devoid of ability, and can write pleasantly when he permits himself to write naturally. Unfortunately, he seems to have considered it necessary always to walk upon stilts when he had to labour at the important task he had set himself of describing the early architecture of these Islands. He has altogether mistaken his vocation; if he had contented himself with writing a pocket guide-book for travellers in those regions, he would have made a useful and an entertaining book; but to write a readable book upon architecture a man must have travelled, he must be able to compare the buildings of one country with those of another, must be well acquainted with the history of those countries, and be prepared to shew the natural connection between their buildings and their history. The author of the work before us, worthy and excellent man as we believe him to be from external evidence, is sadly deficient in these qualifications. He has studied the architecture of Scotland thoroughly, and this is great praise; he knows something of the corresponding buildings of England and France, but apparently from books only, and those books almost entirely the works published by the Cambridge Camden Society, now the Ecclesiological Society: but it must have been in its earlier days and in its original form that this writer became acquainted with its works, unfortunately for himself and his readers. The mass of confusion, the quantity of unreadable and almost unintelligible stuff which he has piled together in consequence, is hardly credible, and is very much to be regretted on every account.

The first half of the volume is taken up with what are called MAINLAND

[a] "Characteristics of Old Church Architecture, &c., in the Mainland and Western Islands of Scotland." (4to., 240 pp. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.)

CHARACTERISTICS, which have nothing whatever to do with the second half, on ISLAND CHARACTERISTICS. The first half relates to the churches of the Lowland Scots, and it is this part of the volume which is thrown into such hopeless confusion by the attempts at fine writing, the use and abuse of hard words when plain ones would have come more naturally and have been more intelligible, and the vain attempt to fit the Camdenian nomenclature to Scotch architecture, which renders the book perfectly bewildering. The first chapter treats of the NORMAN PERIOD, and this is one of the best parts of the book; there is something definite about it, and we can follow it, though we have not found anything new; the structures spoken of do not materially differ from the corresponding buildings in England and France. But we cannot understand why in this chapter we are to be told that "Kelso, founded and said to have been commenced in 1128, is almost wholly *transitional Romanesque*, of late florid character." The "Norman period," given in the margin, is something definite and intelligible, but "*transitional* Romanesque" is altogether vague, indefinite, and unintelligible; Romanesque is generally understood as an imitation of Roman, and is a very comprehensive term, useful in its way, but by no means synonymous with Norman, as this writer supposes; and Mr. Fergusson having used it in quite a different sense, makes the use of this term rather tend to confusion than anything else, and *transitional Romanesque* may be of almost any style and any period. It appears that the pure Norman style continued in use in Scotland to rather a later period than in England, and generally to quite the end of the twelfth century; and some singular varieties of this style are given in outline woodcuts. The tower of Dunning has evidently been a fortress as well as a church tower, as shewn by the putlog-holes, for throwing out the wooden galleries or scaffolding, called *hourds* by the French writers on military architecture; probably the word is the same as the English *hoards* or *boards*, *hoarding* or *boarding*, but the name matters little, their use has been admirably described by M. Viollet-le-Duc, and should have been here referred to. The horse-shoe form applied to a belfry-window at Muthill is new to us; it is common at a certain period as applied to the chancel-arch, or to vaulting in some parts of England, as at Gloucester, but we do not remember to have seen it applied to a window. The details of this example would in England be of the time of Henry I., in Scotland they may be later: the same may be said of the tower of Markinch. The three round towers of Scotland, Egilsha, Brechin, and Abernethy are identical with those of Ireland. The remarks on these are sensible, but something more definite might have been said about the date of them; we believe there is evidence that the one at Brechin was built in the eleventh century, and the Norman windows in that at Abernethy mark that also as of about the same period, or later. The very curious imitation of the Norman style with all its details in the Scottish castles of the sixteenth century should have been mentioned.

The second chapter treats of the FIRST POINTED PERIOD. What is that? In England it is evidently the latter half of the twelfth century, when the pointed arch was commonly used with details of mixed character. The pointed arch was fully established *before* Gothic mouldings and foliage were introduced. In Scotland nearly the same change took place, but in general about half a century later. We see nothing to remark upon in this chapter beyond the confusion arising from this nomenclature. If it had been called the *Early* SCOTTISH *style* we should all have known what we were about; it closely resembles the *Early* ENGLISH *style*, but differs from it sufficiently to mark its national character.

The third chapter treats of the SECOND POINTED PERIOD, and here we are more at sea than ever. We are expressly told at the beginning of the chapter, that owing to the disturbed state of the country, arising from the "fierce contentions of a disputed succession," there are no churches in Scotland during the period corresponding to the reigns of the three Edwards in England, where architecture was then in its greatest perfection. There being, therefore, no churches in Scotland of the style which the Camdenians attempted to christen SECOND POINTED, our author applies this term to their THIRD POINTED PERIOD, that is, to the singular imitation and mixture of the English and French styles of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries which prevailed in Scotland in the fifteenth and sixteenth: a style which in many instances was developed into what may fairly be called the National Gothic Style of Scotland, but the name of SECOND POINTED applied to it is absolute nonsense. This is not the fault of the author, on the contrary, much credit is due to him for his diligent and careful observations, but it is the *reductio ad absurdum* of the system of nomenclature adopted by the Ecclesiological Society, which renders it necessary to apply the same name to the style of the fourteenth century and that of the sixteenth. The proper use of technical names is to assist the memory and to make a description more clear; the effect of this unfortunate attempt to change the established nomenclature on erroneous principles is to puzzle and bewilder those who attempt honestly to make use of it, and to cause utter confusion in place of clearness.

The fourth chapter, or the second half of the volume, treats of the churches of the Western Islands, interspersed with amusing personal anecdotes of the author's voyages and travels among them. The early architecture of these Islands is purely and entirely Irish; there is no distinction whatever between them and the same class of buildings in Ireland, and they have nothing in common with the churches of the Lowland Scotch to which the first half of this book relates. The author has entirely ignored the fact that these Islands belonged to *Norway* until the middle of the thirteenth century, that is, until long after all these churches were built. It is a curious historical question, which has not yet been sufficiently investigated, whether the buildings of this class originated with

the Scots settled in Ireland, or whether similar structures are found in Norway, or any of the other Scandinavian kingdoms.

We do not wish to part on bad terms with our author; we respect his enterprise and his energy, and only regret that so much of it has been thrown away, owing to his having followed a will-of-the-wisp which has led him into a muddle. We will not do him the injustice of quoting any of his descriptions of buildings without the woodcuts which are necessary to make them intelligible, but we subjoin a few extracts to shew what an excellent and amusing guide-book he might have made, and only regret we have not room for more: his excursion to the Island of Ronay, in particular, is admirably told, but it is too long to extract.

"Did we not know that recreative travel is, in most part, but home-restlessness and routine, it would not be easy, perhaps, to fathom the meaning of that throng which, day by day throughout 'the season,' keeps hurrying headlong from Port Crinan to Oban, without seeming ever to think it worth while to halt at the little insulated spots lying, brimful of beauty, on the right hand and on the left hand between.

"That the purposeless tourist, dreaming at best of his *tea-dinner* at the 'Caledonian,' should here, as everywhere, skip so much of what he professes to worship, is of small consequence, certainly,—'honey,' says Sancho, 'was not made for the mouth of an ass,'—but the ornithologist, the botanist, the geologist, or even your crazy ecclesiologist—that *he* should be so seldom met with in such felicitous and fecund places, is indeed a marvel, possible of explanation only by supposing that, in recreative travel, as in matters more serious, we are ever for getting over much ground, ever for going long distances, and ever being never able to *away* with anything near to our noses.

"Or is it, after all, only because there are no houses of public entertainment in these secluded places, that you seek no acquaintance with them? Tush! try your luck, man, and know by simple finding out, that *any* house you choose to enter is your inn, and a good one, too, for all you should in reason stand in need of, if you but put to your hand to do a few odd jobs for your own behoof, eschew vulgar airs, and feel full of your object.

"But, have you an object?—a hobby?—a whim?—give it any name—is it something you love?—Well, then, without thinking of what you shall eat, or of what you shall drink, or where you shall pillow your head, just drop ashore, and learn from the merest self-sufficiency, not only how easy and pleasant it is to go out of the beaten track, but how often, too, the leaving of it must be repeated before you can know aught of highland Scotland.

"It is no part of my engagement to expatiate upon the eye and mind delight there is within these Lorn islands, wasting—to the heedless traveller, at any rate—its foison on the ocean air, else, peradventure, I might fly off with it into unapproachable regions of poetic rapture! Therefore I stick to sober narrative—a more drudging vehicle, truly, but manageable, and like 'the barber's chair, it fits all buttocks.'"—(pp. 134, 135.)

"Eilean Naomh, or Holy Island, is the southernmost of four small islands, forming what is sometimes called the Garvelloch range, lying nearly midway between Scarba and Mull.

"My first visit to it was from Kiels on the Knapdale coast, under the conduct of one Archibald Campbell, a bred seaman, who having tired of an unqualified ocean-life, was amusing himself with looking after a bit of obdurate farm, and the ferrying over her Majesty's mail to her kilted lovites in Jura. But, as the mail was only an occasional affair, and as the farm could, at a pinch, be very well left to look after itself,

Archy was your man, *at a moment's notice,* for Eilean Naomh, or for anything else you could devise as a means of helping him off with a part of his superfluous leisure.

"It might have been about midnight when I arrived at the ferry-house, and Archy, after briefly talking over the business, and settling for its commencement at an early hour, retired to an inner apartment for a snatch of preparatory repose, leaving me to find, in default of a more inviting dormitory, what rest I could on a couple of wooden chairs drawn up to the fire.

"A Highlandman, once you have got him fairly into motion, is generally as steady, persevering, and zealously disposed, in the pushing through with his work, as could be desired; but allow him his own time to begin it—let him be a moment alone *to think* more, or, properly speaking *no* more, about it—indulge him but for an instant to go about any straggling affair—furnish him, in short, with an opportunity of doing anything but at once going down to his boat and setting it adrift,—and, the chances are, your morning and noon are idled away in useless doorside remonstrance, and the wasted sun goes down on your as useless wrath.

"Aurora came forth from her silver shrine, and from his golden tabernacle, eftsoons the sun; but no Archy Campbell to bid the gracious visitants good-morrow. I pushed his door ajar; out-forth, on the instant, a latrant rabblement of ducks and hens from below the sleeper's crib, wild with the pangs of their nocturnal fast,—yet the sleeper slumbered on in sweet forgetfulness of bargains past or to come. Letting the noisy bipeds escape to the enjoyment of their out-door freedom, I returned and jogged the sluggard's shoulder—'Archy!' Archy startled out an 'oich!' in a tone expressive of something between a 'yes!' and 'what is it?' hastily erecting himself at the same moment on his elbows and knees, as if he were going to spring head foremost out of the bed. The nature of the alarm, however, becoming almost presently apparent, Archy forthwith dropped leisurely down again into his former position, with a yawn so indicative of genuine distress, that I was fain to leave him to himself, and take my chance of whatever an hour or two of the future would bring forth.

"Hours and more hours rolled on, and Archy, now fresh as a giant, dribbled about as though much in want of something to do; yet the Eilean Naomh engagement never seemed to get forward by the merest hair-breadth to anything resembling a towardly condition. There is ever a lion in the way of your lazy or irresolute man, and Archy's path to the sacred island was full of that animal. At eight o'clock—*we would take some breakfast:* at nine—*it was time enough:* at ten—*there was no wind:* at eleven —*the island was a long way off—Eilean Mòr was much nearer—Eilean Mòr was a pretty island—we would go to Eilean Mòr—it would be just the same thing!*

"'No, no, no! I am here to get to Eilean Naomh, and unless you can go to *it*, and go this instant, I shall be off from Kiels to try my luck at another place.'

"In less than ten minutes Archy walked resolvedly down to the boat with a keg of water on his shoulder. A thing begun, says the proverb, is half ended; but Archy's beginning looked uncommonly like the very ending itself, so long was it before he came back for his second instalment, which lay awaiting him in the shape of a huge kettle and some morsels of provend tied up in a handkerchief. In course of time, however, these also got on their way, and our second 'hand'—a stout lad of eighteen—following closely up with an armfull of peats—everything was declared ready for the start,—only—just in time! Archy had forgotten (of all things!) his watch, and that being gone for and gotten—where was the tiller? But, to skip over some three-quarters of an hour, or so—matters got righted at last, and ere long we were creeping into the little bay of Charsaig, a few miles northward of Kiels. Here, anchored to the point of a rock, I was left in command, whilst my comrades went over to Tayvallich for some 'small deer,' wherewith to supplement the somewhat ingustable contents of the ferryhouse keg and kettle. By the time they were back from the expedition, a breeze had sprung up; and scudding briskly before it, we were quickly at the mouth

of Corryvreckan, but had to make a halting on Jura until the flood, which was running impetuously through that more dreaded, perhaps, than dangerous passage, had somewhat subsided.

"At our re-starting the wind was greatly fallen, and before we reached the middle of the gulf it was almost a dead calm. Archy looked around anxiously for a minute or two, and then taking out his dial, said that if we didn't get out of it soon, we should have the ebb upon us, and then 'we would see fun!' What kind of fun was to be expected in such a lugubrious-looking place I could not imagine, unless it were a whirl in the jaws of Charybdis; and as that, after a moment's consideration, did not seem to either of us precisely the sort of thing we had come in search of, we determined to take lustily to the oars, and be, if possible, out of it before the opening of the entertainment.

"Matters were managed to a nicety; our boat, though a heavy one, was bolted through the current and *shunted* into still water. It had cost some tugging, however; and a little overcome by it, the boat was left to her pleasure, whilst we took rest, and a mouthful of the gear which had been put on board at Charsaig."—(pp. 137—139.)

"Of this lot of Beatons, Neil seems to have been the most celebrated, and so prompt and potent were his cures, particularly of 'Running-sores, grevious Headaches, Coughs, and pains in the Belly,' that patients flocked to him from all places, ever so distant, for the benefit of his vegetable juices, extracted from 'Plants and Roots after a Chymical way, peculiar to himself,'—or rather, as was quietly surmised, to the devil, from whom, for a *consideration*, payable at a certain date, he had been favoured with the *Recipe*. Fame imputatively derived from such a source was likely enough not greatly coveted by the Skye Doctor, but consciousness of his want of orthodox training probably induced him to wink at the compliment. Knowledge of Pathology must be gotten laboriously, and at cost, somehow, and if Neil Beaton didn't get what he knew of it from a *familiar*, where was Neil Beaton's diploma to shew that he had it from hands more reputable? So, with Doctor Neil there could be but two ways of it, namely, either to acknowledge his *Friend* and the *I O U*, or be 'the illiterate Emperick' which Martin styles him, 'who never appeared in the quality of a Physician until he arrived at the age of Forty Years, and then also without the advantage of Education.'"—(p. 146.)

"Looking about for my companion, who after our arrival had slipped out of sight, I found him crumpled up in the bottom of a sand-pit, not exactly asleep—for to any creature less ardent than a salamander, absolute repose in such a place, and on such a day, would have been simply impracticable—but in a state indicating a nearer approach to it than could have been imagined possible. The air was intensely hot, and I thought, as I looked at the overcome condition of poor Murdoch, and the open arid track lying yet before us, glowing under the effulgence of a mid-day sun, that a mouthful of *trestarig*, or even of the thin ale which the *bonâ fide* could have gotten in Martin's time, would have done neither of us much harm.'"—(p. 155.)

RESTORATION OF LAVENHAM CHURCH.

THE noble Perpendicular church of Lavenham, in Suffolk, is at present in course of restoration, and what has been already done is effected in good taste. We regret to hear, however, as too often happens, that the work turns out to be much more expensive than was at first contemplated, and funds are urgently wanted to carry it to a satisfactory conclusion. From a local paper (the "Bury Post") we see that the roof of the nave, which was in a very dangerous state, has been secured, the lead has been renewed, the interior has been cleared of its many coats of whitewash, an ugly organ-gallery has been swept away, and the fine east window (formerly blocked at its lower part) restored to its true proportions:—

"It is now filled with stained glass, representing the Crucifixion, with an inscription from the Litany, and the Virgin and St. John, St. Peter and St. Paul, in the lower lights; the emblems of the Evangelists above, and a 'Majesty' in the apex; whilst a Latin inscription intimates that it has been placed there by the Rector (the Rev. J. M. Croker) as a memorial to his parents. Messrs. Lavers and Barraud are the artists, and its execution (especially in the chief figure) is exceedingly good. The window on the south side of the communion-table is also to be filled with stained glass, representing the infant life of Christ, and the west window with the life of St. Peter, to whom the church is dedicated, both these being the gifts of Messrs. Thompson, the Rector's brothers-in-law.

"The sums collected for the undertaking have amounted to about £1,450, of which the parishioners have liberally raised £300 by rate, and a somewhat larger sum by voluntary contributions, and the Rector and his family and friends have supplied a large portion of the remainder; but, when the paving and fitting up of the chancel have been completed, these resources will be exhausted, leaving nothing for the aisle roofs, which are in a deplorable state—not even weather-tight, and for restoring which £300 or £400 will be required, reserving for some future time the re-seating of the church, which is highly desirable."

To complete these works an appeal, which we trust will be successful, is now made to the public by the Rector. The church has been pronounced by Mr. Penrose, the architect under whose direction the works are carried on, to be the finest Perpendicular church in England; and considering the change which has taken place in the little "town" of Lavenham since the days when its prosperous clothiers lent their aid to rear this house to God's honour, the call which is now made upon all who love the Church, to rescue the edifice from dilapidation, and to restore it to its pristine strength and beauty, ought not to be disregarded.

THE MUSEUM FORMED DURING THE RECENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL MEETING AT PETERBOROUGH.

We have already stated that time did not allow of a Catalogue being drawn up by the Directors of the Museum of the many curious and valuable objects that had been collected at Peterborough, and therefore in our former report we could give but a very inadequate idea of the result of their labours. The courtesy of one of their number now allows us to present the following *résumé*, which was necessary to the completeness of our account of the Congress.

The collections, which during the recent archæological meeting at Peterborough were examined by a large number of visitors with so much satisfaction, commenced with the relics of flint and stone, the earliest traces to be found of the hand of man, the only sources of information, scanty as they may be, in regard to the very obscure period of primeval occupation. With the numerous types of weapons and implements of stone, many of them brought together from the adjacent district, or from the fen-country of East Anglia, so remarkably productive of primeval remains, a curious group of objects was exhibited, being the weapons of flint from the tertiary drift in this country and in the north of France, the occurrence of which, with the remains of the mammoth and other extinct animals, has lately presented so interesting a problem to the antiquary no less than to the geologist. The chief forms of flint axes, &c., from the bed at Hoxne in Suffolk, and from the valley of the Somme in Picardy, were well illustrated by the selection shewn in the Institute's Museum, and accompanied by an extensive assemblage of the flint flakes, knives, arrow-heads, and other objects, chiefly from more northern localities. From these vestiges of races long forgotten, the visitor proceeded to the weapons of bronze, shewing no slight degree of skill in metallurgy, and in casting objects suited to the daily requirements of a more advanced condition of society. Numerous remarkable relics of this class were contributed from the Ely Museum, and also by Mr. A. Trollope, the Rev. Greville Chester, the Rev. J. Beck, Mr. C. Tucker, Mr. Brackstone, &c. From celts and spears, and well-tempered blades of bronze, of which East Anglia presents many skilfully formed examples, we proceed to the traces of Roman dominion,—personal ornaments, pottery, weapons, and tools of iron, with the innumerable relics found on sites of Roman occupation, such as Castor and Water Newton, and numerous localities in Northamptonshire and adjacent parts.

These relics, however, scarcely present such varied and striking features of interest as are to be found in those of the Anglo-Saxon age, or in those of more rare occurrence which may be associated with the inroads of Scandinavian races, by whom the district was frequently overrun. The Marchioness of Huntly contributed to the museum numerous Saxon relics, urns, ornaments, and weapons found at Botolphbridge; and Sir Henry Dryden's valuable collection of relics of the same period included specimens of very curious and varied character, presenting evidence of no slight advance in metallurgical skill and in social progress. Amongst the miscellaneous antiquities of the earlier periods may be mentioned these contributed by Mr. M. H. Bloxam, of Rugby, and by Mr. Goddard, of Leicester, a locality which has been especially productive of remains of the Roman period; and numerous interesting relics were entrusted for exhibition from the local museums at Ely and Wisbech; and also an extensive assem-

blage of minor relics collected by the Rev. Greville Chester at Dunwich, which serve to prove not only the existence of an extensive population or city now destroyed by inroads of the ocean near that position on the coasts of East Anglia, but supply to the geologist undeniable evidence of the great changes which have occurred even within the range of historic times.

Numerous valuable examples of medieval art were displayed, such as a casket formed of the tusk of the narwhal, curiously sculptured with subjects of Scandinavian legendary story, and inscribed with Runes: this remarkable object, formerly preserved in the treasury of a cathedral in France, was brought by the Director of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Mr. Franks. Several sculptures in ivory were also exhibited by Mr. Webb, Mr. Philip Howard, the Marquis of Northampton, and Mr. Edmund Waterton. To the distinguished antiquary last named the museum was indebted not only for an unique assemblage of ancient jewellery and goldsmiths' work, consisting of rings of every period and of all countries, a collection which extends to not less than 400 examples of great value, but he also contributed some fine enamels from Italy, works of the twelfth century: and the art of enamel, to which the choicest relics of medieval taste owe their chief beauty, was illustrated by specimens from the collections of Mr. C. J. Palmer, of Yarmouth, Mr. Webb, Mr. Albert Way, Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., and from the precious stores of art at Castle Ashby.

Mr. Morgan brought two collections, of special character, which attracted no slight attention, one of them being a series of the massive highly-ornamented rings of the fifteenth century, bearing the arms, names, and insignia of certain popes and high ecclesiastical dignitaries, and possibly intended to serve as tokens of investiture, or of authority delegated to envoys or ambassadors. The other collection contributed by the same gentleman consisted of the richly-wrought chamberlains' keys, insignia of office, decorated with the heraldry and devices of the numerous sovereign princes of Europe, with the state and etiquette of whose courts these curious relics are associated.

Several curious specimens of ancient plate were exhibited by Lady Rodney, Mr. Morgan, Mr. C. Tucker, the Marquis of Northampton, &c., and some beautiful jewellery of various periods by the Rev. James Beck; a bracelet formed of Macedonian gold coins of Philip and Alexander the Great, by the Rev. W. Hamilton Thompson; an enamelled and jewelled elephant, the badge of a Danish order of knighthood, with the initials of Charles VII., by Mr. Morgan; a richly jewelled aigrette, such as was worn by James I. and the gallants of his court, also a book-cover, superbly decorated with gold and silver, from the collection of Mr. H. Catt.

A series of very choice illuminated MSS., of all periods and schools of art, was brought by Mr. Tite, M.P.; and an extensive exemplification of the earliest productions of typography, by the Rev. J. Fuller Russell, including many rare volumes from the presses of Caxton and Wynkin de Worde; "The Shepherd's Kalendar," by Julian Notary, 1510; an unique bull of Leo X., printed by Pynson; also the first edition of the celebrated letter of Columbus, 1493, relating his discovery of America: it was long supposed to have been lost, and was unknown to Robertson when he wrote the "History of America." Mr. Wells exhibited the silver censer, and the ship or vessel for containing incense, found in draining Whittlesey Mere, and supposed to have belonged to Ramsey Abbey. Some glazed pottery found at the same time was also sent by the Hon. Mrs. Watson, from Rockingham Castle. These objects had probably been thrown into the Mere for concealment at the time of the suppression of the monasteries.

Numerous other objects of interest were exhibited in the Archæological Museum, but its most striking features of attraction to the majority of visitors consisted in the collection of portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, and relics associated with her history, and especially with the termination of her captivity in the castle of Fotheringhay. The veil worn by Mary on that occasion was sent by Sir John Stuart

Hippesley, bart. It came into the possession of the Countess of Arundel immediately after the execution of the Queen of Scots, and was subsequently in the possession of James II., from whom it descended to Cardinal Yorke, by whom it was presented to the father of the present possessor. With this relic was shewn the gold rosary and crucifix worn by Mary Stuart on the morning of her death, and entrusted to the Institute by the kindness of Mrs. Howard, of Corby Castle, with several other interesting objects. The Hon. Geo. Fitzwilliam contributed the beautiful jewelled watch preserved at Milton, with the tradition that it had belonged to Mary; also two miniatures of the Queen of Scots in early life, and the portrait of James I. in his sixth year, an object of remarkable interest, as having been presented by Mary Stuart (at whose bed's head this portrait of her son had usually hung) to Sir William Fitzwilliam, on the day of her execution, as a token of her sense of his kind usage towards her. The Duke of Marlborough permitted four miniatures from the Blenheim collection to be added to the series, which was further enriched by the precious cameo, entrusted by the Duke of Buccleuch, with several other inestimable works of art, namely, the heads of Mary Stuart and Darnley, exquisitely cut upon onyx, and attributed to Valerio Vicentino. This masterpiece of Italian art was obtained at a large price at the dispersion of the Hertz collection. The portraits exhibited of Mary Stuart, including paintings of life-size, miniatures, and engraved portraits, or engravings and photographs of the most remarkable existing types in the royal and other collections, presented the most curious series hitherto brought together in illustration of the difficult question what may be considered as the veritable portraiture of the Queen of Scots.

Great as the discrepancy may be among the portraits attributed to Mary Stuart, a succession of authentic types may easily be pointed out. The earliest was doubtless that executed from the life during her residence at the court of France. There is evidence that she sent her portrait in 1555 as a present to her mother, Mary of Lorraine, Regent of Scotland, then in Edinburgh; and a pleasing drawing in crayons, entrusted to the Institute by the Earl of Carlisle, has been cited by Prince Labanoff as the earliest existing type possibly of that portraiture, and executed, as shewn by a contemporary inscription, when Mary was aged nine years and six months. Her portrait at a somewhat later age, and representing her as the affianced spouse of the Dauphin, (afterwards Francis II.,) was taken by the court painter, François Clouet, called Janet. Of this period there was exhibited a very pleasing example, recently obtained from France by the distinguished collector of mediæval art, Mr. Magniac: it is inscribed *La Royne Dauphine*. Of another, of beautiful character, in the possession of Mr. Howard, of Greystoke Castle, a fac-simile was shewn, and also several old reproductions, including one from Madrid, contributed by Sir Woodbine Parish, with others slightly varied in costume or details, contributed by Mr. Botfield, M.P., from Norton-hall, by Mr. Newman Smith, by Mr. Philip Howard, from his interesting Stuart collections at Corby Castle, and also photographs of several others in various public collections. By the gracious permission of the Queen, the curious portrait of Mary preserved at Hampton Court, and bearing the crowned cipher of Charles I., evidence that it was in his possession when Prince of Wales, was entrusted for exhibition. It pourtrays her clad in the white mourning customary, according to French royal etiquette, on the death of Francis II. A fine contemporary drawing in crayons, from Dr. Wellesley's collection, was placed with this picture, and also copies of similar drawings in the imperial collections at Paris and elsewhere. Her Majesty was also pleased to enrich the series with four choice miniatures from her collection at Windsor, one of them being identified as having belonged to Charles I., and of the most authentic character as a contemporary portraiture, probably from the life. A small painting on panel, representing

Mary in the sunshine of her residence in France, was sent by Colonel Meyrick, from Goodrich Court. The Earl Spencer sent from Althorp four remarkable portraits of the Queen of Scots, in her early years, with one, of much interest, representing Francis II. Two curious paintings were obtained through the kindness of the Duke of Hamilton, which are preserved in his private apartments at Holyrood Palace: one of these, however, appeared to be the portrait of Mary, Queen of England, and painted in 1532. A charming and most authentic miniature, from Mr. C. S. Bale's collection, presented the true features and expression of Mary Stuart's countenance in 1579, the date which it bears. About that time, as we learn from her letter to the Archbishop of Glasgow, written during her captivity at Sheffield, some painter, whose name is unfortunately not recorded in the letter, was engaged in completing her portrait, the only one, probably, taken from the life at that period of her long imprisonment in England; and according to tradition, the fine whole-length portrait preserved at Hardwick-hall, and sent to enrich the series by the permission of the Duke of Devonshire, has been regarded as the identical painting to which the letter refers. The picture is dated 1578, with the artist's name, "P. Oudry, pinxit." This portrait appears to have been much in request, and numerous good copies exist, of which one was exhibited by Colonel Fraser, of Castle Fraser, Aberdeenshire, where it forms part of a royal Scottish series executed about the commencement of the seventeenth century. Of the latest portraitures of Mary, towards the close of her captivity at Fotheringhay, several copies and photographs were produced to render the series more complete: these included the full-length at Windsor, attributed to Mytens; the duplicate of the same painting, bequeathed to the Scotch College at Douai by Elizabeth Curle, one of Mary Stuart's attendants, who was present at her execution; the portrait of Mary introduced on the mural monument of that lady in the church of St. Andrew at Antwerp; and lastly, a very similar and contemporary portrait in possession of Lord Greenock.

Beside those already mentioned, portraits and engravings of considerable interest were contributed by Sir John Trollope, Bart., the Mayor of Coventry, Mr. J. H. Matthews, Mr. Slade, Mr. Colnaghi, Mr. Graves, Miss Agnes Strickland, Mr. David Laing, the Rev. C. Caldwell, &c. The Hon. Mrs. Stuart Mackenzie exhibited a valuable little half-length of Darnley; and two fine crayon drawings representing him were sent by Dr. Wellesley and Mr. Colnaghi, the latter having been in the collection of the late Mr. Utterson. The Duke of Devonshire permitted the remarkable portraits of James V., King of Scots, and Mary of Lorraine, his second queen, the parents of Mary Stuart, to be sent from Hardwick, and an interesting comparison was thus obtained to the portrait of Mary of Lorraine in later life from Hampton Court, sent by her Majesty, and also to crayon drawings, of one of which, now in the British Museum, a copy had been supplied by Mr. Carpenter, the other drawing being one preserved with that of Darnley before mentioned, and exhibited by Mr. Colnaghi. The portraits of Mary of Lorraine have frequently been confounded with those of Mary Stuart, and such a comparison as was thus supplied appeared of considerable advantage in connection with the exhibition contemplated.

Of Cromwell and his times, numerous illustrations were to be found in the Museum of the Institute. The relics of the field of Naseby, buff-coats, swords, and other weapons, &c., were inspected with interest; also the large plan of the battle, exhibited by Mr. Stopford, with the original steel matrix of the seal for the Parliament, a work of the skilful Simon, by whom the fine seals of the time of the Protectorate were executed. Of these the complete series was brought by Mr. Ready, of the British Museum. The Society of Antiquaries of London sent Cromwell's sword, and another engraved with his portrait and devices was supplied from the Dover Museum. The celebrated Cromwell miniatures, from the Duke of Buccleuch's rich collection, were much ad-

mired, as was also the enamel by Zinck, exhibited by Major Frankland, one of the finest portraitures of the Protector.

Of the stirring times of Royalists and Roundheads no small number of memorable relics were drawn forth from the mansions of old families of Northamptonshire. Not the least precious memorials of one of the brightest ornaments of a loyal house in those days is the silver partizan of Sir William Compton, the valiant governor of Banbury, whose gallant conduct at the siege of Colchester won the commendations of Cromwell himself. This sumptuous weapon, preserved at Castle Ashby, and sent to the Museum by the Marquis of Northampton, may have been part of Sir William's official insignia as Master General of the Ordnance: that high function was conferred on him by Charles II. in 1660. Family tradition has assigned this relic to Sir William Compton: possibly, as it bears the arms of Noel, it may have been carried at the solemn entry of Charles II. into London, in 1660, by James, third Earl of Northampton, who on that occasion led a gallant corps of 200 gentlemen clad in his livery; he espoused a daughter of Baptist Noel, Viscount Campden. Numerous other valuable objects of various periods were contributed from Castle Ashby—the celebrated Howard Book, the richly-emblazoned Pedigree of the Compton Family; also the exquisite gold Etruscan ornaments and specimens of ancient glass, collected in Italy by the late Marquis of Northampton; and the very curious family relics of the Clan Clephane of Carslogie, in Fifeshire, consisting of the ancient ivory horn, sculptured in the style of the eleventh century, and the iron arm, a most ingenious piece of mechanism, the gift, as it has been asserted, of one of the Scottish kings, with more substantial marks of royal favour, to one of the lairds of Carslogie, who had lost his hand in the service of the sovereign. These relics are noticed by Sir Walter Scott in his "Border Antiquities."

Among the curious specimens of ancient portraiture were several paintings from the collection of an eminent Stamford antiquary, Mr. Hopkinson, who contributed, among various objects of interest, a well-painted portrait of Queen Elizabeth, an authentic original formerly in Dr. Ducarel's possession; also one of even greater rarity and value, Katharine of Arragon, in her 47th year, bearing the date 1531, and the monogram of Hieronymo de Bye; a contemporary portrait of the Regent Murray, the painter not known; and a fine head of one of the Reformers, attributed to Holbein. These were from Ducarel's collection, and are of great interest. Mr. Hopkinson sent also a fine antique intaglio, the head of Marcia, inscribed *Salve, vales.* Several remarkable antique gems were sent by the Hon. Mrs. Watson, of Rockingham Castle; among them was specially noticed a large cameo or calcedony, part of the Roman military decorations worn on the breast, and of the greatest rarity: it bears the name of Marcus Agrippa, with figures of Jupiter, Mars, and other deities.

Original Documents.

CORRESPONDENCE OF ANTONY A WOOD.

The following Letters addressed to Antony à Wood, in answer to enquiries made by him during the compilation of his laborious work, and preserved in the Bodleian Library, may not unsuitably follow the communications of a like nature from Aubrey, which have already appeared in our pages[a]. The information given by Baxter respecting his friend Corbet was evidently made use of by Wood[b]; and a further account of him may be found in the pages of Calamy[c]. In the funeral sermon preached by Baxter[d] he thus speaks of Corbet:—"He lived peaceably in London (after 1662), without gathering any assembly for public preaching. Dwelling in Totteridge with Alderman Web, his great love drew him there to remove to me, with whom awhile he took up his habitation. In all the time he was with me I remember not that ever we differed once in any points of doctrine, worship, or governments, ecclesiastical or civil, or that we had one displeasing word[e]."

No. I.

Rev[d]., —To answer as much of your desire as I can of Mr. Jo. Corbet. 1°. He was borne in Gloucester city. 2°. He was of Magdalen Hall (as his friends tell me); how long I know not. 3°. He was first master of one of the free Schooles in Gloucester, and also Lecturer, before the warre, and there continued all y[e] warre. 4°. He was thence removed to Bridgewater, but staid there but a little while, and was removed to Chichester, where he stayed many yeares; and thence removed to Bramshot in Hampshire. Thence being cast out by y[e] Act of Uniformity, he lived privately in London, taking no employment, till his first wife dyed, and then lived in the house with S[r] John Miklethwaite, now president of y[e] Colledge of Physicians, and after with Alderman Web, (and marryed D[r] Twisse's daughter,) and then with me at Tottridge privately: and when y[e] King's Licenses were granted, was called to Chichester, where he preached till a month before his death, removing to London to have bin cut of y[e] stone, but dyed first. This yeare, Dec. 26, he dyed: buryed at S[t] Andr. Holb. 5. Epitaph he had none. 6. His bookes I named in y[e] Sermon: Rushworth's Collections he compiled out of Rushworth's materialls; Massy's Gloucester warres in 4°; the rest in 8°. As to my selfe, any faults are no disgrace to any University; for I was of none, and have little but w[t] I had out of books, and inconsiderable helpe of Countrey tutors. Weakness and paine helpt me to study how to die: and y[t] set me on studying how to live, and y[t] set me on

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[a] Gent. Mag., Dec. 1860, p. 612; June, 1861, p. 647.

[b] Vide *Athenæ*, by Bliss, vol. iii. col. 1264.

[c] Vide Calamy's "Ejected Ministers," vol. ii. p. 333.

[d] "A Sermon preached at the Funeral of that Faithful Minister of Christ, Mr. John Corbet, with his True and Exemplary Character, by Richard Baxter," London, 4to., 36 pp. (no date.)

[e] Sermon, p. 27.

studying ye doctrine, from which I must fetch my motives and comforts: and beginning with necessaryes I proceed to ye Lesser integralls by degrees, and now am going to see y^t^ which I have lived and studyed for. Pardon this short account from

Your weak fellow servant,

Feb. 22, 1680. RI. BAXTER.

Nos. II. and III.

In these Letters, by Thomas Blount of the Inner Temple, author of "A Law Dictionary" and various other works, the writer refers to the annoyance caused to Wood by the corrections, alterations, and omissions made in the Latin translation of his "History and Antiquities of the Univ. of Oxon.," and also to a "small unlisensed book," afterwards published by Blount and corrected by Wood, now of some rarity, entitled "Animadversions upon Sir R. Baker's Chronicle, and its Continuation," 16mo., Oxford, H. H(all), 1672. Wood, in his "Diary," thus speaks of the suppression of the work by the University authorities:—"The said Animadversions were called in and silenc'd in beginning of Jan., by Dr. Mews, the vice-chancellor, because therein, p. 30, 'tis said that the word conventicle was first taken up in the time of Wickliff[f]."

SIR,—I am sorry to hear any thing is altered, especially that worc, wch is so known a truth. I wish you had sent me a title page, that I might have got it into the Merc. lib., which is now at Press. I think I shal lye this night fortnight at Islip, and then you shal know my opinion of y^r^ friend M^r^ Go. I am informed y^r^ Printers want work, do you think they wil print a smal unlisensd book, for more then ordinary pay? I know Mr Pet a little and desire no more. You have heard the distic made by Marq. Huntley for the louver, but I hope not the English, by a friend of myne. I supd with Mr Ashmole on Sunday night, he shewd me how far his book was advanc'd, to fo. 340[h]; but your new knights of the Danne broge must come in by way of Appendix, for he is past the prop^r^ place. The Gazet wil tel you great news, but I am stil

Gore[g].

Your old serv^t^,

21 *Nov.* '71. T. B.

Non orbis gentem, non urbem gens habet, ulla
Urbsve domum, dominum, nec domus ulla parem.
'The World no nation has, no Nation Town,
Town Palace; Palace Prince of such renown.'
Fraudibus et fastu, levitate libidinis æstu
Dicite si toto par sit in orbe lues.

SIR,—Before I rec^d^ your l'er I had bin at Heref., and all my red-nos'd Parson had learnt for you, was, that Dr Burhil[i] dyed at a Residence he had about Newmarket, and for your D^r^ of Worthing it is quite o'th to'ther side the Country, and so I can onely convey it to him. I intend to be in London Saturday, the 26 of

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[f] Life of Wood, p. 180, 8vo., Oxford, 1848.

[g] Thomas Gore, of Alderton, Wilts., for Life of whom vide *Athenæ*, by Bliss, vol. iv. col. 132; vide also Life of Wood, pp. 159, 178, 8vo., Oxford, 1848.

[h] Ashmole's Institutions, Laws, and Ceremonies of the Noble Order of the Garter, &c., folio, 1672.

[i] Dr. Robert Burhil; vide *Athenæ*, by Bliss, vol. iii. col. 18.

this moneth, so that I beleeve the Coach wil lye at Islip 24 at night, or be there on friday morn by Son. I should be extreme glad to see you, but the bad weather and insertenty of the Coaches stages forbids me to hope it. I shal stay a month in London, and be always Your faithful servt,

Orleton, 6 *October*, '72. THO. BLOUNT.

You must excuse me 2 or 3 Animadversions on Baker, for I have not one left.

Sigebert, being k. of the East Angles, and Cambridge within that dominion, is it not probable those schooles he erected were at Cambridge, unles you can assign any other place—howbeit for your sake I am for Oxford.

I think I must be a fool in print again next Term, for I have taken som pains to make Manley and Phillips appear two ridiculous Plagiaryes.

No. IV.

A notice of the Rev. Robert Burscough, of Queen's College, Oxford, and Vicar of Totnes in Devon, will be found in Wood's *Athenæ*[k], and a list of his works is contained in Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*[l]. Wood has quoted largely from this letter in his "Life of Zachary Mayne[m]," not feeling the scruples his correspondent had in communicating the particulars to him.

Totness, Feb. 29, 9⅓.

WORTHY SIR,—Being desired by my good friend Mr Martin of H. Hall[n] to send you some account of Mr Z. Mayne, deceased, I wrote to his son for information in some particulars which I thou't would be acceptable to you. But I have not yet received a word of answer from him. However I will furnish you with the best memorials I have, and if anything more come to hand I shall readily impart it, and be glad of an opportunity of doing you any service that I can. I have one request to you, which is, that if you think fit to make mention of me in the Appendix which you design, you would be pleas'd to say of me, that I was born of honest parents, and had the advantage of a pious education. I hope you will excuse me for desiring this, being induced to it by the sense I have of their love and care of me, who am Sir, your very affectionate humble servant,

ROBERT BURSCOUGH.

Mr Z. Mayne in a letter to me hath these words:—"I remember you desir'd me sometime since that I would write you some passages that I had observed in Dr G(oodwin), O(wen), and Ol(iver) C(romwel). As for the Swordman, I think he was no Atheist, but a mighty Enthusiast; one while very zealous, and another while very boon. I had his company with only one more for an hour or more, in which time he talked with us, but especially wth myself as a private gentleman, without taking any great state upon him,—commending Dr G. to us as a person that had been greatly instrumental in spreading the Gospel, and a great Luminary in the Church. At the same time I had a Letter of recomendation to (him) from Dr G., tho' the Dr knew that I could not answer the Tryers by reason of Socin doubts. Dr G. was indeed a very great friend, and as a Father to me; I lived in the same Colledge with him 7 years, and was of the number of those that joyned with him as an Independent Congregation, and accordingly was pitch'd upon by him to be a Lecturer in Shrewsbury, in

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[k] *Athenæ*, by Bliss, vol. iv. col. 533. [l] *Bibliotheca Britannica*, vol. i. col. 175 k.

[m] *Athenæ*, by Bliss, vol. iv. col. 411. [n] Hart Hall.

Shropshire, and to promote the Congregational way. But, as I told you, I left it in the same place, and gave no disturbance to the Town, but I bless God had a fair reception and acceptation there with all. There I got acquaintance with Mr Jones, who was afterwards a Judge, who would have brought me acquainted with Dr Hammond, then living about 12 miles from Shrewsbury, and would have procur'd for me an ordination by the Bishop of Bangor upon such terms as I should be satisfied in. But then soon upon these thoughts Oliver died, and I returned thither no more. But all the 7 years that I was in the Colledge with Dr G., I was by the grace of God working myself out of Enthusiasm, which I had deeply imbibed from my infancy; and I frequently threw in objections in our meetings, wch were once a week under Dr G.'s superintendency, where we discours'd extempore upon a Divinity question. At last I made it a solemn proposal to Dr G. to be dismiss'd from their society, or rather declar'd to him that I judged not myself as obliged to them more than to others by any Relation I had entred into as a member of their society, and I remember his answer was he could not dismiss me into the world."—Thus far *he* verbatim, but I am so tender of his reputation that I had rather you would say of him that by degrees he overcame the prejudices of his education, or something to that effect, than relate what he says of his own enthusiasm, but I submit it to your judgem^t^.

In another Letter written to a Friend of his and mine, dated Nov. 5,—91, he hath these words:—"As to the manuscript which I sent you, about the Heathens, (it was concerning their salvability, and of universal Redemption by J. Christ,) it cost me the loss of 60£, as I remember, for I preacht the substance of that paper in Oxford, at S. Mary's, and Dr Owen heard me, and presently went and complain'd me to Dr Conant, then Vice Chancellor, who conven'd me before him, and I was in danger of expulsion out of the University, upon which I betook myself to London, and upon advice stay'd there a full quarter of a year, till K. Charles the second came in, when followed a visitation, and then I came down with Dr Oliver, who then took possession of the Presidentship, and Dr Goodwin went to Eaton Colledge."

He declared to the same friend, that when he was an Independent Preacher, his conscience would never permit him to administer either of the Sacraments, being sensible that he had no authority so to do.

In the former Letter, of which I have given the abstract, he mentions his Socinian doubts: but these he happily overcame, and thereupon wrote a small Tract, which he called the Snare broken, wch was lately published, but compos'd, as I remember, long before[o]. I think it was printed by Mr Lichfield in Oxford, but I am not certain of it, nor of the date, having not the Tract by me at present. I suppose this is the only thing of his extant that you have not seen.

I presume you have heard that he was Master of the Free School in Exeter, and that he conform'd as a Layman. He was generally well esteem'd for the sanctity of his Life, and I think he very well deserves the Character of a Learned and good man.

I intended to have sent you an account of his age, and time of his death, with other particulars, but his son having frustrated my expectation, I hope you will accept of what I now send you, as a small testimony of my respect, who am,

S^r^, your humble serv^t^,

R. B.

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[o] "The Snare Broken; or, The Natural and Eternal Deity of the Son of God," 4to., Oxon., 1692.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

EXETER MEETING, AUG. 19—24.

THE Association held its eighteenth annual meeting at Exeter, and was presided over by Sir STAFFORD HENRY NORTHCOTE, M.P.

On the first day the Corporation of Exeter received the Association at the Guildhall, and invited them to lunch in the Council Chamber; after this the party re-assembled at the Royal Public Rooms, where the President delivered the inaugural address, which, among other topics, dwelt on the expediency of forming a Museum at Exeter, for the preservation of antiquities often found in the neighbourhood, but, for want of any secure place of deposit, soon either carried off or destroyed.

At the conclusion of the address, the company, under the guidance of Lieut.-Col. Harding, the Hon. Sec. of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, proceeded to view some of the objects of antiquarian interest in the city. In turning the corner into High-street, they passed the spot where the old East-gate stood, and then walked to the Castle-yard, from whence they viewed Rougemont. This tower, probably so called either from the redness of the soil, or from the red stone of which the castle was built, was anciently the royal residence of the West Saxon kings, then of the Earls of Cornwall. It was no doubt once a Roman station. Athelstan rebuilt the citadel after its partial demolition by the Danes, but the castle fell with the town before Sweyn in 1003. History is silent as to the existence of another castle until the Conquest, when William I. in 1067 planted a strong citadel on Rougemont as a check to the inhabitants; this is attested by the Norman arch. William Rufus embellished the buildings. Richard, son of Baldwin de Brioniis, Baron of Okehampton and Viscount Devon, was the first castellan, and the office remained in the family till Henry III. annexed it to the earldom of Cornwall. Queen Anne leased the site of the castle, with the lands and buildings within its walls, to trustees for the benefit of the county of Devon, which grant was confirmed by George I., and the fee of the same was granted in trust by the 13 George III., under the ancient yearly rent of £10, payable at Michaelmas to the inheritor of the duchy of Cornwall. An old building in the castle yard has lately been cleared away from the north side of Rougemont, and the ground levelled; the fine Norman arch has been restored, as well as the base and other portions of the tower, and two small windows on the south have been opened; so that the ancient ivy-crowned tower is now viewed under most favourable circumstances.

Entering the grounds of R. S. Gard, Esq., M.P., the Association had an opportunity of tracing the course of the walls, to the square tower overlooking Northernhay, and which has lately been rebuilt, as far as possible with the old materials. The tower was in a dangerous condition. From its summit and from the higher portion of the grounds of Rougemont, magnificent views were obtained of the old city; they then descended into Northernhay, where the line of the castle wall —the base of which appeared to be of

Roman construction—now gave place to that of the city; tracing which they were brought to Athelstan's palace, in Paul-street, now occupied by Mr. Drake, veterinary surgeon. The northern gate, near which is the "Black Dog," the sign of Prince Charles, was passed, and the boundary wall was followed into Bartholomew-yard and to the spot where old Allhallows-on-the-Walls stood, till it was taken down at the time of the rebuilding Exe-bridge. The present edifice of that name was erected in 1845. The party next proceeded to Exe-bridge, and were shewn where the old open arches stood, (of which good drawings are exhibited at the Royal Public Rooms). Thence they proceeded to the old church of St. Mary Steps, with its fine ancient font, and quaint clock, with figures representing Henry VIII. and two courtiers, or, as others have it, Matthew Miller and his two men. The next march was to where the old water-gate stood. Keeping up Coombe-street, formerly Rock-street, with a chapel of the same name, and crossing South-street in the line of the old wall, where the St. James's Church once stood, Col. Harding led his party to St. Mary Major's, and shewed them where the Palace-gate was at the entrance of the Close, and with them looked into the Palace.

In the evening the Association paid a visit to the Devon and Exeter Institution, where they were received by Lord Clifford, the President; and, at the desire of some of the members, Mr. C. E. Davis, F.S.A., read a paper on Exeter Cathedral, preparatory to an examination of the edifice on the following morning.

Tuesday, Aug. 20. EXETER CATHEDRAL. VISIT TO CREDITON.

The Association met early, and guided, as before, by Col. Harding, completed the exploration of the city, visiting in their course St. John's Hospital, the Guildhall, the church of St. Mary Arches, &c. They then repaired to the cathedral, where Mr. Davis repeated his paper, with the addition of some matters that he had omitted the evening before, as not readily intelligible except on the spots referred to. We subjoin some of the chief points:—

"It is on record that on this spot two ecclesiastical edifices, at the very least, existed, of which there does not now appear to be the smallest trace. The first was founded by Athelstan about 932, and burnt down by Sweyn in 1003. Of the building which succeeded it we only know that it contained seven bells, to which Leofric, upon the see being removed from Crediton to Exeter by Edward the Confessor in 1050, added six others, and a dozen smaller for chimes. In 1112 Bishop William Warlewast commenced rebuilding on a grand scale, and the two towers that remain almost in their integrity shew his views. The rebuilding was interrupted by a three months' siege of the city in 1136, under King Stephen, who compensated the Chapter for the injury done. Warlewast died the following year, leaving the cathedral incomplete. Beside the towers, the Holy Ghost Chapel, south of the northern tower, and a few fragments, are all that we can put to the credit of Warlewast or his successor, Robert Chichester, except the foundations, which were probably considerable. As in other cathedrals, the original plan seems to have been adhered to, combining the strength of the fortress with the somewhat opposite aspect of the church, although the times that prompted it have long ceased. The fine towers occupy an unusually large area. Fortunately the southern tower has escaped the rough usage to which the northern was subjected under Bishop Courtenay, of having the upper arcade almost wholly rebuilt in the poorest four-centred work. The turrets of each have been humiliated by being crowned with pinnacles of the worst description. The effect of the masonry of the towers is destroyed by the wide mortar joints, which are of recent addition. Succeeding bishops continued this very fine Decorated church, the northern side of which may be said to have been completed before 1377, in which year the fabric roll contains a payment of 4s. 7d. for the pinnacles of the front. The northern façade equals in effect, if it does not surpass, the front of any other cathedral—the result of the massing of the composition and the bold buttresses.

"In viewing the northern front from the Close, St. Edmund's Chapel, which flanks the west, said to be of earlier structure than the rest of the cathedral, appears not to be of earlier date than the middle of the thirteenth century. The windows of the side aisles shew that there was

some delay in the progress of this part of the structure. The north porch was, I think, not the original design, being later even than the buttresses, probably about 1380. The parapet of the aisles is remarkable as being double, one being pierced with cruciform loopholes, usual in fortified buildings; but not, that I am aware of, to be seen in any other church. The roof of the aisles is level with the parapet, as a cover for the defender; the passage is repeated in the northern side of the nave. The window in the Norman tower inserted between 1280 and 1291, and the one in the southern tower enlarged in 1429 or 1430, are (omitting the transom in one) ranked after the west window for decoration, of which indeed they appear to have formed the first idea. To the east of the tower, St. Andrew's Chapel, boldly groined, forms, with the monument now above it, a capital group. St. Mary Magdalene Chapel, and the broken lines of the choir buttresses, stopped by a couple of octagonal towers, completes the picture as seen from the Close.

"The bold west front is quite unlike any other I have seen, inasmuch as the triangular principle is thoroughly carried out. The Decorated window is perhaps the finest in the country. If its symbolism could be read, I believe a tale would be elicited to interest even those indifferent to architecture. The majority of the figures in the two tiers of rich tabernacle-work in the screen are very well executed. This front was designed to be plainer. Although the pinnacle was not placed in the apex until the last year of Edward III., the greater portion of this front was built at least thirty years earlier, the foundation having been laid about the commencement of the fourteenth century. The rebuilding occupied about 130 years, from a design evidently drawn about, if not before, 1285. The gradual progress of architecture towards the end of the fourteenth century is totally ignored in the cathedral, and a great jump is made from the geometrical Decorated into the Perpendicular style of the east window, which appears to have been executed fourteen years after the eastern pinnacle was put up. The western screen of the chapel of St. Radegundas is, with the exception of that to the choir, the most beautiful little bit of work in the cathedral. The small southern door, with its rich foliations, has no parallel.

"The interior, as seen from the west door, presents as fair a specimen of simple groining, enriched with bold ribs all springing from the same point, as any cathedral at home or abroad, and the omission of cross arches, leaving the form unbroken, adds greatly to the grand effect. The minstrels' gallery, over the arch of the fifth bay, has twelve recesses of beautiful tabernacle-work. The spectator should observe a monument that has lately been erected in bronze and white marble in the nave. I do not know who has thus desecrated the cathedral, and perpetuated art but a shade better than that of the scribbling schoolboy or Pagan hieroglyphic. Its erection is not only to be regretted in an archæological point of view, but also that names so well known should be associated with anything so contemptible. From the south aisle a doorway, Early English in character, led into the cloister, now destroyed by fire. The fragments lead me to assign the middle of the fourteenth century as the general date of the southern side. A payment for materials for this cloister appears in 1324-5.

"On the eastern side of the cloister is the chapter-house, of the date of 1230 to 1240. The tombs of Henry Marshall and Simon of Apulia were probably designed by the same hand. The present elevation was given by the removal of the upper stories in the fifteenth century, and was the work of Bishop Lacy. The east window was contributed by his successor Nevyll, whilst the following bishop erected the rich roof.

"The fabric rolls give the date of 1279 to the beautiful groined chapel of St. Joseph. On the south wall of the chapel is a tomb of exceedingly good design. Above the chapel is a chamber of Early English date. The pendant in the north aisle is the chapel of St. Andrew's with a similar room. These chapels, in my opinion, mark the original extent of the choir eastward. The extended works were commenced, and perhaps the walls of the Lady-chapel, about 1260, and it was then intended to build the choir, as there was provision for the flying-buttresses. The chapels of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Gabriel were built about the same time. A portion of the vaulting of the choir was done in 1301 and 1302, proving that the clerestory was built at that time. I think that when the grand work of rebuilding and lengthening the choir was decided upon, it was not proposed to throw the towers open, for with a little variation the arches and clerestory could have been made continuous from east to west. The work from this date was carried on gradually until the whole was finished. I find no break in the work, perhaps because the nave-arches were still left untouched. We read from

the fabric rolls that in 1309 and 1310, sums were paid for removing the former walls. In 1319-22 the high altar appears to have been erected — during Bishop Stapleton's time, whose name is even given to that portion of the choir. In 1331 and 1332, William Cann, of Corfe, agreed to furnish the Purbeck marble for the columns of the nave and the cloister; so that we may well conclude that the nave was now commenced and carried on unremittingly. One of the gems of the cathedral is the screen across the entrance to the choir. There are but few remaining in England in their original position, and considering the injuries sustained by the interior of the cathedral, it is remarkable that this has escaped.

After a full survey of the cathedral, the Association visited Pynes, the seat of their President, where they were hospitably entertained, and then proceeded to Crediton. Here they were met by the Rev. Prebendary Smith, the Vicar, who led the way into the building, and explained its general features. It is a very fine old cruciform church, but unfortunately the living is the subject of a Chancery suit, and the Court allows no more money to be spent than will suffice to put it in "a good and substantial" condition; and taking these words in their literal sense, the trustees have perhaps gone as far as their powers permit them. The walls and roof are of the most substantial nature; but a glance at the interior shews that there is much room for improvement. The roof is flat and plastered, depriving the building of its proper proportions, which could easily be restored by substituting an open one of timber. Then the pews are in the old style, generally known as sleeping-boxes; while the organ is placed immediately in front of the west window, which it shuts out from the view of the congregation. For all these defects the Court of Chancery stands amenable; and we hope that some influence will ere long be exercised to obtain from that official source the permission to carry out the necessary alterations. Mr. Davis gave a brief architectural description of the building. He thought it was remarkable that the freestone work about the windows had only been used in the tracery and not in the jambs; he had never seen a similar instance before. Mr. Hayward, of Exeter, explained that it was a common practice in Devonshire.

The party then repaired to a part of the church which until recently was used for the Grammar-school, where (in the absence of the author, Mr. Tuckett) Mr. Levien read a paper on the History of Crediton from Saxon Times to the Present. It expressed an opinion that much work of the Saxon period remained in the church, but this idea did not appear to meet with general concurrence.

At the evening meeting Mr. Planché read a paper on the Earls of Devon, Mr. T. Wright one on the Library given by Bishop Leofric to Exeter Cathedral, and the Chairman (for Dr. Pring) one on Thomas Chard, the last Abbot of Ford; they were all of much interest, and will probably appear in the Journal of the Association, which makes it less a subject of regret that we have not room for them here.

Wednesday, Aug. 21. VISIT TO FORD ABBEY AND ST. MARY OTTERY.

A party of about one hundred proceeded by the railway to Ford Abbey, the seat of G. F. W. Miles, esq., situated between Axminster and Yeovil; and afterwards visited St. Mary Ottery and Cadhay-house.

Ford Abbey was a Cistercian house, dedicated, as usual, to the Virgin Mary. The monks were first established at Brightley by Baldwin de Brioniis, and their possessions were greatly augmented by his son and his daughter, Richard and Adeliza, the last of whom removed them to Ford, where their house was completed about 1148.

The most ancient part of the building remaining is the grand porch tower, which is conspicuous for its architectural beauty. This was doubtless the original entrance, and is adorned with the arms of Baldwin de Brioniis, of De Redvers, and Courtenay. Of nearly similar age is the refectory, which is 55 feet by 37 ft. 9 in. in width, with a height of 28 feet.

But the gem of the building is the chapel, the architecture of which is Anglo-

Norman; rounded ribs springing out of solid square-headed Norman pilasters, support the vaulted roof; the principal arches are obtusely but decidedly pointed, and ornamented with the usual zigzag fret-work.

The eastern window is of the Tudor age, and marks the work of Dr. Thomas Chard, the last abbot of Ford, who entered that office in 1521, and surrendered the monastery to Henry VIII. March 8, 1539. Considerable alterations were made in the building by him, and they are generally of great beauty. The cloister is in the Tudor style; the mullions and tracery of the windows are beautifully designed, having over them a frieze of stone-work with shields, marking the benefactors to the abbey. The cloister is divided by a suite of rooms and arcade from the grand porch tower.

The walls of the state-rooms are adorned with four pieces of gobelin tapestry in beautiful preservation, and said to have been presented by Queen Anne to her Secretary at War, Francis Gwyn, whose family succeeded to this property by the marriage of Edmund, son of Sir Edmund Prideaux, Bart., with Amy Fraunceis, whose daughter and co-heiress, in 1690, married Francis Gwyn, Esq.

Edmund Prideaux, before-named, commenced the alterations of his house, for which purpose he employed the celebrated Inigo Jones, who at that time was endeavouring to introduce the Grecian style of architecture into this country. These alterations are distinctly to be traced, and it is fortunate that the close of his life, in 1654, prevented any further mutilation. The windows in the state-rooms in the western wing of the building are quite out of character with those of the hall adjoining, which are in the Tudor style. The staircase erected by him exhibits an admirable specimen of wood-carving, as well as the grand dining-room with its unique and magnificent ceiling of elaborately carved and gilt wainscot.

After partaking of refreshment, which was kindly provided by Mr. and Mrs. Miles, the train conveyed the party to Ottery-road station, where carriages were in waiting to take them to Ottery. They were received at the Guildhall by the Right Hon. Sir J. T. Coleridge, accompanied by his son John Duke Coleridge, who, with his usual liberality and courtesy, had prepared an admirable luncheon for them.

The party then proceeded to the church, under the guidance of Mr. Roberts, architect, who described the building. His account differed in some points from the received history of the church.

The earliest authentic notice relating to the church of Ottery St. Mary is derived from a Saxon charter bearing date 1060, "whereby Edward the Confessor, in the 18th year of his reign, granted 'quandam villam nomine Otregiam' to the Holy Mother of God, and ever-blessed Virgin Mary, of the City of Rouen." This record is confirmed by an inspeximus charter of Henry III., and another of Richard II.

From Domesday it appears that the Chapter of Rouen held the manor of William the Conqueror, but there is no evidence of any parish church on the manor prior to 1260, when Walter Bronescombe, Bishop of Exeter, early in September, performed the dedication of the church.

In 1335, John de Grandisson, Bishop of Exeter, formed the parish church into a collegiate establishment, and opened a communication with the Dean and Chapter of Rouen, for the purchase of the manor and advowson of the living. It does not appear, however, that much was done to the church after its first erection. Particularly since the Dissolution, the fabric was neglected and was fast going to ruin, when through the instrumentality of Sir John Coleridge, aided by the inhabitants, its repair and restoration was commenced, and it was finally brought into the beautiful state in which it now appears.

This church has been called a cathedral in miniature, and in some degree it merits the term; for although deficient in extent and magnificence, it possesses all the usual features, in its nave and chancel, with their continuous aisles, its transepts, Lady-chapel, and small lateral chapels. Like Exeter Cathedral, also, it

has one remarkable feature, that of the adaptation of its two towers to the arms of the transept; an arrangement of great rarity, at least in this country, and one that may suggest to the architect of the present day new combinations in the treatment of these almost essential parts of a church.

The church consists of a nave and aisles, with a large chapel added on the north side, a transept formed by the two towers, a chancel and aisles with a small chapel on each side, and a Lady-chapel at the extreme east end.

The principal entrance is by three doorways in the western front. That in the centre consists of a shallow groined porch of plain character, leading to a double entrance divided by a column. On either side of the middle entrance is a canopied niche, and above them a five-light window of Early English character within a segmental pointed arch; an additional moulding round the centre light leads to the belief that this window belongs to a later period than the lancet form of the lights would otherwise indicate. A stringcourse over this window serves as a base for a niche in the gable, containing the mutilated remains of a figure in a sitting posture, most probably of the Virgin, to whom the church is dedicated. Above each aisle-doorway is a small quatrefoil light, and the buttresses of this point terminate in pinnacles, apparently of the fourteenth century, but their plinth mouldings are of much later date.

The nave consists of five bays. The aisle-windows are of two lights, separate on the outside like the Early English style, but enclosed in a recess with a segmental arch on the inside. Between the nave and chancel stands the south tower, forming one of the arms of the transept. Its windows are all of Early English character, with mere splays on the outside, and no label-mouldings. All the work of the tower appears to belong to the early period above named, except the plinths of the buttresses, which have Perpendicular mouldings. The chancel has six bays, and is very similar in design to the nave. The Lady-chapel appears to be entirely Decorated.

The general effect of the exterior is that of boldness and simplicity rather than richness; the grouping of the towers with the projecting chapels and porches, and the variety of style shewn by the lancet windows of the aisle and transept, by the singular windows of the clerestory, and by the Perpendicular work of the north chapel, impart a picturesque character, so often found in the structures of the middle ages, and so rarely in the uniformity of modern architecture.

Before leaving the church Mr. Planché gave an account of two large and beautiful effigies, one on each side of the nave, which he supposed to represent a nephew of Bishop Grandisson, with his wife. There is reason to believe, however, that they represent Sir Otho Grandisson, (a *brother* of the Bishop,) and Beatrice, his wife, the daughter and co-heiress of Nicholas Malmaynes. The attitude of the knight is peculiar, his arms being crossed on his body, with his sword held in his right hand, the blade passing under the left arm and behind the shoulder. There are also traces of coats of arms. The recumbent female effigy has a square head-dress, with a kirtle, or *cote-hardie*, fitting close to the person, the train flowing in ample folds to the feet, which rest on two dogs with their heads interjoined.

From the church the members passed through Mr. Coleridge's grounds to Cadhay-house, the residence of Capt. Collins. The house in appearance is Elizabethan, but the owner is of opinion that it is of much older date. In a quadrangular court are niches occupied by statues of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. The walls of the court are for the most part built of squared flints, a kind of masonry known as dice-work. Along the left side of the court, within the house, runs a gallery, in the centre of which is a recess. Mr. Davis, architect, in explaining the object of such galleries, said that in very early times it was customary, in country gentlemen's houses, to have a large hall, where convivial and other meetings might be held. These halls were gradually reduced to entrance-halls, and in lieu of them were made galleries similar

to that at Cadhay. Capt. Collins stated that when he came to Cadhay, many years since, there existed a spacious hall, which extended from the ground-floor to the roof; but he had since transformed it into a kitchen. After surveying this kitchen the party returned to Exeter.

At the evening meeting a paper was read by Mr. Pettigrew on "Roman Antiquities in Exeter," another by Lieut.-Col. Harding on "The Coinage of Exeter," and a third by Mr. Gidley on "Royal Visits to Exeter." The last paper, although remarkably interesting, was very long, and a portion of it was necessarily deferred.

(*To be continued.*)

CONGRESS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT PETERBOROUGH.

(*Concluded from* p. 281.)

Friday, July 26. PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

MEETINGS of the sections took place this day—in the morning at the Grammar-school, and in the afternoon at the Corn Exchange. At the former the Dean of Ely presided, and papers were read by Professor Babington on the "Ancient History of the Fens to the South of Peterborough," and by the Rev. E. Trollope, F.S.A., on the "Cardyke."

In his paper on the Fens, Prof. Babington said he was only acquainted with the southern portion, from Peterborough to Cambridge: the whole of this district was composed of clayey soil, and almost destitute of stone, and therefore a very bad country for drainage, though there was a natural fall down to the sea. Peterborough was situate forty-five feet above the level of the tide at Lynn, and Cambridge fifty-one feet. In those places in the fens which had been selected for building towns and villages there was a gravelly rather than a peat soil. He did not believe in the idea that at one time the fen district was one large estuary. In the time of the Romans he believed it was a complete plain, well drained, with good roads; but after they left, it was neglected till the times of James I. and Charles I., when it became impassable. That it was cultivated at a former time was confirmed by the fact that plants and trees were found considerably below the surface that would not grow on a peat soil. Malmesbury had described Thorney as a perfect paradise, with orchards, gardens, and vineyards: this was in the twelfth century. He believed that on their visit there it would be found far below this description. Since this time the rivers had been diverted from their natural course. The Nene formerly went through Whittlesea Mere, and another branch ran down to Lynn. The Great Ouse formerly went to Wisbeach, and not to Lynn. In the thirteenth century the estuary was choked up to Lynn, and had to find another channel. A cut was made at some time, which diverted the Ouse and the Nene, and took the latter to Lynn. In 1490 the Middle Level was made, which restored things, to a certain extent, to their former position. In 1650 the Bedford Level was made, and a vast deal of land reclaimed; this, however, caused a great amount of backwater in the South Level, and now engineers were directing their attention to draining the district upon the same principles as it was formerly done. He would now speak of the roads formed by the Romans. The map before them shewed that there were three stations, viz. Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Durobrivæ. In addition to the Ermine Street road from Huntingdon to Lincoln, there was another road across the fens, though it was not mentioned in the "Itinerary." The road was sixty feet broad, and he himself had measured it fifty-two feet. It was easily discoverable, being formed of pebbles, which were to be found across the loamy soil, and came as far as Fletton, though he could not say where it then went.

Mr. Babington's lecture was illustrated

by an excellent map of the fen country, shewing Cardyke and the more recent cuts, and also the old Roman road.

The Rev. E. Trollope, before reading his paper on the Cardyke, made a few observations on the portion of the country which had just been brought before the meeting. Having been all his lifetime a fenman, he was acquainted with some facts which were perhaps unknown to Mr. Babington, and which he had spent much time in making himself master of. In the first place, with regard to trees and plants being found where they could not have grown, perhaps Mr. Babington was not acquainted with the theory of subsidence. A very large district had been subject to change by this means, and Professor Owen had agreed to the accuracy of the theory; these changes were still going on. Land beetles had been found below the level of the sea, and trees and plants in an upright growing position. It had been a matter of discussion as to when the fen had been submerged, and some had been of opinion that it was previous to the time of the Romans. With regard to the name of Ermine Street, a document had lately come into his hands which made the derivation from *Eorminga stræt*. After a few more observations and criticisms, Mr. Trollope proceeded to read his paper on the Cardyke. He believed it to be one of a series, though it was complete in itself. There was another of a similar construction from Lincoln to the Trent. The Romans had much to contend with in the way of drainage of these fens, but they were not people to be easily daunted when the object was the rescuing of a large tract of valuable land, and bringing it into a state of cultivation. They therefore at once commenced at Peterborough, and constructed a dyke fifty-six miles in length. The name of Cardyke might have been derived from Fen Dyke. It had also been called Bell Dyke, which name was supposed to have been given it on account of the great Tom of Lincoln (which tradition had said was a present from Peterborough) having been conveyed thence by it to Lincoln. There was no doubt this dyke had been made by the Roman soldiers, who were almost as well versed in the use of the spade as the sword; though it is probable that the natives were compelled to assist in the most laborious part. The date of the Cardyke was not certain. Stukeley had supposed that it was in the time of Nero, but from the character of that monarch it was very unlikely that he ever did anything so good. The probability was that it was made in the time of Julius Agricola, A.D. 79, who was recalled in the year 84; though some had supposed it was in the time of Adrian. After the Romans left this country, Cardyke was much neglected. It was originally fifty feet wide and eighty feet deep, and was not begun at Peterborough because *that* was an important place, (for it did not then exist,) but on account of the vicinity of the great city of Durobrivæ. He believed that he was the only person that had dared to encounter these fearful fens, and trace down the entire course of Cardyke. When he had started for that purpose, people touched their foreheads, intimating that he was a little bit cracked. The fen farmers had a very bad character, but he had never found them such savages as they were represented to be, or that they interfered with him except when he was trespassing, and then he went on his way as fast as he could.

In the discussion that followed the reading of these papers, Mr. E. A. Freeman delivered an extempore address on Crowland Abbey and Earl Waltheof, preparatory to the visit to Crowland next day.

At the afternoon meeting Sir Charles Anderson read

Some Remarks on the West Front of Lincoln Minster and the Works now going on there.

"The west front of Lincoln Minster consists of early Norman work of the time of Remigius; of Norman work of more ornate character of the time of Bishop Alexander; of Early English wings and upper story, and of later additions to the Norman towers; three Perpendicular windows and niches, with statues of the same date. The early work of Remigius is distinguishable by the wide joints of the masonry and the square form of the stones of which it is composed. My friend, Mr. Parker, of

Oxford, having expressed a desire to examine the façade, I accompanied him to Lincoln last year, and we spent several hours in exploring the interior walls and passages, an intricate and perplexing expedition; but we were rewarded by a discovery which satisfactorily confirmed what that able ecclesiologist had before suspected, viz. that at the period when the three rich doorways were inserted, the capitals of some of Remigius's pilasters had been replaced by others of a later character. On the outside there was some difficulty (owing to their distance from the eye) in ascertaining this; but in a portion of the older work concealed by Early English casing, and by that casing protected from the weather, we discovered, by means of a ladder brought to us by the intelligent verger, and by the aid of a lantern, that, flanking one of the large Norman arches, there was on one side a capital of Remigius's time, dark and weather-stained, and on the other a richer capital, fresh as from the mason's chisel. Now this capital is not likely to have been placed there in modern times, because it is in a dark nook, scarcely visible except by artificial light; therefore the inference is that the change from Norman to Early English was taking place in the time of Alexander, and that the Early English work was added almost immediately after the capital was inserted.

"There is a great deal that is interesting behind the exterior screen—the bases or roots of the additions to the towers, elastic stone beam, &c. Above the stone roof, below the present gable, is the mark of another high-pitched roof, probably of Early English date, and this leads to the conjecture that there was a nave partly Norman and partly Early English before Grostete began the present nave. If this were so, it may account for that irregularity in the line of the vaulting between the towers and the nave, if the northern piers were built in the time of the Norman ones, and the southern piers extended south to widen the nave up to the point of junction with the choirs of St. Hugh; and this seems probable, because the work of Grostete began in consequence of the fall of the tower; but, after all, the progress of the building must be a matter for speculation, subject to many conjectures and doubts difficult to solve. And this brings me to the points to which I desire to call the attention of the public through this short and imperfect paper.

"First, the duty of making every effort to promote the preservation and classification, by competent persons, of the records of these grand ecclesiastical buildings (which from their size and magnificence may be called monuments of the nation's progress in art), so as to be acceptable to those who are desirous of examining them for literary purposes. The fabric rolls of York Minster have been published by the Surtees Society of Durham, and form a curious history of the progress of that building. The care taken of their libraries and documents both at Durham and York is highly creditable to the Chapters of those cathedrals. Of the state of the records of Lincoln I cannot speak, but judging from the position of one most interesting document, an original copy of Magna Charta, one cannot augur well for the rest. This has been for many years hanging, framed and glazed, over the fire-place of the common office of the Registrar, subject to the evil effects of smoke and light, instead of being carefully kept in the cathedral library. I believe a box or drawer of cedar wood to be the best receptacle for parchments, such as were used in the Record Office, under the faithful guardianship of our late excellent and lamented friend Mr. Hunter, whose name I am glad to have this opportunity of mentioning in terms of regard and respect.

"Secondly, I say that as these cathedrals are national monuments, the public have a right to see that they are carefully handled; that no improvements or restorations, as they are (often very improperly) called, be made without the opinion of the most experienced men. Well-intentioned zeal without knowledge is apt to make sad havoc. The Chapter of Lincoln meritoriously spends a considerable sum annually in external repairs, and if these were confined to the keeping of roofs in order (and the leaden roofs are well kept), there would be no cause of complaint; but when we see such doubtful expenditure as is now going on in the west front, when the interior requires every attention, I cannot help alluding to it. In my remarks I would by no means censure the masons; they are careful hands, well capable of copying old work, and executing new; they only do what they are ordered.

"In alluding to the interior, I point to the ruinous decay of the Purbeck shafts, the modern yellow and whitewash which conceals the coloured patterns on the vaulting of the nave and aisles, and the dust, damp, and dirt in the side chapels and choir. When the west front was repaired, about the year 1811, the decayed pilasters in the arcades were replaced by new ones of Yorkshire sand-stone, as being at that

time thought to be more durable, but some had perished and shrunk, and, during the heavy gales of the last two years, had fallen. Now I believe that, with the exception of replacing these and fastening others, nothing was required. The rest of the front was in repair, as the accompanying photograph will shew, presenting a uniform tint almost equal to that of Peterborough, charming to the eyes of the artist and of that increasing body of educated men of all classes who are able to appreciate artistic beauty and to discriminate between good and bad taste. But last year the south flank of the front below the tower was scraped, so as to present a surface of new yellow stone. This year the north side has been suffering the same operation; so that the centre presents a dark square between two stripes of yellow. It is contended by the advocates of the scraping system that it will soon be of one colour again; but if so, why scrape it at all? or, being scraped, why not mix some soot and water, and by means of a fire-engine on a dry summer day stain it to harmonise with the rest, and have done with the practice for ever. As well might a surgeon scarify the rest of a limb whilst curing a wound, or a sculptor, after adding a new head or leg to an antique, scrape the trunk to make it as white as the new marble. Only fancy scraping the Apollo Belvidere, or the Venus, because they are not quite white! In very many cases of restoration much original work is removed, which, if left, would last for many years, and in its mouldering state retain far more of life and beauty than a modern copy: this I say on the authority of Mr. Ruskin, no mean judge in such matters. The fact is, that the exterior of a cathedral should be as tenderly handled as an original picture or an antique statue; and every alteration or restoration should be chronicled in a book kept for the purpose. Beverley Minster is an instance of judicious treatment. There, no stones have been removed except such as were lost or decayed, the rest being left intact. The result is, that the state of the building confers credit upon those who administer the fund left for its preservation. The same enlightened system it seems is pursued at Peterborough, than which no cathedral, except Salisbury and Ely, has a finer tone of colour. Where stone is so decayed as it is at Chester, it is difficult to say what should be done, but at Lincoln, where the surface is, on the whole, perfect, there is no plea for inflicting on it the fate of Marsyas; it should rather be left to the far more wholesome and kindly treatment of the clouds, the smoke, and the rain. The Society of British Architects have, I believe, unavailingly remonstrated against the scarifying process: had I not been justified by their opinion I should not have ventured to have spoken so strongly, though I have long regretted the practice. In conclusion, I beg to say that my object in reading this paper is to aid in promoting an intelligent and careful watch over our great cathedrals, and such preservation and arrangement of their records as is due to the public, which is awakening to a sense of their value as auxiliaries to the history of the nation."

Several fine photographs, shewing what parts of the west front had been scraped, were handed round the hall.

Professor Willis then delivered a lecture upon the architecture of the cathedral, first stating that three gentlemen, Mr. Owen Davys, Mr. Paley, and Mr. Poole, had written on the same subject. Mr. Owen Davys had given an excellent history of the cathedral, and an admirable account of it as it now stood, but he had not made any original investigation. Mr. Paley's object was different. He had confined himself to the architecture of the building, and candidly acknowledged that in pursuing his investigations he had adopted the principle which he (Professor Willis) originally made use of in reference to Canterbury Cathedral. He might therefore claim Mr. Paley as a pupil, and had read his book with much pleasure. In making his inquiries, however, as to Peterborough Cathedral, he adhered to his invariable custom of ignoring all previous writers until he had made his own investigations. After that, he read what others had written upon the subject. Unless investigations were pursued in that manner, the mind could not be kept free from bias, and the truth would never be arrived at. A man who went to the study of an ancient building with a particular theory already impressed upon his mind, could hardly help following in the footsteps of his predecessor. Mr. Poole had applied the same principle in his investigations as Mr. Paley, but had arrived at exactly opposite results. Whether he should pro-

pound a third theory remained to be seen. In all investigations of that nature, it was necessary to see if there were any written documents upon the subject, and then to let the stones speak for themselves. In some cases there were no documents, and then they were left fancy free, but in the present case there were many documents. Professor Willis then gave an historical sketch of the cathedral, interspersed with remarks upon its architecture, and said that after the afternoon service at the cathedral, which he hoped all would attend, he should be happy to go round and point out on the spot the various architectural peculiarities to which he had alluded in his address.

After the service, the Professor commenced his promised explanation. Under his guidance the members visited every portion of the cathedral, and the remains of the old conventual buildings, the arrangement, form, and uses of which he pointed out in considerable detail, which, however, hardly admit of a report. One point on which he especially dwelt was, that the great feature of Peterborough Cathedral was the few changes of style that it displayed; and when it was considered that the building was seventy-five years in the course of construction, it shewed that much reverence was displayed by the builders, and those who employed them, for the original Norman design.

At the evening meeting, J. Lambert, Esq., read a paper on the Sarum Hymnal, some of the positions in which were replied to by the Dean of Ely.

Saturday, July 27. EXCURSION TO THORNEY, CROWLAND, &c.

An excursion was made to Thorney, Crowland, Peakirk, Northborough, Glinton, and Woodcroft. The first place visited was the church of Thorney, the nave of the Norman conventual church, to which an east end has been added by Mr. Blore. The west front is an exceedingly fine specimen of Norman architecture, and has a noble Perpendicular window set between the original square turrets. It is supposed to be of the early part of the twelfth century, and is the most perfect part that remains of the old building. The nave-arches and triforium are of the eleventh century; the clerestory has been destroyed, and the arches walled up, the aisles being all destroyed. Its architectural features were described by Mr. J. H. Parker. There is some German stained glass in the windows, and on the north wall a monumental tablet to Ezekiel Danois, a native of Compeigne, in France, who was pastor of the French congregation at Thorney from the time of their first coming there, in 1652, until his death in 1674. The Incumbent exhibited a register-book of their baptisms, marriages, and burials. Their engineering works are still commemorated in the name of French Drove.

At Crowland the remains of the abbey-church were elucidated by Mr. Freeman, who for the space of nearly two hours was fully occupied in taking the visitors from one point of interest to another, and lecturing on the various portions of the building as he proceeded. The Rev. Edward Moore, F.S.A., described at length the means which had been recently taken to maintain the central west front, with its magnificent array of statuary, under the direction of Mr. G. G. Scott, and by which its fall, which appeared imminent, has been effectually arrested. The bridge of Crowland also attracted notice; it consists of three pointed arches concentrated, and is of late Decorated or Transition style.

After luncheon at the George Hotel in Crowland, the party proceeded to Peakirk, where is a small, but very ancient village church, with carved oak fittings. It has a bell-gable, instead of a tower. The original church was Norman, but the whole west front has been altered. The present south aisle is Early English, and there is an Early English lancet at the end of the aisle, and another at the west front of the nave. The church contains the stem of an Early English lectern, which ought to be carefully preserved. It is of oak, set in a socket of stone. The windows are filled with modern stained glass, in memory of Bishop Marsh and the late Canon James. About a hundred yards from the east end of the church is a small but interesting chapel, once dedicated to the

Saxon saint, Pega, now converted into a dwelling-house called "The Hermitage." It contains a very diminutive nave and chancel, with an east window of beautiful design, a piscina, a gable cross, and one or two windows, more or less blocked. It is of the best geometric date.

The next place visited was Northborough, the church of which has by way of a south transept a chantry chapel of bold Decorated work, and of a magnificence overpowering to the older part of the edifice; it was erected by the last of the family of Delamere. This is a very fine church, dedicated to St. Benedict. Its unusually high spire, nearly twice as high as the tower, is remarkable for its bulging sides. The general type of the building is late Decorated, about 1370. The square font is Norman, placed on a base, with a shaft at each angle. Under the belfry lies a defaced stone effigy of a man, apparently the counterpart to a similar effigy in the churchyard; the latter has the wimple, the head resting on two square cushions, the upper one set diagonally. In the churchyard are also several stone coffin-lids of the thirteenth century.

Northborough-house was the residence of Mrs. Claypole, one of the daughters of the Protector Oliver, but it is still more remarkable for its structure than its history. Mr. Parker pronounced it to be the best existing specimen of a mediæval house in this country. It is of the age of Edward II., in plan resembling the letter H, the hall occupying the centre, whilst the butteries, kitchens, and servants' rooms were in one wing, and the chambers of the family in the other. One gable of the hall is boldly crocketed, and terminates in a beautifully-carved circular chimney; and Mr. Parker thought it probable that the other gable originally corresponded. The windows of the hall, two on either side, are square-headed, under labels filled with the ball-flower. Their tracery is now built up, in order to form an upper story. This house stood surrounded by a moat and fortified walls, of which the gatehouse remains, with its original oaken gates, both for carriages and footmen, the latter door having also a central wicket.

At Glinton Church are some effigies which it has been thought came from the recesses in the chantry at Northborough; but this idea is unsupported by proof, neither do their proportions fit. The effigy of a lady in a wimple and long veil still remains exposed to the weather in Glinton churchyard. In the tower of the church lies a male effigy of unusual character. He is in civil costume, with a hunter's horn strung at his right side, and a bunch of arrows stuck under the strap by which the horn is suspended, and under his left arm is either a staff or a long-bow.

The last object to which the attention of the tourists was directed was Woodcroft-house, an edifice of the fourteenth century. The moat in this instance ran directly round the walls, and in part remains, as well as the round tower at one of the angles, the scene of the cruel death of Dr. Hudson, the chaplain and confidential attendant of Charles I.

A *fête champêtre* at the Vineyard had been announced for the evening, but as the weather was unfavourable this was changed for a *soirée* at the Museum.

On *Sunday, July* 28, there was full choral service at the cathedral; the Bishop of Oxford preached on the connection of the past with man's hope of the future. In shewing "whence we derived our interest in the past," he maintained that man must be educated before he can look back; for the uncivilized man only regards the present and his immediate wants. But he who considers the past with its memorials, however mean and trivial the remains of these memorials may be, is thereby led to a contemplation of the future, of which the result ought to be, to fit him for immortality.

Monday, July 29. EXCURSION TO FOTHERINGHAY, TANSOR, &c.

At the morning meeting Mr. Riley read an elaborate paper on Ingulf, which shewed conclusively the spurious character of that work, but was too long to admit of a satisfactory analysis here. It will, we believe, be published by the Institute. The paper gave rise to some discussion, in the course

of which Mr. Freeman said that, as he had lately had occasion to go through the so-called History of Ingulf, when studying the history of Crowland, he could most willingly give his testimony to the force of most of Mr. Riley's arguments. He would not say whether he should have found out for himself that the book was a forgery, but certainly, when it is read with the knowledge that many eminent scholars reject it, it is easy to find proofs of forgery in every page. Words, and forms of words, are constantly used which were utterly unknown in the eleventh century; the very name given to the Abbey at once betrays a later date than that of Ingulf. The pseudo-Ingulf writes Croyland, a modern form, apparently connected with the absurd derivation, sometimes given, from the French *croix*. But the true form of the name, as found in the Chronicle, in Florence, in Orderic, and in William of Malmesbury, is Cruland or Croland, and on the spot it is to this day always written and pronounced Crowland. There could, Mr. Freeman said, be no doubt whatever as to the form of the name, but the explanation of it he would leave to Mr. Earle. Then again the pseudo-Ingulf constantly uses the word "Saxon" as opposed to "Norman," as is vulgarly done in our own time. It needs hardly to be said that no writer, French or English, of the eleventh century, ever called Englishmen by anything but their own name of Englishmen. The blunder as to the date of the Emperor Alexios Komnenos would of itself be enough to upset the authenticity of the history. Then, in describing the death of William the Conqueror, the writer removes the scene of his accident from Mantes to Le Mans, (Cenomannia), a not unlikely confusion in one writing some centuries after, but utterly impossible in a contemporary. His remark again that Philip was a very common name in France is clearly the remark of a writer of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, when such really was the case. In the eleventh century, on the other hand, not a single Philip found his way into Domesday; in fact King Philip, the contemporary of William, was the first bearer of the name, which came about in a most curious way, through Constantinople and Russia, from the old Macedonian Kings. On one point, however, Mr. Freeman said he must put in a word for Ingulf. Mr. Riley supposes that, when Ingulf spoke of Hugh, King of the French, in 937, he meant the Hugh, commonly called Capet, who was elected King in 987, and thinks that the mistake is in the date. But it is evident from the whole passage that Ingulf's mistake is solely in the title; he has turned Hugh, Duke of the French, father of Hugh, King of the French, into a King himself. The error is exactly the same in kind and in degree as Mr. Riley's own error (and Ingulf's too) in turning King Henry, father of the Emperor Otto, into an Emperor himself. It is most important for the general history of England that the spurious character of Ingulf's history should be fully recognized, as no work has been the source of greater misconceptions. The notion of William the Conqueror's deliberate attempts to root out the English language comes wholly from Ingulf, and is utterly opposed to all that we know from trustworthy sources. William's tyranny was not a tyranny of set purpose, but one which was the result of circumstances and which grew upon him by degrees. In the matter of language the use of French was merely a matter of convenience; William used the English language in charters addressed to his English subjects, and at one time even made an attempt to learn it himself. Or, to take a minor point, the attractive character of Queen Eadgyth, given in so many writers and amongst others by Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, (whose romance, however, is, on the whole, more accurate than most people's histories,) comes almost wholly from Ingulf. She figures there as the rose springing from the thorn,

"Sicut spina rosam, genuit Godwinus Editham,"

as one "nullo modo patris aut fratrum barbarium sapiens." In the true history of Florence, she appears as a fellow-conspirator with Tostig, and as procuring the treacherous murder of Gospatric in Tostig's interest. It is evident not only that the History of Ingulf is not a composition of

the eleventh century, but that it is not of the least authority for the general historical events of the eleventh century. At the same time Mr. Freeman professed himself quite ready to accept both the pseudo-Ingulf and the pseudo-Peter of Blois as good authority for purely local matters, the dates of buildings, and so forth, where the forgers had no temptation to falsify, and where they doubtless wrote from the authentic records and traditions of the Abbey.

At the conclusion of this discussion, an excursion was made to Warmington, Fotheringhay, Elton, Tansor, Cotterstock, and Oundle.

At Warmington Mr. Freeman made some remarks on the architecture of the church, which is probably the finest specimen of the Early English style in Northamptonshire. Its details are of the richest character and are worthy of the most attentive study; many of them have been illustrated in the collection of drawings of the church published by Mr. Caveler. The church is one of the usual Northamptonshire pattern; the western tower with its massive broach is quite of the usual type, differing from the inferior examples solely in the increased richness of detail. It is evident from the position of the belfry-windows, that the nave never had a high-pitched roof. The rich triplets in the south aisle are remarkable both for their elaborate detail and for their position, which does not seem very well suited to the form. But the great feature of Warmington is the interior of the nave, with its timber vault. This nave has something of a French character about it, at least it does not exhibit the purely English Lancet style, quite free from all traces of Romanesque on the one hand, and from all tendencies to Geometrical on the other. In many of the finest French buildings windows with tracery fully or nearly developed rest on pillars which are by no means clear of Romanesque. So it is at Amiens, so it is also at Warmington; the piers, with their capitals, and the mouldings of the pier-arches, are still half Romanesque, while the clerestory has Geometrical windows, early indeed, but still real traceried windows and not mere groupings of lancets. The vault again, so rare in English parish churches, except now and then in the chancel, is in itself a French feature, though the beautiful corbels from which it rises are of a purely English kind. The timber vault is more common than people think in our great churches, as in the eastern limbs of Winchester and St. Albans, and there can be no reasonable objection to it when the pillars will not bear a vault of stone. Many of the windows of Warmington church are excellent studies of that Early Geometrical tracery in which North Northamptonshire abounds. One sign of it is the open truncated soffit-cusp, a perishable ornament which has been lost out of the heads of many windows. The finest example of this style in the county is the noble east window of Raunds. The chancel at Warmington could never have been vaulted, and must therefore, in its best days, have been very inferior to the nave; it is now made still more so by incongruous later alterations.

At Fotheringhay Mr. Freeman commented on the history and architecture of the Church and College. He wished his hearers particularly to understand that the College of Fotheringhay was not a Jesuits' College, but a Society of secular Priests and Clerks under a Master, established by the Dukes of York, the owners of the neighbouring castle, for the better performance of divine service in their parish church, and for the other purposes for which secular Colleges usually were founded. The College was founded towards the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century, for it received gifts and benefactions from several successive Dukes, and the exact date of the beginning of the foundation seems not quite certain. It seems however most probable that, whatever may have been planned, the College had no legal existence till 1412, when Duke Edward obtained a charter for its endowment. This is however in no way inconsistent with the belief that the choir had been already built by his father Duke Edmund, son of Edward the Third, as part of the preparation for

the foundation. The College was suppressed with other Colleges under Edward the Sixth, and its property granted to John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. The Collegiate buildings, including the choir of the church, were dismantled, and have gradually vanished. In Queen Elizabeth's time the choir was ruinous, and she accordingly caused the bodies of her ancestors, the Dukes of York, to be removed into the nave, where she built new tombs over them. The destruction of the choir is remarkable, showing that there must have been a division in the property of the church, the nave belonging to the parishioners and the choir to the College. This, as has been shown at Thorney, Crowland, and elsewhere, was a very common arrangement when a church was shared between a monastery and a parish, but there are not many examples in the case of secular colleges. Of the choir and collegiate buildings nothing now remains except their juncture with the present church; the choir had aisles, and was a good deal lower than the nave. Its loss gives the church a stunted and disproportioned appearance.

The present church was begun in 1435 by Richard, Duke of York; the architect being William Horwood. The contract is preserved, and has been published with illustrations by the Oxford Architectural Society. It naturally forms one of our best sources for mediæval architectural technicalities. Mr. Freeman said that he remembered the time when he thought Fotheringhay Church one of the finest things that could be, but that a familiarity with Somersetshire had taught him better. It is however a very striking object, especially in a distant view; the octagonal lantern on the tower is especially elegant, but the enormous width of the great west window, and the arrangement of the belfry stage, one wide instead of two narrow windows, takes off a good deal from the general effect of the tower. The aisles are prolonged to the west end, the tower being engaged, so as to form a kind of west front. The interior suffers from its great width and from the poverty of the clerestory range, the piers and arches alone being very good. Though there is a row of flying buttresses on each side, there is no vault or preparation for a vault any where except under the tower. The contemporary pulpit with its canopy enlarged in the seventeenth century, is a curiosity.

The fine fourteenth century church at Elton was visited, as well as the manor-house of Elton Hall, rebuilt after the Restoration, but retaining a noble gatehouse of the time of Edward IV.[a]

The church is a beautiful one, the most ancient part being the chancel and the pillars on each side of the nave, which are in the Early Decorated style. There are several openings in the wall, one of which is supposed to have been a light for the rood stairs, one intended for a squint, and another a window from the priest's house or chamber. The sedilia in the chancel are finely carved.

The only remarkable feature in the external appearance of Tansor Church is the disproportion in the length of its nave and chancel; the former being of singularly extended dimensions, and the latter one of the most diminutive to be found in the whole series of ancient churches. But an examination of the interior, revealing the extraordinary process to which this disproportion is owing, is of the highest interest.

The low square tower at the west end is Early English. The belfry windows, though plain, are worthy of notice, as examples of the first rudiments of tracery. It is remarkable that the jamb-shafts do not support anything whatever. The tower is finished with a plain parapet of late date; its south wall bulges a good deal, and appears to have been much patched. The aisle windows are mostly lancets; one of them in the north aisle, of very small size, has a semicircular label; and a similar label occurs in the east wall of this aisle, but the window has been destroyed. Its western extremity is lighted by an elegant quatrefoiled circle. The two eastern bays of the south aisle are separated from the rest by a very perceptible break, marked by an abrupt change in the character and level of the strings

[a] See Domestic Architecture, vol. iii. p. 251.

and basement-mouldings. The windows in these bays, and at the east end of the aisle, are Geometrical of three lights, of a peculiar and unsightly character, but not unparalleled elsewhere.

The clerestory on the north side has the usual square-headed Decorated window; on the south they have been reduced to the common domestic type. The roof is low.

The two doorways are both very good. The northern one, like so many already mentioned, retains much Norman character, but is probably no earlier than the Early English portions. Its round arch is enriched with a peculiar form of the chevron, having a remarkably bold projection. The banded shafts have floriated capitals rather Early English than Norman, but the abaci are square. The south doorway is decidedly Early English, the arch being pointed, and the tooth-ornament occurring both in the arch and in its label. The two trails are however of different character; that in the label still retains some traces of the chevron, while the inner one is composed of four leaves. The shafts have vanished, but their moulded capitals remain. Both doorways are covered by unsightly modern porches, but that on the north side, from the traces of a high-pitched roof, would seem to occupy the site of an elder one.

The diminutive chancel seems almost crowded with its five windows, though those in the side walls are of no great size. Those in the western bay are single lancets; in the eastern Geometrical of two lights; the East window is late Perpendicular, and its depressed arch agrees but ill with the high gable above.

The internal aspect of the church is most singular, from the great variety and irregularity of the pillars and arches of its long nave; the length of which is increased in appearance by a very perceptible ascent in the pavement towards the East, besides which it slopes at nearly an equal angle towards the South. There are six arches on the north side, and five on the south; these will require to be mentioned in detail, as the two ranges differ much in other respects besides number. The piers throughout, both of Norman and later date, are tall columns, the former being far lighter than is usual in that style. The arches are of two orders, the pointed ones being chamfered, as indeed the inner order of the round ones is on a small scale. The northern range affords some good examples of stopped chamfers, which are wanting on the south.

The western responds on both sides are Norman, as are also the two first pillars and arches reckoning from the west. The third arch on the north side is also Norman, but its eastern pillar is Early English, with a round capital and numerous mouldings; the next pillar also is similar. The three eastern arches are pointed, but the sixth is filled up, and has an Early English doorway inserted, with the tooth-ornament and very slender shafts or rather bowtells. This opens into a sacristy formed out of the eastern bay of the north aisle, and separated from the rest of it by a solid wall, manifestly ancient, as it had an altar against its west face. In a line with this wall is the eastern support of the fifth arch, which is a Norman respond. To turn to the south side, the third arch is segmentally pointed, although both its piers are Norman; the fourth and fifth are also pointed, the former being segmental, the latter of the more usual form; and the only remaining detached pillar corresponds in style, but the eastern respond is again Norman. The whole of the arches and their soffits are profusely adorned with coloured decorations, imitated from ancient ones discovered on a late removal of whitewash. On the Norman ones occurs a representation of the chevron.

The belfry arch corresponds with the tower into which it leads. It rises from very heavy responds with round capitals; there is a contemporary label, but a Norman semicircular one over it. Against the tower may be traced the old pitch of the roof, another instance of a Decorated clerestory supplanting a high roof. The present covering of the nave is modern, and very poor.

There is no chancel arch; hence the alteration in the roof, the chancel having an ill proportioned canted ceiling, is very unpleasant; and the more so as, being

lower than that of the nave, the intermediate space is filled up with boarding.

The extraordinary phænomena of this interior are most probably to be assigned to the uncommon, although, as Raunds and Kingsthorpe have shown, not unique, process of taking a portion of the chancel into the nave; an encroachment in this case belonging to so early a period as the thirteenth century. The existence of the responds at the east end might at first sight seem to show that the Norman nave extended as far east as the present one. But the adjoining wall in the south aisle exhibits two manifestly external Norman strings, which are cut through by the present arch, and which would have stood equally in the way of a Norman predecessor. In like manner in the north aisle there are remains of an external Norman corbel-table. These facts incontestably show that, while the western part of the present nave had aisles during the Norman period, the eastern had not. It follows then that this respond is not in its proper place, unless ind ed we could imagine it to have been originally built in the wall for a future aisle, but in this case the temporary exterior would hardly have been so elaborately finished as the Norman church seems to have been. And when we go on to consider the irregular arrangement of the arches, and especially that the third arch on the south side, though springing from Norman pillars, is of a width which it is difficult to conceive spanned by an ordinary round arch; we are driven to conclude that the old pillars were used up as far as they would go, and when necessary, removed from their places. All these circumstances seem only to be accounted for by the supposition that, when these alterations took place, the old chancel, or part of it, was taken into the nave; the aisle lengthened [b] on the north side at least, the rest of the aisle walls [c] rebuilt (as the Early English doorways show no mark of insertion), the Tower added, and the present Chancel added or rebuilt.

One difficulty however remains, which seems as if no theory can altogether explain it; namely the appearance of the sixth arch on the north side, which must have been blocked almost immediately. For that it must once have been open is clear from the irregular masonry with which it is filled up, in one part allowing the chamfer of the arch to appear, and in another concealing it, and also from the way in which the Norman capital is built up.

The reason of these changes, the destruction of the ordinary relation between the dimensions of nave and chancel, seems difficult to account for. It is however possible that, after all, though the architectural nave was prolonged, the ecclesiastical one was not; the eastern portion of the pillared space probably remained the real chancel, while the projecting part was a presbytery marked in the construction. The latter is decidedly too small for the arrangements and requisitions of an ancient chancel, and the position of the sacristy favours the same view; for it would thus open into the Chancel, according to the ordinary rule, and not, as at present, into the nave. The arrangement of the church, as thus imagined, would not differ essentially from the numerous examples when there is no chancel arch, and aisles to the chancel, but not extending to the east end. The only difference indeed is the purely accidental one between the pitch of the roof of the presbytery and the chancel, owing to the subsequent addition of a clerestory to the latter in common with the rest of the constructive nave. The poor Perpendicular rood-screen which fences off the present chancel can hardly be any difficulty; it may have been moved at any time, or its erection may have been the first disturbance of the elder arrangement.

In the chancel is a very pretty Early English double piscina, having its head pierced with a pointed arch. Brackets at the ends of the aisles indicate the sites of

[b] The eastern part of the south aisle is, as we have seen, later than the rest, and its western boundary might well mark the extent of the original nave. It does not seem clear whether it succeeded Early English work, or whether the changes were gradual, and this the last portion of them.

[c] The painted arcade in the south aisle need not be Norman.

inferior altars, and the northern one retains vestiges of the raised platform, and of paintings. In the south aisle is a piscina let into the cill of the window; it is of a curious form, being apparently made out of a Norman capital, which has the Ionic volute very strongly marked. In the western part of the same wall is a plain recess like an ambry. On this wall there are also fragments of paintings representing a Norman arcade, one member of which is actually pierced, and forms a recess near the south doorway.

The font is either Decorated, or has undergone alterations in that style; but it is very clumsy and ugly. A plain octagonal bowl rests on four rude shafts of the same form, surrounding a central one; they have floriated capitals and square abaci, except one, which is round and without a capital, but which seems to be a later patch-work. This arrangement usually implies an earlier date, and in this case, is probably a portion of an older font. The neck is adorned with the ball-flower, and a very large ornament of that kind rests on each of the small shafts, making a sort of squinch to the subordinate faces of the bowl. One of these is left in the block.

There is a bench-table in each aisle; among the sittings in the nave are some rude stalls, which may probably occupy their original place according to the view above taken of the ancient arrangements of the Church. At the bottom of one of them, though, as it would seem, not originally connected with it, is a beam carved with a bold form of the tooth-ornament. In the present chancel are some much superior stalls, said to have been brought from Fotheringhay on the dissolution of that college, and the consequent dismantling of the choir. We may rejoice that any portion of its fittings has found so appropriate a resting-place. One, however, is wrongly placed at the south side of the altar, within the rail, and looking west.

Time allowed of but a very brief and unsatisfactory examination of the remaining churches of Cotterstock and Oundle.

The once Collegiate Church of Cotterstock presents a striking contrast to that of Tansor, to which it is in remarkable proximity. There is a marked difference in their orientation, and a still greater in architecture, as Cotterstock at once arrests the eye by the unusual size and magnificence of the stately choir, which indicates its collegiate rank, and is evidently built in complete disregard of the humbler parochial nave. Except however in size, it does not differ from an ordinary chancel, being without even the addition of aisles. It is a noble specimen of Decorated architecture, of three bays, well finished with buttresses and strings; each bay, with one exception, containing a handsome three-light window of flowing tracery, the pattern being the same in all five.

At Oundle, which terminated the round, the party found that there remained less than fifteen minutes to the time when the train should start for their return to Peterborough, and therefore most of them quitted the town with little more than a glance at the interesting features belonging to it. A small number, however, of the excursionists remained behind, to whom the Vicar, the Rev. Joshua Nussey, gave a most hospitable reception, which he meant to have extended to the whole body of the excursionists. After viewing the church, the little party sat down to dinner at the Vicarage, and afterwards, led by the Vicar, inspected the National Schools, the reading-room, and the library of the town; they also viewed the fine old hotel, the "Talbot," of the period of James I., which is said to have been built out of the stones of Fotheringhay.

This excursion concluded the business of the day, as there was no evening meeting.

Tuesday, July 30. This was the closing day of the Congress. The forenoon was occupied with the general meeting of the members of the Institute, for the reception of the annual report, election of officers, and other routine business; and the place for the next year's meeting was decided to be Worcester. The customary votes of thanks were accorded, and the Congress was then dissolved. In the afternoon many of the members and visitors made an excursion to Brixworth, which does not call for report.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Aug. 26 *to* 30. The fifteenth annual meeting was held at Swansea, and, as might be expected from the character of the town and the population of the county, was attended by a greater number of members than has been commonly witnessed. H. Hussey Vivian, Esq., M.P., was the President, and L. L. Dillwyn, Esq., M.P., was the Chairman of the Local Committee. The Bishop of St. David's, Sir Stephen Glynne, Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., Mr. Talbot, of Margam, Sir John Harding, and all the gentlemen of that part of Glamorganshire who take any interest in antiquities, were present, but hardly any from the Cardiff end of the county. There was a good attendance of members from other parts of the Principality and from England; as the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, Mr. Freeman, Professor Babington, Mr. Barnwell, Mr. Banks, and other well known antiquaries. The ladies and gentlemen of Swansea mustered well on this occasion: the weather was magnificent, and on the whole the excursions went off successfully; but, as is too often the case with other Societies, more than could be satisfactorily accomplished was put down on the programme of the meeting.

The principal objects to be visited were the great abbeys of Margam and Neath; and the little known district of Gower, full of castles and curious churches. The time of the Association was fully taken up according to this distribution of it:—but this left untouched all the antiquities of the Vale of Glamorgan, such as St. Donat's, Llantwit, Ewenny, &c., as well as all those of the hill country, Morlais, Aberpergwm, Gilly Gaer, &c. Even allowing for the circumstance of a meeting of the Association having been held at Cardiff not many years ago, there is still room for two more meetings in Glamorganshire,—one at Cowbridge for the Vale, the other at Merthyr for the Hill, before the county can be said to have been even cursorily examined.

The great objects actually seen by members at this meeting were the two abbeys (Margam and Neath) mentioned above, the castles of Oystermouth, Weobley, Oxwich, &c., the small churches of Gower, and the British remains on Cefn Bryn, &c.

We may here mention that the Association had judiciously published, immediately before the meeting took place, the first part of a supplementary volume containing the "Surveys of Gower in the times of Elizabeth and of Cromwell." It had been ably edited by Mr. G. G. Francis, one of the local secretaries, and was much approved of by the members.

The museum of local antiquities was formed in the old castle of Swansea. It contained several interesting articles, principally documentary, and was much visited.

The first meeting was held in the theatre of the Royal Institution, on the evening of Monday, August 26, when the President, Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., delivered an address; after which the report was read, which shewed that the numerical and financial condition of the Association was prosperous, though a large amount of arrears had been allowed to accumulate.

Before the meeting separated, Mr. Freeman, at the request of the Chairman, gave an address on the architectural arrangements of abbeys in general, with special reference to those of Margam and Neath, which were to be visited on the following day.

Excursion to Margam and Neath Abbey.

Aug. 27. The church of Margam, adjoining Margam-park, and kept in excellent order by Mr. Talbot, was first visited. Mr. Freeman, who acted as cicerone, following up his remarks of the evening before, dwelt on the peculiar arrangements observed in churches which, like this, were both monastic and parochial. A division was often made in that portion of the monasteries which was devoted to divine worship, and it frequently happened that a wall was run across what

was once the church, and it was divided into two churches, the monks still retaining one portion, and the parish the other. At the Dissolution that which had been used by the monks was suffered to fall into decay, and in several cases the monastic churches could now only be found by tracing the foundations; to a certain extent that was the case at Margam. With regard to the parish church in which they then stood, it was tolerably perfect, but changes had taken place recently. There was not much doubt that the abbey was founded about the year 1150; but as in those days it took some time to construct an edifice of that kind, another style of architecture was introduced before it was finished, which accounts for evidences of the late Norman style of the latter part of the twelfth century which were to be found. The mouldings which were to be seen in various parts of the church shewed a great tendency to the Early English style.

Taking his audience to the western door of the church, Mr. Freeman said that the doorway had many peculiarities. It did not resemble a style generally found in churches of that description. There were three orders of shafts; the capital to each shaft was different, and they were quite different from the type of shaft to be found in either North or South Wales; in fact they were more like the Byzantine order than anything English. In the three windows above were to be found the same kind of narrow shaft. It was evident that there had been at some time or other a porch over the doorway, and the three projecting stones led to the belief that there had been a roof—nothing to do with the porch roof—but what it had been he could not say. Mr. Freeman then conducted the visitors to the entrance of the beautiful remains of the chapter-house and the cloisters, which he described as having been built in the Early English style, with a slight mixture of Norman. A fine specimen of this style was in the doorway leading from the cloisters to the chapter-house, the mouldings of which he requested his hearers to notice. In passing through that portion of the ruins he directed particular attention to what he called "substructures," and which he explained as being the vaulted supporters of the apartments generally occupied by the abbots, and raised in that manner from the ground as a preservative from decay. The chapter-house was the earliest known specimen of the polygonal form. Outside it had twelve sides; inside it was circular, and it had another peculiarity—that, unlike most monasteries, it had no passage to the church itself. In the chapter-house they found a very good piece of transitional work; lancet windows, with capitals having a good deal of the Norman type about them. The central pillar which was found in the chapter-house was very odd in its characteristics; it would be seen that the stone roof sprang from that pillar, and must have formed a very fine object, and it was a matter of regret that it had fallen in so recently as the year 1792. Altogether the chapter-house was one of the most interesting objects they would visit that day. Mr. Freeman then took his audience to the ruins of what had once been the Abbey Church, and standing on one of the ruined pillars in the open air, with a beautiful velvet greensward beneath him, he said he had some difficulty in making them understand that they were *inside* a church. He was inclined to think that that portion of the monastery was built subsequently to the chapter-house. They would observe that the massive buttresses were quite worthy of attention. With regard to the choir, he would not attempt to say whether it took in the central tower or not; his impression was that it did. The southern transept, they would observe, was nearly perfect.

Having pointed out where the south transept was divided from the eastern aisle, the extent of the eastern portion of the monastic church, and the supposed situation of the high altar, Mr. Freeman left the company and proceeded to explore the high ground surrounding Margam, but rejoined them at Neath Abbey, where were also assembled a large number of ladies and gentlemen from that locality and Swansea, and the whole, to

the number of about 250, sat down to a luncheon provided by Mr. Howel Gwyn, of Duffryn. Before separating, their host directed attention to the falling state of Neath Abbey, and expressed a hope that the Association, after this visit, would adopt such steps as would lead to its preservation as far as they could. The suggestion was warmly received, and we trust that Mr. Gwyn's appeal will not be in vain.

The company then proceeded to inspect the abbey. Mr. Freeman stated that there was something about this ruin which contrasted greatly with that of Margam, not only that Margam is well looked after, while this is left in a disgraceful condition, but they differed in other respects, for at Margam they saw a parish and an abbey church in one building, the former having been cut off and dismantled, the latter being still in a good state of preservation. The Neath Abbey belonged solely to the monks, and consequently when the Dissolution took place the whole of the church became ruined, and not, as at Margam, the eastern portion of it only. This abbey is very much defaced, owing to some persons having used it as a sort of quarry, and when they wanted a piece of stone they fetched away a portion of the moulding. There was an aisle to the east, but no aisle to the west; the reason being that the western aisle was wanted to be divided into chapels. The period at which the church was built appears to be what is called early Decorated, of the time of Edward I. The west front seems to have been a very simple composition. Some excavations had been made by which there was discovered a tessellated pavement, in an excellent state of preservation.

At the evening meeting, where the President occupied the chair, Mr. Clark, of Dowlais, gave a summary of the visits of the day, and a general discussion took place, in which the Lord Bishop of St. David's took part. Mr. G. G. Francis directed attention to the tessellated pavement at Neath; and desired to draw the notice of the neighbourhood to the extremely interesting early Norman Church of St. Giles, situated on the banks of the river Neath, containing a perfect Norman arch.

Aug. 28. EXCURSION TO GOWER.

The party proceeded across Fairwood-common by Cillibion, and first of all examined a tumulus formerly opened by the late Lady Mary Cole, in which an urn containing ashes had been discovered. They next proceeded to Llanmaddock-down, on which is what is supposed to be a British camp. The bulwark consists of five rows of earthworks. It stands upon a high eminence, commanding Carmarthen bay. On the slope of the hill towards Llanelly, Llandimor Castle and Weobley Castle add to the beauty of the landscape. Llanmaddock Church and monuments were then visited by the explorers. The next place visited was the ancient Norman church of Cheriton, a fine specimen of the style. The doorway of the presbytery, the double archway, and the choir under the tower, are objects of especial interest.

Arriving at Weobley Castle, Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., gave an account of the early military architecture in the district, illustrating his remarks by reference to the specimens then under notice.

At the evening meeting, the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, who was requested to give an epitome of the day's excursion, observed in reference to Llanmaddock Church, that it was of rude workmanship, possibly of the time of Edward II., or later, but it is impossible to judge of the date of such buildings, as the work was generally done by unskilful workmen. One remarkable feature inside the church was a square font attached to the chancel-arch. As to Weobley Castle, he said that a more extensive search among public documents would, no doubt, throw some reliable light upon the question as to who was its builder. Before closing his remarks he made a few observations in reference to the ancient history of Gower. He believed that the earliest possessor of Gower on record was one De Breos, who came over with the Conqueror, and his descendants long held possession of it in regular succession.

William de Breos, the third possessor, was confirmed in his right to hold Gower by King John. About this time we find a very peculiar charter was granted by King John to the people of Gower, enacting that they should not be obliged to eat with Englishmen. A similar charter was granted to Englishmen, that they should not be obliged to eat with the people of Gower. From the time of William De Breos, who was the first seigneur, down to the year 1229, we have six regular descents of the barons of Gower; the seventh in descent was John De Breos, the eighth was William De Breos. There have been certain inquisitions touching Gower, which, if properly studied, would throw some light upon its history. We have three of them, one in the time of Edward I., another in the thirteenth year of Edward II., and another in the twentieth year of Edward III. These inquisitions will also throw light upon the topography of the country, especially as to Oystermouth Castle, the north-gate of Swansea, and Swansea Castle. He hoped that some one would make a proper inspection of these documents, and he was sure he would be amply repaid thereby.

Professor Babington, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., in the absence of W. L. Banks, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper which that gentleman had prepared on the subject of Bronllys Castle.

Aug. 29. The General Committee met this day at nine o'clock a.m., for business, when it was agreed that the meeting for 1862 should be held at Truro, Cornwall, a place abounding in Celtic objects of interest.

At twelve o'clock a conversazione was held at the old hall of the Castle, the scene of the local museum. Mr. Francis gave some notices of Swansea Castle, and the former arrangement of the interior. It was stated that this castle was erected about 1113, by Henry Beaumont, Earl of Warwick, and was distinguished for its elegant open parapet of arches, of which there are only two other examples, namely, the episcopal palaces of Lanphey and St. David's, Pembrokeshire. The architect is supposed to be Henry de Gower, Bishop of St. David's. Mr. Francis believed the open parapet had a very practical use, beside its ornamental exterior, that use being to keep a good look-out on the enemy without exposing the sentinels to view. He also expressed an opinion that this castle was visited by Edward III. After an inspection of the ruins, the members repaired to St. Mary's Church, where they viewed the Herbert Chapel, in which is a Gothic tomb, on which repose the effigies of Sir Matthew Cradock, and the Lady Catherine, his wife, who was once the widow of Perkin Warbeck. The altar tomb is now in a state of rapid decay, and unless something is done to preserve it, it will soon lose those traces of elaborate ornamental emblazonments which rendered it so famous. From the chapel the company repaired to the chancel, and inspected the rare picture of the Virgin and the infant Saviour by Sassoferato, the tomb of Sir Hugh Johns, and other objects of interest.

At 2.30, the members repaired to Singleton, where H. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P., the President, had invited them to luncheon. The entertainment provided was on a princely scale, and about 150 partook of the hospitality of the hon. member.

From Singleton, the members proceeded by rail to Oystermouth Castle, the most prominent features of which were explained by Mr. Francis. This is one of the most majestic Norman fortresses in the Principality, and amply repaid the visit of the Association.

At the evening meeting, Mr. Freeman observed that every object they had visited that day reminded the members of the Association that they had derived the greatest possible advantage from the local knowledge and persevering labours of Mr. G. G. Francis. At Swansea Castle they found much that was worthy of observation; the principal room now extant being that in which the temporary museum was placed, and which appeared to have been applied to various purposes. Some of the doorways and the parapet which they had all so much admired led them to believe

that the castle—like that of St. David's—was built in the fourteenth century by the celebrated bishop of the diocese, Henry de Gower, and some discussion had taken place as to whether St. David's was the earlier structure of the two, and so displaying a transition style from the Norman, or whether it was a bungling imitation of the De Gower style by some other person. The church itself had been so altered and defaced that it was a difficulty to ascribe a period, but from the remaining windows in the church he should say that it was also erected by Henry de Gower, the same style prevailing in several churches. From the church some of them went to the fragmentary remains of St. David's Hospital, which consisted only of two stories of windows in a wall belonging to the back of a house. It was mere conjecture to say anything about them at all, but they suggested to him that they once formed part of a building erected on the same principle of arrangement as was to be found in the remains of Norman hospitals at Ely, Peterborough, Chichester, and other places. With regard to Oystermouth Castle, he would only say that it was a building of quite another description, and that the members were under a great obligation to Mr. G. G. Francis for a treat that would have been impossible had he not taken the trouble he had, and he only hoped that he would take some steps to rescue Neath Abbey from destruction in the same way. Oystermouth Church had lost much by the recent alterations, all of which were quite right and proper when the necessities of the parish required them, as he understood they did in that case, and the only matters of interest to the archæologist were the Norman font, the lancet windows, and the pillar piscina.

Mr. Hartshorne was not prepared to support Mr. Francis's theory with regard to one of the rooms they had seen in Oystermouth Castle being used as a washing-room; he could only say that if Mr. Francis was right, he must give the ancient people of Gower credit for more cleanliness than he had heard of elsewhere. With regard to the date of the castle, he did not think there was any portion later than the period of Edward II., and he was inclined to believe that the actual date was some twenty years earlier, say about the year 1284. That would be the 13th year of the reign of Edward I., and a MS. extant of the 16th year of that monarch confirmed that opinion by referring to the castle as then in existence. He could not sit down without presenting his acknowledgments to Mr. Francis for having rescued such a magnificent structure from demolition.

Mr. G. T. Clarke said he was not in a position to give any opinion with regard to Swansea Castle, the battlements of which they had so justly admired that day. Looking at Oystermouth Castle from every point of view, it did not appear to him that it was built for the purpose of defence; at present it formed a very interesting ornament to the district. He could not but think there was something peculiar about the keep, and he was inclined to side with those who held it to be of Norman origin. One of his reasons for coming to that conclusion was, that the period when it was built was near the true Norman period, and, again, there could not be found a better place for a castle in the whole neighbourhood. It was with very great hesitation that he offered anything in opposition to Mr. Francis, but could hardly go with him in his theories with regard to the muniment-room and use of the postern-gate.

Mr. Francis said he only advanced his theories in order that better ones might be set up. He was obliged to those gentlemen for the notice they had been pleased to take of his labours, and he could assure them that his highest enjoyment was to find that they had given pleasure to others as well as himself.

Dr. Williams made some remarks on the ethnology of Gower. Most of them well knew the tradition that the original inhabitants of Gower travelled over from Flanders by sea and settled in the south-west portion of Glamorganshire and the neighbourhood of Tenby. Such was the generally received story of their origin.

Feeling interested in the question, he requested Dr. Latham, the celebrated lexicographer, when on a visit to Swansea, to take a tour through Gower; and that gentleman, after paying due attention to the language of the inhabitants, came to the conclusion that neither in the names of their rivers, churches, mountains, nor in any articles, did their words in any way shew that their origin was derived from Flanders; that neither their idioms nor nouns substantive bore any analogy to the language spoken in Belgium, nor did anything that he saw or heard give him any reason to suppose that the original settlers had passed across the Channel from the Continent. He (Dr. W.) had often been in conversation with the inhabitants of the peninsula, and he had been surprised at the confidence with which many persons had contended for their Flemish origin. He regretted exceedingly that time had not enabled him to lay down the ground on which his arguments were based, but he thought he should be able to lay before them facts which would convince them that he had good grounds to consider that the Saxon language was the ground-work of the present language of Gower. If they looked at the geography of the peninsula, they would find that the line of coast was parallel with the west coast of England, and that that parallel extended to that part of Pembrokeshire where the English language was also spoken, and he was in a condition to prove that the language spoken in Southern Pembroke and Gower was of the same origin as the language spoken by the inhabitants on the other side of the Bristol Channel. The occupation of both sides of the Channel by one and the same people was not at all an improbable hypothesis, and if he went into details he should be able to strengthen the conviction by pointing out that the same words for the names of mountains, castles, trees, and so forth, differed only in a slight degree from the same names in Somersetshire and Devonshire; and although the idioms differed, the true philology was the same. He therefore surmised that the ancient settlers acted on migratory principles, or were driven to this coast by a stormy wind; and he contended that it was utterly contrary to the laws of ethnology that the language spoken in Gower had anything in common with the Flemish tongue.

Mr. John Jenkins observed that it was indeed a remarkable fact that the people of Gower had preserved the English language for the last four or five hundred years, hemmed in as they were from any communication with those who spoke the same language. Supposing for an instant that the Flemish theory was the correct solution to that interesting phenomenon, he could not see how the fact of the English language still prevailing could be accounted for, without some continually existing cause for keeping it up. They should remember that the very small population of Gower was surrounded by a large population speaking the Welsh tongue, and if the Gower language was really derived from Flanders, he should have thought that in the nature of things it would either have been totally lost, or have presented traces of intermixture with the Welsh language, — traces which he believed were not to be found, for it was a fact that the English dialect as spoken in Gower was as pure as the Lancashire or any other dialect spoken in England. He treated as altogether absurd the tradition that a colony of Flemings had been sent during the Norman dynasty for the purpose of keeping the Welsh in check; but he also, to some extent, differed from those who sided with the view that they were descended from the Norman retainers, because in the present language of Gower they had no evidence of either Norman or Flemish origin. He contended that the language was in all its broad outlines the same as that spoken at the present time in Somersetshire. After pointing out the peculiarity of the geographical position of Gower, Mr. Jenkins went on to contend that from time immemorial there had been a constant traffic carried on between the people on the opposite side of the channel and the Gower and Pembroke coast for the stone found on this latter coast; and that when families settled, then the Somersetshire people

found it to their interest to carry the rich products of their farms across to the newly founded colony. He had made a glossary of about one hundred and fifty Gower words, and had compared them with the Somersetshire dialect, and found they were very similar, in some cases exactly the same. The word 'delve' was constantly used for 'dig;' the peculiar substitution of the nominative for the subjective case, as 'told we' for 'told us,' was always used by a Gower man; the still more remarkable use of the 'v' for the 's,' the 'f' for the 'v,' and 'hold'un' instead of 'hold it, or him,' were only a few of the similarities with the dialect used in Somersetshire. He therefore contended that the Gower language neither originated with the Fleming nor Norman, but was an offshoot from the opposite coast of Somersetshire.

Mr. Freeman thought that the only man capable of giving any decided opinion on the subject was Dr. Guest, one of the ablest philologists of the present day.

Mr. G. G. Francis said that Dr. Guest had visited Gower and pronounced against the Flemish tradition.

Mr. Freeman said he should not for one moment think of disputing Dr. Guest's opinion, but it must nevertheless be remembered that it was a matter of history that there was a Flemish colony in Gower in the twelfth century, and besides that there was no doubt that the ancient English language was strongly allied to the Flemish.

Mr. Moggridge adopted the Flemish theory, urging the fact that Matilda, the wife of William the Conqueror, was a Fleming, and that at her instigation the colony alluded to was brought over.

Mr. Stephens, of Merthyr, and other gentlemen, afterwards took part in the discussion, and the meeting did not break up until a late hour.

Aug. 30. SECOND EXCURSION TO GOWER.

On this, the last day of the meeting, a further exploration of the peninsula of Gower was made. The first halt took place at Pennard Church, about two miles on the other side of Parkmill. This edifice presented nothing of interest, and the party proceeded on to the recently exhumed church in the Penmaen Burrows. Mr. Moggridge now gave a brief history of its discovery. For many years, he said, there had been a tradition current in that neighbourhood that the old parish church of Penmaen was buried in the sand; there was also documentary evidence of the existence of a church, but notwithstanding the most diligent searches by himself and others, it had eluded discovery until a few months since, when himself, Mr. Robert Eaton, and the Rev. Mr. James happening to be walking in that neighbourhood, one of them picked up a piece of glass close to the spot where they were now standing. Digging about with their sticks, they came against a piece of stone, which proved to be the top of one of the walls, and they guessed at once that they had found the long-lost sacred edifice. Some men were immediately employed, and instructed to work carefully, and the remains of the church were speedily found. There were now disclosed to view the chancel and a portion of the body of the church, and although the building was a small one, it would be seen that it had all the concomitants of a place of worship. The windows were nearly perfect, and stamped the style of architecture which prevailed throughout the building; the piscina, although a rude one, was very pretty, and had been taken care of in the Museum; under the altar was the usual repository for sacred relics, and on the right-hand side was a bracket; the bracket on the left side was broken off and was amongst the *débris;* there was also some rude paving. On the floor of the chancel he found six coffins containing skeletons, but placed in no sort of order. They would observe a very singular fact, namely, that the doorway leading from the body of the church to the chancel had evidently been walled up, and the only way in which he could account for that was that there must have been a plague in the neighbourhood, to which the persons interred in the chancel had fallen victims, and the

doorway had been walled up to prevent the infection spreading; that was partly confirmed by an altar being found on the other side of the doorway. There was a doorway on the north side with holes in the wall, shewing the ancient mode of barring the door. It was singular that there was only one window in the body of the church. These remains gave rise to no discussion, except on the subject of the stone used in the building; several gentlemen asserted it to be Bridgend sandstone, but Mr. Vivian thought differently, and said that if there was any of the Bridgend sandstone of such a fine grit still in existence it ought to be well known.

The party then went on to the neighbouring cliffs, on which there is a Danish camp about three hundred yards from the exhumed church, and after inspecting it there appeared to be a division of opinion as to whether it was a Danish camp or settlement, or an ancient British habitation.

Close to this was found a cromlech, the cap of which had slipped off, but several of the supporters appeared to be buried in the sand.

The visitors next drove through the grounds of Penrice Castle, and paid a visit to Oxwich Church, which is built on a small promontory, whence a beautiful view of the bay and surrounding country was obtained. The only objects of interest were a Norman font, and an effigy of the founder and his wife, which fixed the date of the church in the middle of the fourteenth century.

Oxwich Castle was the next point, and of quite a different stamp, the castles hitherto visited belonging to the Norman period, whereas the windows of Oxwich Castle bore ample evidence of the Tudor style. The building itself was very massive, the principal tower six stories high.

After examining the various parts of the building, the beautifully carved arms of the Mansel family over one of the gateways, and the dovecote, the party returned to Penrice Castle, where they dined.

Mr. Clark, of Dowlais, was of opinion that the wall now standing is the outer wall looking towards the house; that there was a wall, now destroyed, running parallel to it, which at one end joined the keep and at the other a circular tower. In consequence of the stonework having been removed, it was impossible to determine the age satisfactorily. Mr. Hartshorne confirmed Mr. Clark's opinion respecting the arrangement of the castle, and placed the date as nearly as could be, seeing the very rude construction of the building, of the twelfth century.

From Penrice the party went to Cefn Bryn, on which is Arthur's Stone, a table-like mass of quartz, supported on four uprights. It was originally larger, and supported by nine pieces.

Mr. Thomas Stephens, of Merthyr, said that this stone is mentioned in the Welsh Triads, *Maen Ketti*, as one of the three great achievements of the Isle of Britain, the two others being those of Stonehenge, and Boscawen in Cornwall. The Triads speak of the tradition that this stone was worshipped by the ancient Druids, and that King Arthur, being a good Christian, became angry thereat, and smote the rock with his sword, so that it fell in twain. His miraculous power he also exerted in another manner, for he caused a spring to rise up underneath the stone, which was thence called St. David's Well.

Mr. Freeman, Mr. Hartshorne, and others made some remarks on the construction and purpose of the stone and similar objects elsewhere.

Arthur's Stone was the last object inspected by the Association, and with it the excursions for the year ended.

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 27, 28, 29. The thirteenth annual meeting was held at Langport, under the presidency of R. NEVILLE GRENVILLE, Esq., and was very numerously attended.

Aug. 27. The proceedings were opened at twelve, at the Town-hall, when, after an address from the Chairman, the report was read, from which it appeared that

the volume of Proceedings would shortly be issued, that the number of members was much the same as last year, and that the receipts exceeded the disbursements by the sum of £6 2s. 9d.

Mr. J. H. Parker (of Oxford) then read a paper on the Bishop's Palace at Wells, which we hope to print in our next number. Mr. W. W. Munckton next read a paper on the history of Langport, after which the Rev. F. Warre made some observations on the ancient earthworks around the town preparatory to a visit to them. He intimated his opinion that earthworks had been thrown up in the locality by the Belgic invaders, that there had once been a British cattle-station there, and that there had also been in very early times a fixed town of residence, and place of strength at this spot. On the other side of the river the rising ground had evidently been scarped on all sides into terraces, not unlike the slopes of the Glastonbury Tor. On the side where access from the marsh was easier, he had discovered the remains of a British stone rampart, and he believed that it had been a station in Romano-British times. He found two or three of the flat stones of the country pierced for pegs, clearly of the Roman time; and had no doubt that these were vestiges of a large and important British town of the primeval type.

The meeting then broke up, and the greater number of its members proceeded on a pedestrian tour in the neighbourhood of Langport. The first halting-place was the Church of Huish Episcopi, the tower of which was the theme of general admiration. Mr. J. H. Parker explained the various matters of interest in connection with the building. He said it was a church of several dates. The doorway was of the time of Henry II., but the outer door of the porch was of the thirteenth century. The walls were of the fourteenth century, and the arches were of the same date. The windows generally were of the fourteenth century; in some the tracery had been cut out, and the fifteenth-century tracery put in. The chantry chapel appeared to have been thrown out early in the fifteenth century; but in buildings of the Perpendicular style it was difficult to fix precise dates. Accurate dates as to this style would be of the utmost service, and this was the county of all others to ascertain them in. The church towers of Somerset were magnificent, and the tower of this church was one of the finest specimens. Investigations of wills would bring forward a great deal of incidental and interesting information, and would often lead to the fixing of dates respecting the fabrics of old churches. Cathedrals had a separate and certain fabric-fund, but parish churches were built in former times, much as they were now, by public subscription. It was a popular opinion that these magnificent towers were built by the monks in the time of Henry VIII., and that those ecclesiastics, when they found the money must go, preferred to spend it for the glory of God rather than for the good of the State. He was afraid that the idea, though a pretty one, was entirely imaginary, inasmuch as the naves and towers of the churches never did belong to the monasteries. The chancel was left to the monastery, but the nave was as much secular as ecclesiastical. The nave was always built by the laity, and not by the clergy; and he considered that these beautiful towers constituted a proof of the wealth of the county at the period of their erection. They were probably raised all through the fifteenth and down to the middle of the sixteenth century. It was common to assume that they were all of the time of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., but he suspected that some of them might be earlier. The chancel windows of this church were all of the fifteenth century. He regretted the absence of Mr. Freeman, who knew Somersetshire churches better than any man in England. There had originally been two chantry chapels forming one aisle; and the windows thereof were not built at the same time, the stone being of different quarries. The letters I. H. U. S. in the stained window of the chancel shewed that the Latin form of the name of our Saviour was used instead of the Greek, and was not, in his opinion, a reliable guide as to date. Although the

ceiling was whitewashed, it was by no means a bad one, and seemed to be the original. The oblique opening in the corner of the chancel wall was popularly called a "squint," and enabled persons in the side aisle, or transept, to see the priest at the altar, and also assisted the voice in a wonderful way. Ignorant people blocked up these openings, but he was pleased to see that the "squint" in this church had been left open. The staircase entrance to the rood-loft was ornamented—in most churches it was plain. After an inspection of the exterior of the church, Mr. Parker directed the attention of the company to the tower, one of the finest of its kind and type among the beautiful Somerset towers. The mode of filling up the belfry windows with stonework instead of boards was almost peculiar to this county, and was much to be admired. The recent restoration of the tower appeared to him to have been carefully executed: the parapet and battlements had certainly been well restored. He should be glad to see images restored to the niches; for there was no probability of their being worshipped in these days, and an empty niche was an unmeaning thing. The pinnacles of the centre buttresses of the tower had been cut off; but he was gratified to hear that it was intended to replace these pinnacles. A visit was made to the old Vicarage-house, on the opposite side of the road, to inspect old coats of arms inserted in the wall: Mr. Parker said the arms were those of Henry VII. The walls of the house had been rebuilt, and the stone doors, windows, and arms reinserted.

The Hanging-chapel, now occupied as a museum by Mr. E. Quekett, brother of the recently deceased Professor, was next visited. Mr. Parker said it was manifestly not a very old building; and it could not have been a gateway or part of a fortification, as there was no portcullis groove, and no gate hinges. He ventured to question the interpretation given by Mr. Munckton of the name "hanging-chapel," (i. e. that some men were executed there by Judge Jefferies,) inasmuch as he knew several similar chapels with the same title. He expected that in this case the story was made to fit the name, and not the name to fit the fact. Chapels over archways were often called "hanging-chapels." Mr. Munckton, however, maintained the literal truth of the story.

Langport Church was next inspected. Mr. Parker considered the tower to be of the time of Henry VII., and added sometime after the body of the church was erected. A piece of sculpture over the inner door of the porch was very curious, representing the holy lamb inside a ring, the ring being held by two angels, and a bishop standing on either side. The chancel was the richest and best part of the church; the ceiling was particularly good, and the richer part, as was often the case, was that over the altar. If the old colour of the ceiling were restored it would be a beautiful object, as it was a fine piece of work. The whole chancel was a fine specimen of Perpendicular work of the fifteenth century. The badge of Richard III., the Paulett arms, and the Heron arms were to be seen in the stained glass of the east chancel window. The glass was good English glass of the period. English stained windows had more white glass than the windows of other nations, our ancestors having had the good sense to know that in this island light should not be shut out, as in the South. The oblique opening, or "squint," in the pillar had been left unstopped. The ceilings of the nave had been spoiled.

Subsequently the party visited the grounds of Mr. Vincent Stuckey, and Hurd's Hill, and walked round fields outside the town, under the guidance of the Rev. F. Warre, who pointed out what he believed to have been earthworks and other ancient British and Roman remains.

An evening meeting was held in the Town-hall, when the Rev. T. Hugo read a paper on Athelney, and Mr. Walter Bagehot one on the Battle of Langport. Our space restricts us to a few extracts from the former:—

"In the midst of the enormous level through which some of the principal rivers of Somersetshire find their way to the sea

is a small and slightly elevated point of rising ground, whose claims to notice for historical interest and for physical character would seem, at a first inspection, to be pretty equally balanced. The traveller, indeed, would be almost certain to pass it without remark, unless he had a companion to whom the place was known, or if his eye failed to detect, as it might easily do, a small white obelisk which crowns the summit, and tends, if nothing more, to excite his curiosity. Eminence and obelisk, however, have little in themselves to attract attention, even amid that monotonous plain above which they scarcely appear to rise. And yet there is hardly a place in England whose name is more famous, or the history of which during one brief moment is more affectionately remembered. This is Athelney.

"Athelney Abbey owed its foundation to the piety of King Alfred the Great; and was erected as a thank-offering for the security which he had enjoyed amid the impassable morasses of which that place was on every side surrounded, and for the good success which ultimately crowned his efforts..... For the early history of the community at Athelney, we have a most trustworthy authority in Asser, the king's chaplain, and bishop of Sherburne. He had himself visited the place, and his account is singularly complete and interesting. The first head of the new institution was a celebrated German monk, whom Alfred had invited to his kingdom in order to conduct the discipline and studies of the sacred schools which he intended to establish. This was John, surnamed Scotus, the Old Saxon, and it is probable that he came from the monastery of Corvey. All the authorities unite in attributing to this eminent person the highest possible qualities. The number of foreign ecclesiastics, both priests and deacons, who had been placed under Abbot John, was not sufficient for his ardent wishes, and before long he had assembled a large body of monks, principally from Germany. Together with them were a number of 'infantes,' youths of tender age, as Reyner explains the word, also foreigners, who were destined afterwards for the monastic habit; and among them Asser tells us that he saw a child of pagan race—a Dane, as Reyner suggests—who was by no means inferior to his companions."

The rev. author continued his history from age to age in great detail, for which we must refer our readers to the next volume of the Society's Proceedings, where "Athelney Abbey" will, as we suppose, take a prominent place. We may say, however, that among the mass of new information presented were the names of a number of abbots, included for the first time in the list of these dignitaries. Descending at last to the era of the suppression, Mr. Hugo in his account of the last abbot read a most curious letter (MS. Harl. 604) addressed to him by Secretary Cromwell, and revealing an amount of debt which might well have alarmed the superior of a far wealthier establishment. He also gave an account of the grievous charges to which the Abbey was committed, in respect of annuities for good service and other modes by which money was abstracted, which was nearly enough of itself to account for the poverty detailed in the letter just referred to. At length the end came. The monks who signed the deed of surrender were Robert [Hamlyn], abbot, Richard Welles, prior, John Athelwyne, Henry Ambros, Robert Edgar, sub-prior, John Lawrens, and Thomas Genynges. Of these the abbot, Robert Edgar, and Thomas Genynges, were in receipt of pensions in the year 1556. (Card. Pole's Pension Book, schedule xxix.) Mr. Hugo then gave the particulars of the grant of the Abbey and its possessions to various noblemen and gentlemen. After some notices of more recent circumstances connected with the place, and a detailed account of those objects of archæological interest which have been occasionally found on and about the site, he concluded his narrative as follows:—

"Such is the history of Athelney Abbey. A holy hermit, as it would appear, first found a place for contemplation amid its almost inaccessible shades. Afterwards—and even this is separated from us, as I have already remarked, by the interval of just a thousand years—the scene was ennobled as the retreat of one of the best and greatest of his age and country. Within the course of these ten centuries it has witnessed most, if not all, of the phases that English society could successively present. The gratitude of a fugitive, and then successful, king next introduced a religious community, which held it under various fortunes until the

day that brought destruction alike to it and to its fellows. Since then, as it would seem, it has retreated further and further into the solitudes of its primeval state, and has assumed characteristics closely approaching those which were noticeable hundreds of long years ago. At present, notwithstanding the proximity of the great iron road of our own generation, it exhibits as little evidence of its former possession as it did before it was so immortalized. At the moment that I write the golden corn is waving over it, and bending to the breeze that sweeps sharply across the surrounding plain, the river yet rolls slowly by its side, and the chime of that melodious peal, which once made music far and near, is changed for the monotonous and melancholy tinkle of the distant sheep-bell, faint or full as the blast permits. Such is the scene under its most pleasant aspect. While on many a day in the year's course, when autumn harvests have been gathered and winter rains have come, its appearance is still nearer to its original character; and its olden tenants, were they to revisit it, might point to the dreary loneliness of its present state as an instance of the truth of the declaration that 'the thing that hath been, it is that which shall be;' that 'there is nothing whereof it may be said it is new. It hath been already of old time that was before us.'"

Aug. 28. EXCURSION TO MUCHELNEY ABBEY, &c.

The members left Langport at ten o'clock, in a cavalcade of upwards of twenty carriages, on an excursion to Muchelney, Kingsbury Episcopi, Martock, South Petherton, Shepton Beauchamp, Barrington, Burrough, Hambridge, and Curry Rivel.

Muchelney Abbey, a Benedictine house dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and founded by King Athelstane, Alfred's grandson, is distant about a mile from Langport. There is but little left of the conventual buildings, but of the domestic apartments much remains that is interesting. The abbot's chamber is a charming room, with a broad, handsome, two-light transomed window, the traceried heads of which are filled with the old painted glass; a richly-sculptured star mantelpiece, of geometrical design, further enriched with bold ivy and vine-leaf bands, and, above all, the grim lions couchant, forming capitals to the prolonged shafts; a piece of dark oak wainscoting, enriched with finials and delicate fret-work. A wide stone staircase leads to this very elegant apartment. The solar, or lord's bed-chamber, with the parlour, kitchen, and cellars, yet exist, as also the remains of a beautiful cloister, shewing an external buttressed wall, highly enriched with panelling of the fifteenth century. The parish church is remarkable for a fine and unusually large canopied stoup, two exquisite gable crosses, one of which bears a sculptured crucifix, and a handsome high founder's tomb, ornamented with panelling of the fourteenth century. These interesting details are to be engraved for the Society's yearly volume. The old Vicarage, a lowly picturesque building, was next visited. It possesses two fine doorways of the fourteenth century, with rare ironwork; a small but complete hall, solar, parlour, and kitchen. Although so small a building, it embodies all the features of a more lordly house. A village cross, standing amidst magnificent elms, forms, with the Abbey Church tower, and clustering cottages and their pretty flower-gardens, a most pleasing picture of an old English village.

Hence the party proceeded to Kingsbury Episcopi Church, which is chiefly remarkable for its beautiful Perpendicular tower of fifteenth-century date. The Vicarage, on the south side, is a pretty little house of the fifteenth century, inhabited by a son of the poet Southey.

The handsome village of Martock was next reached, whose great church was the theme of general admiration. It has been recently restored under the able hands of Mr. Ferrey in a very satisfactory manner, and only requires more colour to make it harmonious. The manor-house hard by is of the fourteenth century, with a fine timber roof to the great hall, which is lighted with four cinquefoiled hooded windows of graceful design. The minstrels' gallery is boarded off; the solar, parlour, kitchen, and cellars remain.

South Petherton was next visited, where is to be seen not only a stately cruciform

church with octagonal tower, and marvellously-beautiful hooded chancel windows of early fourteenth century date, but one of the most picturesque of all the Somersetshire specimens of domestic architecture. This house, commonly called "King Ina's Palace," was built by the Daubeney family, (who held the manor in Henry the Third's reign,) and is graced with a noble bay window, that lights the parlour and state bedroom: a fine hall, screened off from the chief entrance, retains its original open timber roof, and is lighted by two elegant Decorated windows on one side, and two nearly as excellent Perpendicular windows on the opposite side. The minstrels' gallery is lighted by a window looking into the courtyard. The solar seems to be an addition as late as Elizabeth's reign.

After an interval for refreshment, the carriages were put in order for Shepton Beauchamp. In the church there are architectural features of four successive centuries — commencing at the twelfth century. A pleasant drive soon brought the tourists within sight of the stately pile of Tudor Barrington—a fine gabled court-house, *temp.* Hen. VIII., with twisted chimneys and pinnacles, standing in a spacious park. The interior is little more than a mere shell, the great dining and drawing-rooms are now converted into lumber-rooms, and the house generally, in all its interior arrangements, has been entirely modernized, and, therefore, spoiled. The church is another example of the older Somersetshire cruciform type, with central octagon; and was pronounced by Mr. Parker to be a "genuine little church of the time of King Henry III." The last place visited was Curry Rivel Church, in which Mr. Munckton read a short paper, to which Mr. Parker appended a few remarks. The magnificent Perpendicular transomed windows of this church, with their pierced quatrefoils at the spandrels, the very beautiful Early English work of window and tomb in the chantry chapel, the remains of the great rood-screen, so richly carved, and the oak stalls and benches surmounted with finials, were much admired. The tower of this church is being rebuilt under the supervision of Mr. Giles. In the churchyard were the remains of a beautiful churchyard cross, to which Mr. Clarke called the attention of the visitors, and which should be carefully preserved, as so very few perfect examples are in existence in England. There are, however, two or three fine crosses left unmutilated in the county, the finest and most perfect of which is that at Stringston, and that is indeed a magnificent one.

A conversazione was held at the Townhall, Langport, in the evening, the chief feature of which was a paper on Monachism, read by the Rev. Mr. Hugo, which gave rise to an animated discussion, in which the President, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Dickinson took a prominent part.

Aug. 29. Excursion to Pitney, the Hams, &c.

Another excursion was formed, and the company proceeded, in a train of upwards of thirty carriages, to Pitney, for the purpose of inspecting the newly-discovered tessellated pavements of a Roman villa of considerable importance. The parish church, however, was locked up, and the members of the Society were therefore obliged to satisfy themselves with inspecting the exterior. Mr. Parker described the structure as having been erected about the end of the fourteenth century. Looking in through the windows, he could not notice anything specially interesting, and the only reason he could conceive for their being excluded from the interior was that those who ought to take care of the church were ashamed of the state in which it was left. Hence the company proceeded to a field in the occupation of Mr. Chambers, where the foundation of what seemed to be a Roman wall had been brought to light, and a quantity of pottery, Roman and Romano-British, had been dug up, together with two or three pieces of Samian ware. Here, also, were found some of the large heavy tiles, with the nails in them by which they had been made fast. This neighbourhood, commanding a most extensive and magnificent view, would seem to have been thickly

populated during the time of the Roman occupation, as in almost every field fragments of pottery and tesseræ are being continually ploughed up.

The excursionists next proceeded to the site of the Roman villa explored by Mr. Hasell many years ago, where the Rev. W. A. Jones, in conjunction with the local secretaries, had, on excavation, brought to light a beautiful tessellated floor not previously explored. Here Mr. Jones gave a brief sketch of the arrangements of the Roman villas, and the details of that one in particular, the pavements of which had been laid open. The elaborate and costly ornamentation which everywhere prevailed in these Roman villas was referred to as a sure evidence of the quiet and peaceful possession which the Romans enjoyed in this country. It was not to be supposed that any people would have laid down such elaborate tessellated pavements as that now before them, if they knew they were liable to be disturbed in the enjoyment of them. Mr. Jones also noticed the hypothesis advanced by the late Sir R. C. Hoare, that this villa was occupied by some man of eminence connected with the mining works on Mendip. This he did not consider at all probable. The distance was too great, and the explanation of the figures delineated in the pavement, on which the hypothesis was based, was described as altogether fanciful and untenable. Mr. Jones also referred to the fragments of Ham-hill stone and other things which had evidently been burnt, as a proof that the villas had been destroyed by fire, probably during the time of the Saxon invasion. For more than one hundred years this locality had been the battle-field of the Romano-Britons, who were Christians, and the pagan Saxons. During that time possibly every vestige of Roman civilization was destroyed. Before leaving the Pitney pavement, a vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to Mr. Fry, of Curry Rivel, for the zeal and energy with which he had directed and superintended the excavations.

The next point was Low Ham Chapel, a specimen of debased architecture of the seventeenth century, and attached to the great manor-house of the Stawells, a once powerful county family. This building is rendered interesting on account of its being in one sense a copy of a mediæval church. It is an instance of the attempt made early in the reign of Charles I. to revive the architecture of the middle ages. It was, in fact, a page in the history of this country, indicating the tendency of the High-Church and Royalist party, as contrasted with the opposite leaning of the Puritan element in the national Church at that time. Without the knowledge which local history supplied, the date which the architecture would have suggested would have antedated the church some centuries. There is rather a suggestive feature, however, relating to it, and that is, the adoption of the royal arms over the chancel screen, instead of the holy-rood which, in earlier times, would have surmounted it. Mr. Prankard here read an elaborate description of the funeral procession of Lord Stawell, who had died in that parish, and was buried at Cothelstone. Here, also, allusion was made to the attempt made by Lord Stawell to build a sumptuous mansion in this place, where now hardly anything more than bare walls and mounds of rubbish remain. He is said to have declared that as he had the most beautiful horse and the most beautiful wife in the world, he would also build there the most beautiful house in the world. At High Ham the church has a rood-screen, oaken benches, and carved roof. It was built in 1476, and the fine rood-loft, with the staircase leading to it, is left perfect and entire. The tower, however, seemed to belong to an earlier church.

From this spot the party explored the Gypsum Quarries, and enjoyed the glorious expanse of scenery which lay before them. A steep descent down Beer-hill brought them into the alluvial flat, where the church of Othery, lately restored, mainly at the expense of the Rev. Dr. Shepton, excited much interest and admiration. At Othery, Mr. Parker entered into a discrimination of the hagioscope and the lychnoscope, of both of which this church presents beautiful and striking examples. Of the latter, indeed, Mr. Parker thought

this church had an unique specimen, inasmuch as a perforation was made in a buttress outside to complete the opening. There were many theories advanced, all of which were open more or less to objection. The one Mr. Parker thought most probable was, that these openings were designed to enable the officiating priest to give the wafer at the end of a cleft stick to lepers and others who might not enter the sacred building. The Saxon hamlet of Aller, the scene of Guthrun's baptism after his defeat by Alfred, when that monarch stood sponsor at the font, was next arrived at; passing on the way Athelney, where, as before observed, very little indeed remains to repay examination. The church of Aller, which is now undergoing an extensive repair, was visited; it possesses some few features of interest. The ancient font, some time ago dug out of a pond in the vicarage garden, believed by some to be the identical *fons sacer* of the grim Northman's baptism, was thought by Mr. Parker to be early Norman; there were those, however, in the party who strongly maintained that there was nothing in its character to prevent its being regarded as Saxon. It still remains in the vicarage garden, but will, under the careful superintendence of Mr. Norton, who is renovating the church, be restored to its original position.

At Aller the proceedings were brought to a close by the adoption of cordial votes of thanks to the President and other officers of the Society, as also to Mr. Parker, whose remarks on the various buildings visited had greatly contributed to the success of the meeting.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

August 6. The eighth annual meeting was held at Loseley, near Guildford, under the presidency of JAMES MORE MOLYNEUX, Esq., F.S.A.

The proceedings commenced at Guildford, where the members and their friends assembled at half-past eleven o'clock to inspect the monuments of the families of More and Molyneux preserved in the Loseley Chapel, which is attached to the church of St. Nicholas in that town; these monuments were described by W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A.: after which the company proceeded to view the picturesque ruins of the chapel which crowns the summit of St. Catherine's-hill, and on which some descriptive observations were made by H. W. Sass, Esq.

Loseley was next visited, where, after the company had partaken of luncheon provided by the President in the flower-garden, the business of the Society was transacted in the great hall of the mansion.

The Council in their report stated that the number of members was 555, of whom 16 had joined during the present year. The financial state of the Society also was satisfactory.

"In the month of August last your Council considered it desirable to assist a project formed for the establishment of monthly evening meetings, in connection with this and the London and Middlesex Archæological Societies, feeling that although many members resided too far from London to avail themselves of them, still a large number residing in or near London and Southwark might be able to do so. The result, they are happy to find, justifies their decision. From September to December upwards of forty members of the Surrey Society joined the movement, and the number has continued steadily to increase to the present time.

"Your Council feel it necessary to add that they have not the slightest wish or intention of uniting with the Metropolitan Society for any other than the above purpose.

"The first evening meeting was held on the 18th of September, since which they have been held regularly on the evening of the third Tuesday in each month. At these meetings papers of great interest have been read both by members of the Council of the Society as well as of the general body.

"Reports of these meetings have appeared in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE and other periodicals, and several members have joined the Society for the purpose of becoming members of the evening meetings.

"At the preliminary meetings of the Council, due consideration was given to

the probable working expenses of these meetings, and the yearly subscription for members was fixed at 5s. each, and arrangements made for the sale of visitors' tickets, at the rate of 5s. per dozen, in packets of not less than six.

"On the resignation of Mr. Cox, as the Hon. Sec. of the evening meetings, a member of our Council, Mr. W. H. Hart, F.S.A., was unanimously appointed Director, and Mr. J. E. Price, Hon. Sec.

"The new part of the Transactions is now in the press, and your Council hope that before the end of October it will be in the hands of the members."

The reports of the Council and Auditors having been adopted, and the President, Vice-Presidents, and officers for the ensuing year having been elected, the chairman called upon John Evans, Esq., F.S.A., to make a few observations upon flint implements from the drift found in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Evans said he should confine his remarks to the point, which he would state as briefly as possible, and he thought the best course to pursue would be to divide his subject into two parts. The first of these would be to consider whether the implements on the table before them were implements at all, as some doubts had been expressed on that point, and what their application had been; and next under what circumstances they had been found, and the period to which they probably belonged. With regard to their being implements, he thought those who saw them in the manner in which they were placed upon the table could feel no doubt whatever. It was well known that among all barbarous nations, wherever flint had been found, it had been used by the barbarian natives as implements, such as knives, arrow and spear-heads, and even larger instruments. This circumstance was observed in all ages and nations before the use of metal became known. The implements generally used differed in many respects from those on the table, but at the same time the latter served to illustrate the weapons usually made of flint. Mr. Evans then took one of the celts in his hand and described the manner in which it must have been reduced to its present shape, viz., by force, and not mere physical action. Some of the implements could not have been held in the hand, but must have been attached to a pole or handle. They were divided into certain classes, the first as small knives or arrow-heads, and another as a sort of rough pointed knife and spear-heads. There was also a third class, which had a cutting edge all round. It was difficult to say in what manner these were used, but they were probably attached to a strip of wood so as to form an axe. One distinction between those on the table and those of the ordinary stone period was, that the former were generally made to cut at the pointed end, and the others at the broad end. The next question was, under what circumstances they had been discovered. They were discovered in a drift; and what was that? He was not going to enter into a full explanation of the term, respecting which there were various opinions, but would simply observe that it was usually found in the vicinity of rivers, and was a sedimentary deposit, occasioned by the action of water or drifting of ice. The implements produced were found at a depth of 15 or 20 feet below the surface, and it was evident they were not buried by the hand of man, but simply by a drift or some other action. They were frequently found in England, and amongst other places at Hoxne, along the course of the Thames, in the gravel in the valley of the Ouse, at a considerable elevation above the present river, and one, exhibited by Mr. Whitbourn, was found near the Wey about 25 years ago, in a layer of gravel on the Peasemarsh Common, where the gravel was of that character in which they might expect to find such implements. They were also found in caverns, mixed up with the remains of extinct animals. In nearly all cases where this had been so, the bones were those of the elephant, rhinoceros, several extinct species of ox, the tiger, and hippopotamus. At the time the implements were made there was no doubt this country was inhabited by these animals, which now only exist in tropical climates, but which might then have been adapted to live in a cold climate. At that time the rivers were depositing gravel at

a height of 80 or 90 feet above their existing courses. Mr. Evans concluded a long and interesting speech by observing that geologists generally ascribed the remains of the above animals to a period of remote antiquity, and inferred that the flint implements alluded to were also of very great antiquity.

Upon this followed an interesting discussion, in which the Rev. T. Hugo, F.S.A., and R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.G.S., took part.

The company was then invited to inspect the valuable series of MSS. which were arranged on the table, comprising signatures and holograph letters of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Lady Jane Grey, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, James I., and other celebrated personages. All these were fully explained by W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., in a long paper, from which we give the following extracts:—

"The estate of Loseley is mentioned in the Domesday Survey; and was at that time held by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury. He was one of the Norman barons who engaged in the expedition to England under Duke William, and he commanded the central division of the Norman army at the battle of Hastings. Loseley was one of the places bestowed on him by the Conqueror in reward of his services. It would not be profitable to follow the estate through all its devolutions from that time; I will therefore pass over a few centuries, and come to more modern times, namely, those of Henry VIII. In the early years of his reign, the property passed by purchase into the hands of Christopher More, the ancestor of our worthy President, and from this period the estate and manor-house, with the treasures there preserved, claim our attention and command our interest.

"This Christopher More, in the year 1533, had license to make a park here, thereby founding the demesne as we now see it in all its stateliness of forest trees, shady groves, trim gardens, prolonged avenues, and all the other concomitants which lend to this spot so great a share of majestic beauty and Arcadian elegance.

"William More, his eldest son and successor, was a man of renown in his day. He sat in Parliament many times for Guildford, and once for Surrey, and was also Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex. In 1576 he was knighted in the Earl of Lincoln's garden at Pirford, the great Queen at the same time complimenting him highly. In 1562 he began to build the centre compartment of the mansion, which was originally intended to form three sides of a quadrangle, if not a complete square; but that design was never carried out, though a western wing (including a gallery 121 ft. long and 18 ft. wide, and also a chapel) was annexed by Sir George More, the son of the founder. This wing, however, was taken down some years ago, leaving only the original centre compartment, being that in which we are now assembled.

"Sir William More was visited here on several occasions by Queen Elizabeth, who esteemed him highly. From the family manuscripts we gather some interesting particulars respecting her Majesty's sojournings here. In a letter dated from the Court at Oatlands, in August, 1583, Sir Christopher Hatton informs Sir William More that her Majesty 'hath an intention about ten or twelve dayes hence to visite yor house by Guylforde, and to remayne there some foure or fyve dayes, wch I thought good to advertise you of, that in the meane whyle you myght see every thinge well ordered, and your house kept sweete and cleane, to receave her hygnes, whensoever she shalbe pleased to see it.'

"In a second letter, shortly after, Sir Christopher says, that on account of the cold season of the year her Majesty was pleased to abridge her intended journey, but she would on Tuesday the 27th of August dine at Oking, and sleep at Loseley.

"In a letter written by Sir William More's daughter to himself about the year 1595 (she was one of the ladies of her Majesty's privy chamber), there is the following passage, which speaks much for the great favour in which Sir William must have stood in the Queen's eyes, and the great familiarity subsisting between her Majesty and this illustrious family: she says, 'Synce my commyng to the Corte I have had manie gratious wordes of her Matie, and manye times she bad me welcom wth all her hart, evere since I have waited. Yesterdaye she wore the gowne you gave her, and toke therby occasion to speake of yor, saying er long I should find a mother-in-lawe wch was herself, but she *was affrayd of the tow wydows that ar ther with you*; that they would be angrye with her for yt; and that she would gyve ten thowsand poundes you were twenty yeeres younger, for that she hath but few suche servauntes as you ar.'

"Sir George More, only son and heir of Sir William, was also a celebrated man, and in favour with the Queen. On the 11th and 12th August, 1603, King James and his Queen were entertained at Loseley by this gentleman, and on the 21st of August, 1606, he was again honoured by a visit from the King.

"In August, 1617, Sir George entertained the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles the First, here; so that we have ample evidence of Royalty often favouring this spot with its presence, when the cares of government or the endless disputes of faction compelled the Sovereign to look for repose in the retirement of some sequestered demesne: and where, beyond the bounds of regal palaces and castles, could one find a more fitting place of reception for Royalty than amid the beauties of Loseley?

"About 1692, Margaret, the only surviving representative of the Mores, married Sir Thomas Molyneux, of the ancient family of that name, of Sefton, Lancashire: and so from thence the family has passed on, treading lightly along the pathway of time, till now, when the doors of this time-honoured mansion are opened to receive, not Royalty of the sixteenth century, but to welcome an intelligent assemblage of the nineteenth century; an assemblage of persons who, I am sure, cannot fail to appreciate the favours which are this day so kindly extended to us by our worthy President.

"Before I pass to the MSS., a few words are necessary concerning the portraits preserved here; some of them are of historical interest. We have two full-length portraits of James the First and his Queen, placed here on the occasion of their visit.

"A family group of Sir William More Molyneux, with Cassandra his wife, and all their children, by Somers; several family portraits of the Mores and Molyneux; and in the drawing-room, original portraits of Edward VI. and Anne Boleyn, and Queen Elizabeth, and also Sir George More, together with the head of Sir Thomas More, Chancellor to Henry VIII.

"The drawing-room is an apartment well worthy of careful attention; especially the chimney-piece, which is of an elaborate design.

"And now to the manuscript treasures of this house, which are such that the lover of ancient autographs and ancient documents might well feast on them for weeks and weeks before he would be satiated.

"The history of these MSS. commences with a tradition, which, though I presume it is based upon some foundation, yet seems to savour somewhat of romance; it is that they were lost not only to the world, but also to the family itself, for upwards of two centuries, two hundred long weary years, owing to the loss of the key of the room in which they were preserved. Now I think I can strike off a little from these two centuries. Among these MSS. are documents dated in 1682; it is therefore obvious that the key must have been lost after that date, otherwise such documents could never have been under its protection; and Mr. Kempe, in his interesting volume of extracts from these manuscripts, states that many of them had been examined and annotated by a member of the family, Ann Cornwallis Molyneux, who was the wife of General Sir Charles Rainsford; she died in 1798. Now in giving every advantage to the tradition, we have only from 1682 to 1798 (both outside dates) to account for, leaving 116 years, and supposing we strike off from this the odd years, we are left with one, instead of upwards of two centuries.

"The collection of manuscripts comprises documents and correspondence on a great variety of topics, forming illustrations of English history of the highest value.

"Time will not allow me to do otherwise than direct your attention to these manuscripts in a very general manner, and to indicate the various heads of information they supply, but there are some few which I must specially mention."

In illustration of the paper Mr. Hart read several of the original documents, comprising correspondence of Archbishop Whitgift; Lord Chancellor Ellesmere; the Earl of Dorset; Robert, Earl of Leicester; Lord Burleigh; and very many others.

Mr. Hart next alluded to the pedigrees of the More family, commencing with that of Sir Thomas More, and containing ninety-two in number, which were suspended from the wall.

John Evans, Esq., then read an interesting paper upon Godalming and its Vicar in 1640, which threw some light, as was observed, upon the state of religion during those troublous times—

> "When civil dudgeon first grew high,
> And men fell out they knew not why;
> When hard words, jealousies, and fears
> Set folks together by the ears."

The principal feature of the paper was an account of a dispute which, in 1640, existed between the inhabitants of Godal-

ming and their Vicar, Dr. Nicholas Andrews, who was also Rector of St. Nicholas, Guildford. Having a High-Church tendency, some of the more zealous of his parishioners rose up, and presented certain articles against him in the House of Commons, in which, among other grievances, they complained of his "pride, idlenes, and affectation of poperie, his denyinge them a lecturer, and yet refusing himself to preach, with many other things of much vexation, by which they do live in a most disconsolate state, like unto those who have almost lost their religion." They then petitioned the Parliament to grant them a "conscionable" minister for their parish, they being a numerous congregation. And then the complaints were minutely detailed. First, the said Nicholas Andrews being doubly beneficed, holding, to wit, Godalming, worth £180, and St. Nicholas, worth £140, together with a prebend at Salisbury, worth £60, was a man much affected to his ease; and when he preached it was in a fruitless and unprofitable manner. He said that there were but four conformable ministers in the county of Surrey, of whom he was one. He was also a frequenter of inns and taverns. Another charge against the Vicar was that he and Mr. Wayferer, parson of Compton, "roade to Southampton, to eate Fishe, and to make merrie togeather, and there (dyverse tymes) drank healths to the Pope, calling him 'that honest old man.'" Such was the Puritan account of Dr. Andrews; and for these complaints his benefices were sequestered. According to the Church account, he was zealously attached to the Church, and was described as a zealous preacher and royalist. His benefices were sequestered for refusing to admit Calvinistic preachers into his church, and Mr. Wayferer, with whom he went to fish in the meadow, nearly shared the same fate. The original document on which the complaint was written is still preserved in the Loseley MSS. Mr. Evans concluded by congratulating the Vicar and parishioners of Godalming upon their lot having fallen in more peaceful times than those which existed two centuries ago.

The company, after fully inspecting the Loseley antiquities, repaired next to Compton Church, and thence to the almshouses and chapel of the Carpenters' Company.

The members and visitors then dined at the Public Hall, Godalming, and the proceedings of the day were brought to a conclusion by a visit to Godalming Church, the architectural features of which were described by Alfred Heales, Esq., F.S.A., in the following paper:—

"Commencing at the beginning, we find that Godalming, like so many other English villages, may be traced back without difficulty to the Saxon period. The character of the name, indeed, would indicate such an origin, but its precise meaning is still open to conjecture; Aubrey, the old county historian, derives it from words meaning Goda, or Godiva's alms, indicating the generosity of that lady to some ecclesiastical or monastic community; but inasmuch as there appears a very strong presumption, if not proof, that it always remained in lay hands, and the Lady Goda or Godiva here mentioned is known only to have existed in Aubrey's imagination, his theory carries little weight; and we are prepared rather to listen to Manning, the more recent and great historian of the county, and who I may mention was for many years vicar of this church, and whose monument you may see against the wall,—rather to listen to him when he attributes the derivation to 'Godhelm's Ing,' or meadow. The word was always spelt at an early date Godelming, with an 'e' instead of an 'a' as now, and more recently it was usually varied to 'Godliman,' but this at a time when spelling was phonetic. The town was first incorporated in the 17th Elizabeth, 25th January, 1574-5, by the style of the warden and inhabitants of the town of Godelming.

"The church to which I have to draw your attention is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul; it is described by a topographer as a 'neat building,' but how far that is correct we can judge for ourselves; it suffered frightfully from alterations some five-and-twenty or thirty years since; so serious, indeed, that it is difficult for an archæologist to speak of the injury in moderate terms. The dimensions are 132 ft. 4 in. in length, by 51 ft. 8 in. in width.

"So far as we can judge from appearance (where records fail us), it dates from

the period of transition from the Norman to the Gothic style, the period when the pointed arch coming into use superseded the round arch, and opened out that glorious style termed Gothic. Of the massive arches which support the tower, two are semicircular, two pointed; all except the eastern have the same flat soffits or under surface, as if cut straight through a solid wall, and rest upon the same plain imposts, with the lower edge chamfered. The four immensely massive piers supporting the tower are characteristic of this and the earlier period; their structure no doubt is that of a shell of masonry, with the interior filled up with mortar, bits of stone, and flints, and similar rubbishing materials. Such a style of structure caused the disastrous fall of Chichester steeple so recently: upon the Norman tower was built the beautiful spire, imposing a weight upon the piers far greater than the founder ever anticipated; in the course of time little settlements occurred; more recently the gradual decay of the stone made itself apparent; at length the outer shell of masonry bulged and cracked, the rubble and rubbish within was crashed to powder, and poured out through the gaping cracks, till at length the whole structure came down together; the superstructure not toppling over or falling sideways, but subsiding more like the shutting up of a telescope. Here the south-east pier is thickened at the back, perhaps for strength, perhaps to contain a staircase. Some little lancet-headed windows light the upper part of the tower, which terminates in a row of corbels supporting a leaded spire, of the variety called a broach, covering the top like an extinguisher, instead of being within the walls, which would then form a parapet, a plan which became general at a later period of architecture.

"It contains a fine peal of eight bells, of no archæological interest, having had the misfortune to be re-cast about a century ago.

"The transepts bear the same date as the tower. In the north transept is a small plain doorway in precisely the same style. In the south transept there is a small recess, no doubt a piscina: they are very scarce at this date, and we therefore more regret that the present example has suffered (like the rest of the church, indeed,) from the plaster of modern times. In the ancient walls have been formed arches from the transepts to the aisles; they are of the Early English style and very well moulded; that on the east of the north transept has peculiarly bold mouldings.

"Next in point of date are the two nearest arches on the south side of the nave. The mouldings and rudely carved foliage remaining on one cap indicate a date of *c.* 1200; they mark the original length of the nave, but when the opposite or northern arcade was built, the nave was extended by another arch. These latter, you will observe, are precisely similar to each other, and their mouldings, which are good, indicate the Decorated style of Gothic: it deserves note that nothing so precisely or easily indicates a date as tracery or mouldings—the latter may be termed the grammar of mediæval architecture. The base of one pillar, which is very characteristic, may be seen on the west side. The extreme western part of the church was added at the time of the modern alterations I mentioned. The windows are of little interest. From a small lancet just over the west arch of the south transept we learn that the aisle roof was considerably lower than it is now. The entire north wall is new, the aisle having been widened. The chancel arcade corresponds with the eastern arch of the south transept, good work of the early English period. The great east window, filled with handsome stained-glass, is entirely modern; there is nothing to indicate the form of tracery it originally had, but the mouldings of the window arch are original, and of the early English date. According to an old cut, it consisted of five lancets under one arch. The two sedilia on the south side at first appear peculiar, inasmuch as they are placed as far apart as possible, instead of being united, as was usually the case, but the space was occupied by a third, which has been plastered up. There is a small defaced piscina or aumbry beneath the window.

"The north chantry before the alterations had a low lean-to roof, and the east window is imitated from that in the south transept. Nearly adjoining it is a round trefoil-headed piscina and a small aumbry.

"The old church chest is a plain massive structure: failing any ornament to fix a date, we know it is early from the way in which the lid, shutting over the end, works upon a wooden pin passed through the ends of the lid and the ends of the chest, instead of having a regular hinge.

"In the south chantry is a fine triplet of lancets, with detached Sussex marble shafts between them. The mouldings of the caps look rather poor, but we can expect little boldness when we find that they are not stone, but chalk. Mediæval masons turned to account the best materials obtainable; where the locality fur-

nished no good stone, and for want of funds it could not be procured from a distance, they were always ready to avail themselves of the means at hand: wanting stone in the eastern counties, they built of flint; and in the southern chalk counties, flint and stone are commonly used together; in much of the flat country of Germany they build with brick, and one of the four most glorious cities for archæology, old Lubeck, is built of brick alone. The tracery of the east window I assign to the seventeenth century; and the door beneath, in so extraordinary a position for a door (viz. at the east end), was removed from a porch formerly existing near the west end of the south aisle. Before the alterations, the roof, which dated about the time of Henry VII., was decorated with many coats of arms, and the east window contained a prayer for his soul.

"Two fragments of sculptured stone forming a ring appear to have been part of an early font, although the small diameter tells against the supposition. We next notice the monuments. The oldest is the high tomb in the south chantry; it dates from about the middle of the fifteenth century, and formerly stood on the opposite side of the same chantry, and has been despoiled of the inscription, which was engraved on brass let into the upper edge, and also of the coats of arms.

"Next is a brass to the memory of one Thomas Purvdebe and Johanna his wife; he died September 17, 1509. Their costume is the ordinary costume of civilians of that period. The slab formerly lay in the middle of the south chantry.

"Another commemorates John Barker, who died August 13, 1595. It gives a long account of his pedigree, derived from the family at Sunning, in Berks., where there is a brass to the memory of his father, William Barker, Steward of Sunning, who died in 1549; and also formerly a brass to his brother William, who died in 1575, and another to his sister Ann, who died in 1589. His name appears in the register thus:—

"'1595, August. The xx day was buried John Barker, Gentleman.'

"There is also a brass inscription to Mary, wife of Lawrence Eliot, and the register contains these two entries:—

"'Ao. Dni 1600, November,

"'The x day was buried a child of Lawrence Eliot, Gent., and Mary his wife, unbaptised.'

"'The xvi day was buried, Mary the wife of Lawrence Eliot, Gent.'

"I need but refer to one other tomb, which is the mural monument against the chancel wall, representing a lady kneeling. She was Judeth Eliott, wife of William Eliott, of Burbridge, Esq., and died A.D. 1615, aged 21.

"It remains to notice the parish registers, which commence in 1582, and are very well written and well preserved.

"Several of the oldest names which occur are families whose descendants still inhabit the neighbourhood: for example, Eliot—from whom is descended the present Rector of the adjoining parish of Pepperharrow—Billinghurst, Costen, Mellersh, Peto, Chitty, and many others.

"In the few latter years of the sixteenth century, we find entries of burial of persons unbaptized; their number increased and became quite common in the next century. We may assume that this arose from a powerful Puritan feeling in the parish, the existence of which may safely be inferred from the number of persons named from the Old Testament in preference to the saints of the new dispensation: one of the earliest is Abigaiell, daughter of William Melysh, and Amy his wife, bapt. January 11, 1595–6: others are Zachous, Benjamin, Judith, Abraham, Debora, and Bezaliel. One female, who was married in 1606, was named Adrian. In 1730 and 1731 are entries of burial of three Anabaptists.

"The parish appears to have been a very moral one, as it is quite rare to meet with any entry of baptism other than the child of so-and-so and his wife, but examples occur, such as,—

"'1638, May the xvi, buried a child of Jane Manwayring, and of the people, unbaptised.'

"'1645, Nov. the 2nd, William, Sonne of the widow Schocke, was baptised.'

"'1713, June, 14 day, James, son of Mary Bowller and ye people.'

"'1710, November, 12th day, Abell, son of Joane Flotte. But Abell Diggins is ye reputed father.'

"And in an earlier case the paternity is very delicately hinted at:—

"'1645, October the 26th, John, son of Thomas Finches maide servant.'

"What befell one person is recorded at the end of the book in these words:—

"'April the 26th, 1658. Heare was taken a vagarant, one Mary Parker, widow, with a child, and she was wipped according to law, about the age of thirty years, proper of personage, and she was to goo to the place of her birth, that is in

Gravesend, in Kent, and she is limited to iiii days, and to be carried from Tithing to Tything, tell she comes to the end of the said jerney.'

"From July to November, 1666, it is evident that something like the great plague had reached Godalming. To the entries of burials are added such expressions as 'distemper,' 'of great sickness,' 'at the Pesthouse,' and, only here, 'of consumption.'

"The notes appended to some of the burials are curious:—

"'1608, the ix day was buried at lanna-ways crosse a stranger which hanged him selfe at John Denurs howse.'

"'1614, the xxviii day, was buried auld gooddy Peto, the widow of Lawrence Peto.'

"'1615, July vii, was buried a ould woman of my Lady Garlonds.'

"'1617, December the ii day, was buryed Richard Ogman, a stranger, servant to Mr. Thomas Cooper, of Borlea, in ye county of Barkes, who dyed at Fentmore, by a fall from his horse.'

"'1681–2, March the vii day, George Bridger, labourer, felo-de-se.'

"'1733–4, February 9, Thomas Atfield murdered in the Row.'

"Several other notes deserve mention. In 1726, it is recorded that 'Henry Porch, a stranger, had the Black Cloth.'

"In 1748–9, March 3, an infant of Thomas Musgrove 'candles paid.' In 1749 and 1753 'a sermon paid.'

"Many appear to have been buried in the Quakers' burial-ground, at Binscombe, from the eighteenth century.

"On May 6, 1661, Jo. Tonsley and John Costen, Tho. Snelling began to write.

"A marginal note in September, 1688, in the register of burials, runs thus:—

"'Y^e^ 8th ye bells did ring
his matie going by.'
"'Y^e^ 14th ye bells did ring
when his matie went by.'

"And there is one singular entry:—

"'1668, May the 8th, ye lady Ford came through ye town, and paid all dutyes to ye minister, clerk, and sexton, for profering to burie her.'

"It appears that by custom they were entitled to such fees in the event of any corpse passing, so that it was not Lady Ford living, but her corpse, for which the proffer was made.

"I have great pleasure in acknowledging with thanks that I am indebted for many of these extracts to the kindness of the Vicar, himself an archæologist and one of the founders of the Camden Society, to the exertions of which the present revival of architecture is mainly attributable.

"As an archæologist, like an historian, is bound 'nought to extenuate,' if 'nought set down in malice,' I cannot leave without expressing sincere regret that this fine church should have been so ruthlessly, so barbarously treated, and anticipating that ere long, perhaps in consequence of some terrible calamity, such as a fire would necessarily be here, family comfort will give way to public prosperity, and the church be restored from its present state, a nest of private boxes, to a decent and suitable House of Prayer."

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 8. The annual general meeting was held at Petworth, under the presidency of the Hon. PERCY WYNDHAM, and notwithstanding the rain, that descended in torrents, was very well attended; but only part of the programme was carried out. A proposed visit to Woolavington was abandoned, and not many of the company proceeded to Burton-house, the residence of the Hon. R. Denman, but those who did so were hospitably received, and had the opportunity of inspecting several fine and curious paintings and mosaics. They also went to the little church, which is but a short distance to the north-east of the mansion. The Rev. John New, the incumbent, officiated as guide. It is a very small edifice, accommodating about seventy persons only, which was closed in the sixteenth century, and remained so for about 150 years. Two altar-tombs, with brasses, and numerous inscriptions to the memory of the knightly family of the Gorings, attracted attention, and under a niche with quatrefoils and plain escutcheons, is a small female figure, recumbent, carved in Caen stone, but no inscription remains. The dates of the two altar-tombs are 1533 and 1558; on the first is a female figure attired in a tabard, which is a very rare circumstance. Various brasses of ancient date, and some old armour, were also seen.

They then joined the main body, which

had in the meantime proceeded to Petworth-house, where between two and three hours were spent in examining and admiring the splendid collection of pictures, statues, and other works of art, for which it is so famous. The Hon. P. Wyndham accompanied a section of the visitors to the chapel, the details of which were highly interesting. As to the house itself, the painted staircase and entrance-hall are worthy of the Percies, and are alone worth a visit. In addition to this, every room in the grand suite is in itself a perfect museum of art and objects of vertu. The galleries of Petworth-house have been often described, but never adequately; they must be visited to be appreciated. The place is particularly rich in portraits, especially of royal personages and those connected with the Percy family. But the portraits are by no means confined to the noble or even the great. There is Henry VIII. and Catherine Parr; but there is also the "mountain belly and rocky face" of Ben Jonson, and the lovely countenance of Peg Woffington, painted by Hogarth, and worth half his more famous productions. In point of richness no room of the suite exceeds that adorned with the wood-carvings of Grinling Gibbons. In the same room are four panels filled with productions of Turner's pencil, when that artist was in the zenith of his power. Elsewhere the student of Turner will find specimens of his early style—before he had cast off the brown tone, and painted, as it were, with the pencil of light. The original of Turner's "Jessica" appears over one of the doorways; and there is here the famous original of Leslie's "Sancho Panza before the Duchess;" and as a companion-picture, the same artist's "Gulliver among the Brobdignagians." The productions of Flaxman, including "The Archangel and Satan," and the statue of the "British Boxer," attracted great attention. And the curiosities are as rare as the works of art; among them are Hotspur's sword, and a piece of embroidery, the handiwork of Lady Jane Grey.

Adjoining the house is Petworth Church, on the restoration of which the late Earl of Egremont spent some £15,000. It is a fine church; but the restorations were not conceived in the true ecclesiological spirit, and enormous galleries mar the feeling and beauty of the edifice.

The dinner took place in the Park, in a large tent belonging to the Society. The Hon. Mr. Wyndham presided, supported by the Bishop of Chichester, Mr. Mitford, Mr. Tite, and other M.P.s, Mr. Peter Burrell, &c., &c. The Chairman stated that the Society had 820 members, beside those that day elected.

It was announced by Mr. Blencowe that the annual volume was not in a forward state, only 100 pages of it being as yet printed; and the Rev. Mr. Powell stated that many subscriptions were in arrear, in consequence of which an alteration of the rules was resolved on, which it is trusted will have a beneficial effect on the finances of this, one of the earliest and most hard-working of our Archæological Societies.

WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Aug. 21, 22, 23. This Society held a three-day meeting at Shaftesbury, which was well attended, under the presidency of T. H. Sotheron-Estcourt, Esq., M.P. The meeting had been postponed a fortnight in consequence of the death of Lord Herbert, and it was now held out of the county, with the view to promote the formation of an Archæological Society for Dorsetshire. The assembly took place at the Market-house, in Shaftesbury, when the Rev. A. C. Smith, of Yatesbury, read the report, which stated the Society to be increasing in number, and its financial position satisfactory.

"With regard to the Magazine (of which Number 20 is now in the press), the members of the Society have no doubt observed that a longer period than usual has elapsed since the issue of the last number: and they will perhaps have begun to entertain some suspicion that either the resources of the writers are on the de-

cline, or that the diligence of its conductor is relaxed. It is therefore proper to explain that neither the one nor the other is the case; but that the reason why it has been necessary to postpone for a little while the publication of any fresh number is, that both the press of our printer, and the time and attention of our editor, the Rev. Canon Jackson, have been entirely absorbed in preparing another work connected with the county, which the Society has undertaken to publish. Aubrey, the Wiltshire antiquary, made 200 years ago considerable collections for the Topography of Wiltshire, especially the northern part, of which we have as yet no regular history. The manuscript which contains his collections was printed many years ago, but so few copies were made of it, that the book is seldom to be met with. Canon Jackson has been for some time occupied in preparing a new edition of it, to be enlarged by notes and additions of his own, and to be illustrated with plates, chiefly of the family heraldry, then in the windows of the churches and gentl men's houses, the greater part of which have long since perished. It has been a very laborious task, but the volume is now passing through the press, and is considerably advanced towards completion. It will be a thick quarto, of about 400 pages, and between 40 and 50 plates; and though it is of too large and expensive a character to allow your committee to present it to members of the Society, it is contemplated to offer it to them at a reduction of one-third of the price at which it will be sold to the public, an offer of which your committee has little doubt members generally will hasten to avail themselves.

"Nor is that the only fruit of our labours since the last annual meeting; a very considerable advance having taken place in furthering the scheme long since proposed for collecting accurate details towards the Parochial Histories of Wilts. It will be in the recollection of the Society that at our general meeting, held in September, 1855, a scheme was proposed by the Rev. John Wilkinson for obtaining a general Parochial History throughout the county of Wilts. This was followed by the issue of a pamphlet containing 'Heads of Information suggested for Parochial Histories;' but the scheme, although here and there carried out with the greatest success, did not meet with that support which was anticipated; partly, perhaps, from an unwillingness in some of the clergy to make too minute an inquiry into private affairs, and partly from a feeling of inability in others to work up a somewhat intricate subject. The plan, however, has received fresh encouragement from the Bishop of the Diocese, who, on the retirement of the late able Secretary, has placed it under the more immediate patronage of the Society by appointing one of our general secretaries, the Rev. W. C. Lukis, to be Honorary Secretary; and his Lordship is most anxious that its success may be ensured, by the clergy and laity according to it that assistance and support which they are able to give. The 'Heads of Information' have been rearranged, and put into the form of questions, framed as simply as possible, which are being issued, and will soon be in the hands of all the clergy.

"With regard to the Museum and Library, they have been augmented by sundry gifts, through the liberality of Mr. Poulett Scrope, Mr. Tugwell, Mr. Musselwhite, Mr. Spenser, Mr. Neate, Colonel Olivier, Captain Gladstone, Mr. A. Stratton, Rev. H. Bartlett, Mr. Chant, Rev. W. C. Lukis, and others, to whom our best thanks are due: but your committee would once more repeat its conviction that the possession of a permanent and suitable building, appropriated to those several departments, will alone attract valuable collections, whether by way of loan, deposit, or gift; indeed, such has been plainly intimated by several would-be donors and depositors."

The Rev. E. Hill then read a paper, by the Rev. J. J. Reynolds, on the Early History of Shaftesbury, after which the excavations now being carried on on the site of the abbey were visited.

After dinner at an hotel, a conversazione was held in the Town-hall, when Mr. Alfred Seymour read a paper on Wardour Castle, and the Rev. W. H. Jones one on the Wiltshire Possessions of the Abbess of Shaftesbury, which gave a good account of many places that were to be visited by the Society on the following day. The rooms of the Shaftesbury Literary Institution were placed at the disposal of the Society for a museum, and many rare and valuable objects were contributed, particularly by the High Sheriff, Alfred Seymour, Esq.

Aug. 22. An excursion was made to Wardour and Tisbury, returning by Hatch to Shaftesbury. The first object that attracted attention was the well-

known conical hill, about a mile from the town, called Kingsettle. This hill commands extensive views, and is remarkable as being a place where Alfred is supposed to have collected and addressed his followers; and hence its name. Great difficulty was experienced in tracing its form, from the exuberant foliage by which it is at the present time covered. The party then examined some ancient fortifications at Wyncombe, and passed on to Donhead St. Mary Church, and from thence to the church of Donhead St. Andrew. This church contains an Anglo-Norman font, and a curiously sculptured capital of a column. It represents a shield bearing the emblems of the Crucifixion and supported by angels; this rests on a head of the Saviour, which terminates the shaft. On arriving at Old Wardour, so replete with historical associations, and the beauty of which is so well known, the castle attracted much attention, a full description having been given by Mr. A. Seymour on the previous evening. After luncheon a visit was paid to Tisbury Church. In the churchyard the great yew-tree, of course, did not pass unnoticed: this tree is nearly forty feet in circumference, and quite hollow. Place-farm, in the neighbourhood, was an occasional residence of the abbess of Shaftesbury, and still retains its gateway and barn, the latter of which is 200 feet long, and is probably one of the largest and most curiously-constructed in the kingdom; it is evidently of great antiquity.

In the evening a most interesting paper was read by the Rev. W. C. Lukis, of Collingbourne Ducis, on Cromlechs, which was illustrated by large drawings, beautifully executed by Mr. Lukis, sen., who has devoted the greater part of his life to this particular branch of archæological pursuit. A paper was also read by W. Cunnington, Esq., F.G.S., on Pen Pits, which concluded the proceedings of the day.

Aug. 23. A visit was made to Stourhead, passing by Motcombe-house, the seat of Lord Westminster; then to Woodlands, a manorial seat of the Doddingtons, but now occupied by Mr. Jupe, who kindly shewed the party over it; thence to Mere, and, having seen the church, the party went on to Zeals-house, a manor-house formerly of the Chafyns, where the excursionists were personally invited by Mrs. Grove to see the interior of that ancient and historical residence. Some of the party only could avail themselves of this privilege, as many had gone on towards Stourhead, the seat of the late Sir R. C. Hoare, the well-known historian of Wilts. The present owner, Sir H. Hoare, met the party in the hall, and gave them a cordial welcome, throwing open the house and grounds for their inspection. On the way back, after refreshment at Stourton, a cursory glance was given to Pen Pits. These consist of several thousand roughly circular holes in a marshy tract of country, which have given rise to much speculation, but nothing certain is known of them. Dr. Buckland favours the opinion that they were nothing more than the places where the Britons dug their mill-stones; others regard them as the foundations of the thatched huts of the early inhabitants. Of their antiquity it appears there is no doubt, as they were overgrown with large oaks in the time of the Saxons. These and other opinions were pretty freely discussed on the top of the hill. The party then returned by Gillingham to Shaftesbury; and the evening was agreeably spent by the members of the Society in the museum.

On the following morning many of the members paid another visit to the excavations which had been made under the superintendence of W. Batten, Esq., the curator of the Shaftesbury Literary Institution, in a garden on the supposed site of the Abbey, where foundations have been met with which are probably those of the Abbey Church. Parts of the tessellated pavement still remain. A vault was opened within the walls of the building, and a skeleton in good preservation was discovered, which appeared on examination to have been that of a man of about 40 years of age, about 5 ft. 7 in. high, and of a strong build; the teeth were sound and good.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

RECENT EXCAVATIONS IN DENMARK.

WE have been favoured with the following communication by Professor George Stephens, of Cheapinghaven, to whose forthcoming work on Runic Inscriptions we lately alluded. That work, we are glad to learn, is now in the printer's hands, and the Professor writes, "My materials have happily accumulated (though to my great loss financially), so that I have now about one hundred monuments, one of them a palimpsest stone; they take a long time to engrave, as I am particular in requiring the utmost attainable exactness." We hope that a work so interesting to all historical students will not be allowed to entail a loss on its learned and most industrious author. The communication that we now print we conceive will be of much interest to the literary world, as shewing the enlightened views of the present King of Denmark, who sets an example to more opulent Governments, by according national encouragement to archæology.

MR. URBAN,—Your July number (p. 74) contained a compressed account of the remarkable discoveries recently made in the Thorsbjerg Moss, in South Denmark. Understanding that the excavations there would be continued, I repaired a few days ago to Flensborg to be present. But I found that nothing more could be done. Mr. Engelhardt had just returned from South Brarup. He had previously been convinced that this particular field was exhausted, but had been anxious to make one more effort, that no future doubt might exist. This he has now accomplished. He has dug round the outskirts of the former diggings, and has obtained abundant evidence that nothing further exists. The particular limits in which the antiquities had been deposited fifteen or sixteen hundred years ago are well defined. Beyond that border there is the simple moss. So this question is now cleared up, and, next summer, operations will be commenced at another spot. All these diggings are generously paid for by the Crown, the State, in this case the funds of the Danish province of South Jutland, and all the proceeds are deposited in the splendid local museum of Flensborg, its capital.

So I took the opportunity of again examining these objects, which are now beautifully arranged. I met a distinguished antiquary there, M. Morlot, Professor of Geology and Archæology at Lausanne. He was struck by the immense value of what was here assembled, and his remarks and illustrations were most interesting. His opinion entirely coincided with that of Mr. Engelhardt and others, that the third century after Christ was the latest date for these valuable remains. It is to be hoped that English antiquaries will direct their attention to this wonderful collection. The tour from Cheapinghaven is picturesque and cheap, Rasch's and other hotels are comfortable, Mr. Engelhardt speaks English, and there is no manner of difficulty in any

direction. Meantime I am able to announce that Mr. Engelhardt, the learned curator, is engaged on a detailed description of the Brarup Find, in large octavo, with twenty splendid plates of the various objects. It will appear in two or three months, in Danish; but an edition will also be prepared with an abridged French text.

From Flensborg I wended my way to North Jutland, the beautiful district round Veile, and to Jællinge, the famous seat of the gigantic barrows raised nearly 900 years ago to the memory of King Gorm the Old, and his queen Thyre[a]. I there found the Antiquarian Commission in full activity. It consists of Professor Worsaae, the archivary and numismatist Herbst, the artist Kornerup, and the Professor of Anatomy, Ibsen. This latter gentleman is now in the capital, his services not being required for the present at Jællinge. You have no doubt heard something of what has been going on. The barrow to Queen Thyre has been thoroughly examined. A centre digging was effected deep into the cairn. From this, minor galleries were excavated in every direction, and, in addition, borings were made from the top down to the natural soil below. The result is satisfactory: it is now quite certain that Queen Thyre was never buried in this mound. In a word, it was a cenotaph, a memorial of honour. This confirms the ancient tradition that she outlived her husband about four years, dying at the age of about seventy-five.

His Majesty, Frederick VII., is indefatigable in these researches. He spends very large sums in the field of national antiquities, and himself takes part in and superintends all that is done. The heavy expenses connected with the present inquiry are all defrayed by himself, and he has now ordered that the second hoy, that containing (previous to their dispersion) the remains of Queen Thyre and King Gorm, shall be opened and cleared, the grave-chamber restored, and the whole rendered easily accessible for the inspection of all lovers of ancient monuments. The Commission has therefore carefully refilled and reclosed Thyre's hoy, and has commenced with the other mound. A deep cutting has been made into the enormous earthwork, and this is continued by a gallery, supported by massive timbers, to the centre. According to the drawings made in 1821, when the mound was opened, they ought to have struck the chamber at the end opening. But, as usual, all was mistake. We can scarcely ever depend upon previous inquiries, so many and so gross are the errors. It turned out that they came upon the chamber at the centre of the long side. The great beams were found so decayed as to have given way from the enormous pressure of stones and earth. So things have come to a standstill; all palliatives have been found ineffectual, and it is now Professor Worsaae's intention, should he receive the King's permission, to open an immense cutting from above, dig down to the chamber, thoroughly restore it, place a fresh support for the superincumbent weight, so as to leave no strain whatever on the chamber itself, and make the whole so secure and easy of access that it shall remain a place of national pilgrimage. This spot is sacred ground to every Northman. King Gorm was the first monarch who united all Denmark under one sceptre, governing long and vigorously. Queen Thyre was the glory of her country, "Denmark's Darling," and constructed the famous wall, Danevirke, against the Saxon and German invaders from the South. The Rune-stones connected with them are also full of interest. They have now been cleaned and taken care of. I will add a few words of detail.

At the end of the long cutting into the hoy, where the subterranean gallery commences, a portal of woodwork has been constructed, in the Old-Northern style, designed by Kornerup. The long serpent or "worm" (*gorm*) has reference to the name of the deceased hero. The knot-twist is the decoration of the age and the great Rune-stone. The lions are the national symbols of Denmark, as of England and the other Northern peoples. On each side the portals is a Runic inscription, drawn up by Professor Worsaae.

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[a] A detailed account of these barrows, and copies of the inscriptions, will be found in Professor Worsaae's "Primæval Antiquities of Denmark," pp. 102—118.

Runic types, I believe, are not common in England, and therefore I must give it in Roman characters:—

HAV TAK O KONNING! FRA HOIENS MULD
DU SKIENKER OS MINDERS OK KUNDSKABS GULD.

Which may be thus rendered:—

"Thanks, King! From out the grave-hoy's mould
Old days thou bringest and Memory's gold."

We then enter. The passage is comfortably broad, and so high that we can stand upright. At the end, access will be given to the ancient burial-chamber, carefully restored out of the original materials, as far as possible. As I have said, it is a double chamber, the division having been made by a low plank-work. There is therefore no doubt that it was, as the old inscription states, for two persons.

The minor Rune-stone, a large, nearly square block, has two lines of tall, deep Runes, as follows:—

KURMR KUNUKR KARTHI KUBL THUSI
AFT THURUI KUNU SINA TANMARKAR BUT.

Kurmr (Gorm) *King gar'd* (made) *Kumbel* (mound, cairn, barrow) *this, after* (to the memory of) *Thurvi Queen* (wife) *his, Denmark's Bót* (help, darling).

The *a* in *Karthi* is not quite distinct, and the *r* is now illegible; otherwise the inscription is nobly preserved.

Professor P. C. Thorsen, the well-known Danish runologist, has just written a paper on this stone, in the Danish journal *Fædrelandet* for the 20th of August. He here triumphantly shews that this inscription has been misunderstood, and that the barrow and stone were not raised over the *dead*, but to the *famous* Thyre. To this I would add a few words, tending to fix the date.

When this honour was paid her, she must have been somewhat advanced in years. No one would erect a tomb to his *young* wife, in expectation of her speedy decease. If rather aged, this might be proper enough. There are several instances of Runic monuments thus raised to living persons, sometimes by the builder to himself. But time must also be allowed for her to have acquired her title of "Denmark's Bót," (darling, help). Tradition says she accomplished this by her great military wall, and by long preparation for three times three years of terrible famine, somewhat like to Joseph in the land of Pharaoh. I need not discuss the historical truth of these statements. I only mention them as shewing that this title must have been given her *very many years* after her marriage. The exact year of this marriage we do not know. Supposing she were then twenty or twenty-five, and that more than the same number of years had passed from the famine and its remedy and the great Danevirke, she would be about fifty or sixty when the mound was constructed. This would bring us very near the close of the ninth century. Professor N. M. Petersen (*Danmarks Historie i Hedenold*, 2nd ed., 8vo., Kjöbenhavn, 1854, vol. ii. p. 31,) guesses that she may have married Gorm in the year 888, but we have no chronological helps of any kind. Earlier than about the year 900 this stone could not have been carved.

Next as to the colossal stone announcing the fact that the second hoy was raised over King Gorm and Queen Thyre. It is the largest and most splendid Runic monument in all Scandinavia, and is three-sided; the broad side is covered with large Runes, the second side with a Dragon and cable-knot ornament, the third with a large figure of Christ, intertwined with similar twist-work. It is as follows:—

HARALTR KUNUKR BATH KAURUA KUBL THAUSI
AFT KURM FATHUR SIN AUK AFT THÆURUI MUTHUR
SINA SA HARALTR IAS SÆ(ÞR) UAN TAN MAURK.
(Second side, below) ALA AUK NURUI AK.
(Third side, below) AUK T(ÞA)N . . . . . T KRISTNÆ.

Haraltr (Harald) *king bade gar* (make) *Kumbel this after* (to) *Kurm* (Gorm) *father his, and after Thœurvi* (Thyre) *mother his, that Harald as* (who) *to-himself was Denmark all, and Norway, and Dane-(folk let) Christen.*

With a couple of exceptions, all the Runes are perfectly distinct. The only doubt is as to the *œr* in *sær*, (the *æ* is pretty sure, the *r* is doubtful,) and the last words but one. After long and carefully examining the stone, and comparing it with the copy given by Worm more than 200 years ago, who says that the *f* and the *k* were then quite plain, I think we should read TANAFULK LIT, *the Dane-folk let Christen*, equal in the old phraseology to *Christened, Christianized the Danish people.*

Now it has hitherto been universally supposed that this stone was set up by King Harald Blue-tooth, Gorm's son. But this, in my opinion, is a mistake. Let us carefully examine the exact words. We have, first, a formula; and, secondly, certain statements.

1. The *formula* is:—(*a*) "Harald King," "That Harald who;" (*b*) "bade." Now it appears to me impossible for any tomb-raiser living on the spot to use language like this. To speak of himself as "That . . . who . . ." would be strange indeed. That he should say "bade" also clashes with the epic directness of these ancient times. We might have KARTHI, *made*, as on Gorm's monument, or LIT KARUA, *let make*, as so common elsewhere, and which is identical in meaning, but not BATH KAURUA.

2. Next *the statements*. These are three:—(*a*) We are told that *That Harald* wan to himself all Denmark; (*b*) and Norway; (*c*) and Christianized the Danes. Now the earliest date for *c*, the last of these events, would be after 965, when Harald himself is supposed to have been baptized. But from that period to his death in 985 Harald was engaged in continual wars and tumults, and had little time for superintending the erection of so enormous and costly a stone.

Both the *formula*, then, and the *statements*, plainly point to something long past. But this is supported, further, by tradition and by the dialect of the inscription. The tradition is preserved by Saxo Grammaticus. He tells us distinctly that Harald was anxious to raise this monumental stone, and found in Jutland a colossal granite block suited for the purpose, which he determined to employ. He harnessed to it a vast number of both men and oxen, and ordered them to drag it to Thyre's grave. Thyre's grave was, therefore, already in existence. Meantime his son Swain (Fork-beard) was in rebellion against him. One of his officers arrived from the fleet fitted out for the transport of the stone. He asked him whether he had ever seen people drag so enormous a block? "Yes," answered the sailor; "that stone is nothing to what I have just seen carried away. I was present when men drew away from thee the whole Danish kingdom. Judge, king, which was the greater." So the king, as Saxo adds, let the stone lie, and hurried to arms. But it was too late. He lost battle on battle, and at last fell, pierced by Palne-Toke's arrow, in 985.

This is surely decisive. Harold *did not* succeed in carving and setting up the Runic monument [b].

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[b] Tradition long held fast to this statement. But it localized the stone thus abandoned by the king in two different places. In the fourteenth century a Latin author mentions that the block was still in existence. Pontoppidan (*Den Danske Atlas*, tom. v., Kiöbenhavn, 1769, p. 962) repeats the story:—"On Bekke Mark lies a very large stone with some holes cut through it, which King Harald Bluetooth wished to remove to Jællinge, but was hindered by his foes." The larger of the stones, to which this tradition was attached, has long since been broken up and carried away; the smaller one is still pointed out. One of these may have been the identical block; or it may have been neither; the size and "holes" may have led to the story. King Swain may have selected another nearer at hand. That any Bekke stone should have been the one chosen by Harald creates a difficulty as to the ships. It is not likely that

But the dialect of the stone is equally express. We can plainly distinguish a difference of form in certain words as given on the smaller and older and on the larger and later monument, a difference in the language which it would take a full century to develope, a change as marked as between Chaucer and Shakespeare, or Shakespeare and Milton; in Denmark corresponding, for instance, to the spelling of Christiern Pedersen as compared with Holberg, or of Holberg as compared with that now used. I refer to a particular breaking of the long vowel, a diphthongal instead of a single vowel-sound in certain words. Thus,—

The Older Stone.

KARTHI, past tense, pointing to an infinitive—KARUA.
THURUI, prop. name, ac. s.
THUSI, pron. ac. s. n.

The Later Stone.

KAURUA, infinitive, pointing to a past tense—KAURTHI.
THÆURUI, prop. name, ac. s.
THAUSI, pron. ac. s. n.

It may here be observed that confusion has arisen from making this *thusi*, or *thausi*, an accusative plural, thus apparently signifying *both hoys*, which is of course absurd. If plural at all, it would refer to the hoy and the stone, taken as one—memorials. But this is not the case: it is singular. We find this pronoun in the oldest Scandinavian-Runic monuments spelt *thasi, thæsi, thausi, thosi, thusi*, &c., &c., for all genders; we must not, therefore, be misled by *kubl* (*kumbel*) being neuter. The pronoun is used for neuter singular as well as masculine and feminine. It is properly a feminine singular, like the Mæso-Gothic *thoh*, (the *si* is a mere enclitic,) and has gradually been used promiscuously. The Runic monuments are full of proofs of this.

There is also another sign of dialect, if, as is likely, the *kristnæ* should be a verb in the infinitive; it is then an instance of the Danish infinitive in *æ* gradually creeping in, instead of the older form in *a*, itself shortened by elision from the still older Old-Northern infinitive in *an*.

But if King Harald did not erect this stone, who did? Undoubtedly his son and successor, King Swain, (Forkbeard). The intentions of King Harald were well known; the block was even selected and on its way to the coast for shipment to Veile. Swain began to reign in 985, and died in 1019. Some time would elapse after his accession before he could attend to such peaceful details; we shall, therefore, not be far wrong in placing his solemn inauguration of this monument at about the year 1000: there will thus be about one hundred years between the two stones, quite sufficient to account for the difference of dialect.

If we now sum up these remarks, it will appear probable,—

1. That Gorm raised the first mound and stone as a cenotaph in honour of his queen, who had become famous and beloved, intending, if he survived her, to deposit her within;
2. That Thyre, in accordance with tradition, outlived him;
3. That Harald raised the second mound to his father at his death, and to his mother at her death, and prepared to erect the stone commemorating the fact;
4. That his own death prevented this latter part of his filial duty;

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he would sail all round Jutland, first northward, and then down southward again to Veile. The distance to Kolding and Veile, the nearest ports from Bekke, is almost the same, and the nearest way to Jællinge would have been by land-carriage. If the stone lay higher up or lower down, it could have been best transported to Kolding towards the south, or Horsens towards the north, and thence by sea to Veile and by land to Jællinge. Either there were no ships, or the Bekke stone is merely a popular localization.

5. That Swain took an early opportunity of finishing the work, transported the granite block to Jællinge, saw to its proper carving and decoration with Christian ornaments, framed the inscription in a truthful and respectful manner, and used the expressions of *the past*,—'bade' and 'that Harald who,'—thus plainly announcing that he merely had carried into effect his father's well-known plans and wishes.

As to the place for the stone, I think it has always been where it now stands, quite close to the church. Harald, at his conversion to Christianity, doubtless raised on his paternal estate, for his own use and that of his family and courtiers, a Christian temple of wood, afterwards replaced by the present church of stone. But any removal of the stone, either to the top of the barrow or elsewhere, would be forbidden by the enormous size, terrible weight, and unwieldy shape of the monument. Any such removal would, to take the lowest argument, have exposed it to serious injury: for the same reason, no one would now think of moving it; the risk of damage would be too great, besides the uselessness and impropriety of any change.

Thus about 860 years since was erected this magnificent Danish Rune-stone, the proudest, largest, and noblest Runic monument in all Scandinavia, and—with the single exception of the Old-English Rothwell-Bewcastle Runic Cross *as it was*—in all the North. May it long remain the pride and boast and ornament of Old Denmark, a lasting memorial for all the children of the gallant Northern races!—I am, &c.

Cheapinghaven, Sept. 7, 1861. GEORGE STEPHENS.

Postscript.—Since writing the above, I perceive that I have been anticipated in my idea that the stone was *not* raised by Harald. In his paper on the Danevirke Rune-stone, (*Nordisk Universitets-Tidskrift*, iv. 1, 1858, p. 84,) Professor Thorsen says:—"Without doubt it was first he [King Swain] who really erected the gigantic monument to Gorm and Thyre, which Harald Bluetooth had wished to raise. Certain it is that as this last king did not succeed in his plan,—and this is asserted by our historical records, and, what is still more important, by the inscription itself,—no one was more likely to have taken up and carried out his plan than his own son." Prof. Thorsen has not gone into any further details or arguments; but what he has said is sufficient. Sheltered by the authority of this great runologist, I now regard my view as entirely trustworthy. The stone was erected by Swain and not by Harald.

BIRTH-PLACE OF WYCLIFFE.

MR. URBAN, — Nothing seems to be known for certain about the birth-place of Wycliffe. We were told not long ago by a writer in the "Guardian," that Leland's statement, that Wycliffe was born at Spreswell, had lately gained acceptance from the discovery that a village of that name, with its chapel, existed at the latter end of the last century, about a mile and a-half from Wycliffe.

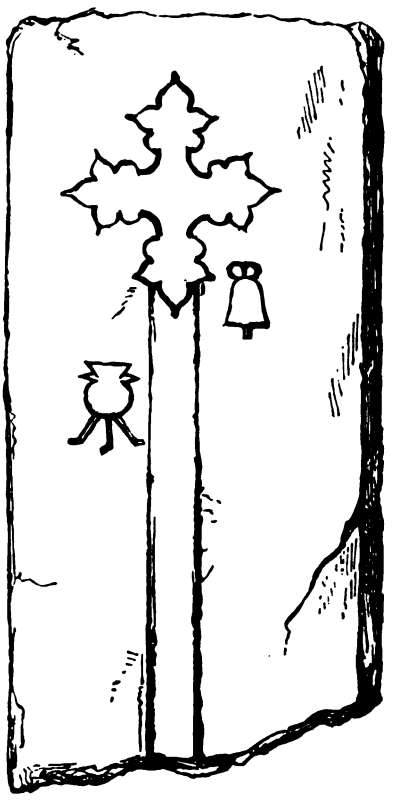
As I was walking through that neighbourhood in the early part of the summer, I met with an intelligent countryman at Ovington, who resided at Wycliffe, and was informed by him that a tradition was preserved in his family (which had been settled at the latter village for four generations) that Wycliffe was born in the parish of that name, and in a house which stood in a field called "Sandhams." I afterwards passed through Wycliffe, and inquired for this field. It lies next to the manor-house. The old high-road formerly skirted it, but about twenty-five years ago (so I was informed) the road was altered, and carried through it. There is no house standing in it at the present time. Can any of your readers offer further confirmation of the truth of this tradition?—I am, &c.

W. B. CAPARN.

Draycot, Wells, Somersetshire, Sept. 4, 1861.

MARMITES.

MR. URBAN,—I enclose you, by way of illustration of the Abbé Cochet's article on Bronze Marmites, (ante, p. 254,) a sketch of a curious gravestone of the fourteenth century, preserved in the Hospitium of St. Mary's Abbey, York, now forming part of the Museum of that city; upon which are represented, on either side



Fourteenth Century Gravestone.

of an ornamental cross fleury, a bell and a three-legged pot, probably indicating that the person to whose memory the stone was incised was a metal founder, and hence that the pot was of metal, and not of earthenware. I have not before met with representations of these articles on gravestones. A list of the different instruments represented on gravestones of this kind would be curious and instructive.—I am, &c.,

J. O. WESTWOOD.

VANDALISM AT ROCHESTER.

MR. URBAN,—You no doubt have heard of the havoc that is being made with what remains of the city wall of Rochester, and that much irremediable mischief has been done; but there is one more barbarism, as yet only projected, which may possibly be prevented, if public attention is called to the matter.

For the purpose of enlarging Williamson's Mathematical School, large portions of the town wall, near the former Eastgate, have been destroyed. They were of medieval origin, but the core of the Roman wall, denuded of its facing-stones, was also laid open, and it was so impervious that the engineers from Chatham were employed to blast it with gunpowder.

Such destruction of antiquities has been seen before now in Rochester, particularly a few years ago, when, in making the railway through the heart of the town, the city wall was cut through, but it was reserved for the present day to outdo all former atrocities. The excavations have laid bare the lower part of a tower at the eastern angle of the city wall, the masonry of which is of two dates, and which is quite worthy of preservation. The civic authorities evidently think so, as they are having it cleared out and adapted to use. But this projected use you will hardly guess—it is by them designed for a *cesspool!*

That such a piece of Vandalism should be contemplated affords a proof that love for antiquity has not as yet been developed in the Rochester corporation by the archæological gatherings that yearly take place in Kent, one of which was held not very long ago in their own city. A body constituted as municipal corporations either were, or are, seems totally unfit to be entrusted with power over even the humblest monument of our national history. The former Conservative corpo-

ration suffered the railway company to sweep away as much as they pleased of the city walls, but, to do them justice, they were not guilty of such a barbarous insult as the present Liberal destructives offer to all who have any regard for the past. The disgrace of its proposal must ever attach to them, and they are probably too obtuse to care much about that, but I trust that the voice of public indignation will be heard, and will be effectual in preventing the execution of their notable project.—I am, &c.,

ROFFENSIS.

"BIFORIETTA AND WITTA."

MR. URBAN,—Allow me to express my surprise that so staid a personage as, after so many years' labour, you have become, should have admitted into your pages such an article as that with the above title, which appears in your last August number, p. 181. Surely it is no answer to Mr. Walcott that because in the nineteenth century half England pronounces "before-gate" before-yett, the word biforietta, used in the twelfth century for *ante portam*, should be the Latinized form of this "before-yett." What Mr. Freeman should have shewn is, that at this latter period the Anglo-Saxon words in use for "before-gate" were convertible into "biforietta."

With regard to the tombstone of Witta, Mr. Freeman's pleasantry is equally misplaced. What has hitherto been affirmed is simply that a stone termed the Cat-stone, near Edinburgh, is inscribed, IN (H)OC T(V)MVLO IAC(E)T VETTA F(ILIVS) VICT . . ., and that in the genealogy of Hengist and Horsa, in the Saxon Chronicle, their grandfather Witta is said to be the son of Wecta.

The probability of the identity (indeed even of the existence) of the personages recorded in these two documents, depends upon several circumstances. Any person in the least accustomed to lapidary inscriptions will admit that that of the Cat-stone is very close to the Roman period. That it is in Latin is only in accordance with the common custom of the period, as shewn in scores of contemporary British or Romano-British stones, with which Mr. Freeman is doubtless well acquainted. That two such unusual names should thus appear in conjunction as father and son in two independent documents, is strong corroboration of their existence and identity. The matter however is in good hands, and Mr. Freeman will doubtless in due time be enlightened upon the other difficulties which he has stumbled over. In the meantime, as he seems fond of attempting derivations, perhaps he will endeavour to discover who were the Vecturiones, and whence their name was derived. This will perhaps help to clear off a little of the mist in which he is involved.—I am, &c.,

J. O. WESTWOOD.

Oxford, September 14, 1861.

THE CANDITCH.

MR. URBAN,—In Mr. Parker's paper on the Walls and Fortifications of Oxford, contained in the August number of your Magazine, (p. 113,) mention is made of the "Canditch" as partly surrounding the castle. I should be glad if you, or any of your readers, would inform me what is the meaning and derivation of that word, which I believe is not peculiar to the Oxford ditch.—I am, &c., J. S.

The Note-book of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Under this title are collected brief notes of matters of current antiquarian interest which do not appear to demand more formal treatment.* Sylvanus Urban *invites the kind co-operation of his Friends, who may thus preserve a record of many things that would otherwise pass away.*]

Mr. Robert Cole's Collection of Autographs and MSS.—The first portion of this very remarkable collection was dispersed by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, in August last. The following may be noted as among the most interesting articles:—

"Afton Braes," song, in the autograph of Robert Burns—3*l.* 6*s.* Several Tradesmen's Accounts, incurred by Burns—5*l.* 5*s.*

Autograph Letters and Papers, relating to Caroline, Queen Consort of George the Fourth, in nine vols.—51*l.* These papers form a secret history of this *cause célèbre.*

Sir Francis Chantrey's Ledger-book of the busts, monuments, and statues executed by him—3*l.* 5*s.*

A volume of Autograph Letters and other papers illustrative of the biography of celebrated criminals—11*l.* 10*s.* This volume contained a receipt signed by Francis Blackbeard, Jonathan Wild, and other rascals, for blood-money, received of the sheriffs for the conviction of Thomas Draper and Samuel Davis, 1718; also a document in the hand-writing of Eugene Aram.

A Deed signed by Daniel De Foe and his daughter—4*l.* 10*s.* A Letter of Dr. Donne, Dean of St. Paul's—8*l.* 5*s.* A short Letter of Oliver Cromwell while captain—6*l.* 10*s.* A Letter of Gibbon, the historian—5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* A Document bearing the signatures of Nell Gwynn and Otway the poet—5*l.* 15*s.*

An Indenture signed by Handel, being an indenture engaging to return in as good order as when received by him from the Tower, the large kettle-drums lent to him by order of the Board of Ordnance, for the use of the oratorios at the King's Theatre, in the Haymarket, January 18, 1738-9—4*l.* 4*s.* A Letter of Handel to the Ordnance Office Keeper, Tower, dated ten years later, again soliciting the loan of the drums—10*l.* 15*s.* These documents are curious as shewing the mean resources of the opera orchestra in those days.

A Letter of David Hume, containing particulars of the incoherent conduct of the insane Marquis of Annandale, who was then under Hume's care—7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Three Letters of Dr. Samuel Johnson, addressed to Lewis Paul, inventor of the spinning-machine—21*l.* 16*s.*

A Letter of Flora Macdonald, who aided the escape of Prince Charles Edward, with some other papers, all relating to the subscription set on foot for her benefit —15*l.* 5*s.*

A Letter of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough—3*l.* 8*s.*

The Correspondence, Letters, and Papers of Lewis Paul, originally of Birmingham, the inventor and patentee of the machine for spinning cotton and wool by means of rollers—68*l.* 5*s.*

Original Letters and Correspondence of Sir Michael Stanhope, whilst Lieutenant-

Governor of Hull, *temp.* Henry the Eighth, three vols., folio—140*l.* This collection contained several autographs of Archbishop Cranmer, Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Winchester, and other celebrities of the period.

A Letter of William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, written in a most amiable spirit—8*l.*

The sale was well attended throughout by amateurs and the representatives of the principal collectors and museums, English and foreign.—*Athenæum.*

THE LATEST EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII.—A recent letter from Naples says that the operations now going on have led to several important discoveries. "These have been made nearly opposite to the new Thermæ, and have revealed a house consisting of sixteen rooms, besides kitchen, offices, and two shops on each side of the entrance. The peristyle, irregular in form, consists of fourteen yellow and white columns, which offer the peculiarity of having leaden pipes inserted into them, which, at about three feet from the pavement, threw jets of water towards the tank in the centre of the *atrium*, which was also adorned with a fountain and statue of Cupid, a base representing the rape of Europa. In this *atrium* was found an iron brazier, with coals still in it. No other moveable objects were found in the house, but the decorations on the walls were in good style and excellent preservation, especially in the *gynæcium*, or women's apartments. Among the most striking subjects, I noted down 'Apollo and Daphne;' 'Ulysses discovering Achilles disguised in female apparel;' 'The Judgment of Paris,' a composition which I found extremely curious for the costume of that classic personage. The painter had represented him in a Phrygian cap, a green tunic tied with a yellow sash, and a crimson mantle over it, yellow stockings, and white shoes, with red soles and heels, and red ribbons. The two elder goddesses were also fantastically draped, but Venus revealed her naked charms to the arbiter of celestial beauty. Another remarkable painting represented a Satyr uncovering a beautiful sleeping figure of Ariadne, towards whom Bacchus was approaching with a triumphant air, followed by a joyous troop of nymphs and bacchantes.

"In the house next to the one I have just mentioned the decorations on the walls are inferior, but the objects found are of great value and interest. In the *atrium* appears a marble table, supported by two legs finely carved in the form of winged lions. There is also on a pedestal a well-executed bust, probably that of the proprietor, with the name—C. Cornelius Rufus. The moveable treasures discovered consist of two bronze busts, evidently likenesses, presenting the peculiarity of glass and amber eyes,—these are now in the National (formerly Borbonico) Museum,—a large fragment of a bronze cabinet, with six knobs, elegantly worked into busts of bacchantes and fauns. The bottom of the inside of this cabinet was of gold, and it contained two buttons or medallions of gold, representing the head of Penelope on an enamelled ground. There was also a large gold ring, with a cornelian intaglio of Hercules, of Greek chisel, and the name of the engraver, an addition which always enhances the value of such works. Several other rings were found, and about sixty silver coins. As a continuance of the fresco decorations in their uncovered exposure to the atmosphere would infallibly lead to their destruction in a very short time, it has been resolved to remove the best of them to the museum; and this will be effected, not by sawing out a piece of the wall, as heretofore, but by transferring the picture to cloth according to the method now in practice at Rome, whence two skilful artists in that delicate process have lately arrived to undertake the operation."—*Morning Post.*

Excavations at Gifford Castle.—This romantic old ruin, situated within the policies of the Marquis of Tweeddale at Yester, is at present the scene of some very interesting excavations, conducted under the personal superintendence of Lord Gifford. The excavations are directed to the object of ascertaining the groundplan of the ancient courtyard, the floor of which has been covered to the depth of many feet by the accumulated deposit of centuries. The courtyard, so far as can be ascertained, appears to have been of very considerable extent, enclosing an area of one hundred feet by sixty, or thereabouts. Only a comparatively small portion of it, at the northern end, has yet been excavated, but the discoveries already made give reason to hope that before they are completed much light will be thrown on the internal structure of this interesting remnant of the Middle Ages. To antiquaries who have visited the ruin, the "Goblin Ha'" underneath the castle has always afforded matter for curious speculation. Was it connected in a direct manner with the upper portion of the castle, or was there ever any other entrance than that which is at present obtained through a narrow portal in the face of the bank overlooking the glen? These surmises have at length received their solution. In the course of the excavations, a staircase was uncovered leading down from the courtyard to the ground level of the Goblin Ha'. The steps at the bottom terminate at a doorway, in the same style of architecture as the interior of the subterranean chambers; and no doubt can therefore remain that this was the principal access to the hall, though the uses to which it had been put still remains as great a mystery as ever. A great quantity of bones, teeth, &c., much decayed, were uncovered at a depth of some feet from the surface. They appear to be principally the remains of animals, and no human bones have been seen among them. One or two boar tusks were found among the other relics. Two bullets have also been brought to light in the course of the excavations. One of these is made of stone, and the other, much the largest, of iron.—*Haddingtonshire Courier.*

Discovery at Worcester Cathedral.—In the progress of the works for the restoration of Worcester Cathedral, a curious discovery has recently been made—that of a coffin, with the remains of a human being, embedded in a wall of the edifice. As the workmen were pulling down a portion of the north wall of the north aisle of the choir, they discovered a hollow about six feet long, with a coffin, which, on being exposed to the influence of the atmosphere, crumbled to pieces and disclosed a perfect skeleton, which had evidently been lying there for centuries. It was completely enclosed in the masonry. The coffin was of elm. The bones were quite brown, and, of course, there were no vestiges of flesh, but the remains of some garments were detected, and the soles of a pair of shoes, or more probably sandals, for no upper leather was found. The leather was perfectly tough, and had been very little worn. The body was lying with the heels to the east and the head to the west. The arms were placed across the chest. The body was that of a full-grown adult—probably a person of middle age, as one of the teeth had been lost in the lifetime of the subject. The head was large, and the body must have been about five feet eight inches in length. Underneath the wall is an entrance to the crypt.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Pictures of Old England. By Dr. REINHOLD PAULI, author of "History of Alfred the Great," &c.—(Macmillan and Co.)

IT is a real advantage to have pictures of Old England drawn by an intelligent foreigner like Dr. Pauli. He has, as is well known, been long engaged in the compilation of a "History of England in the Middle Ages," and, with the painstaking of a thorough German scholar, he has collected a mass of material that cannot well be used except incidentally in that work, yet is far too valuable to be withheld from the public. The present volume is a sample of his stores, and we trust that it will meet with such a reception as it deserves, when, no doubt, the author will easily be induced to favour us with at least another series.

The present volume contains twelve chapters, or sections, or whatever else the author pleases, for he has given no name to his divisions, and they may be said to embrace the whole period of the Plantagenet rule. The first is devoted to "Canterbury and the Worship of St. Thomas Becket," which is succeeded by "Monks and Mendicant Friars." Then we have "The Parliament in the Fourteenth Century," after which comes "England's earliest Relations to Austria and Prussia." This is appropriately followed by "The Emperor Louis IV. and King Edward III., and "The Hanseatic Steel-yard in London." "King Henry V., and King Sigismund," "The Maid of Orleans," "Duke Humphrey of Gloucester," each occupy a section,—as also do "Two Poets, Gower and Chaucer," "John Wiclif," and, perhaps the most pleasing sketch of the whole, "London in the Middle Ages."

Of course the reader will be prepared to see all these subjects treated from an intensely German point of view, particularly if he has read the "History of Alfred." Still, there is very much to interest in the volume, and the author shews every where a good knowledge of his subjects, even though he must be charged with pushing his Germanizing too far. As a specimen of the work, we select a part of his account of the early relations of England with Prussia, as at once less known and also more romantic than that which precedes it about Austria. After sketching the transactions of the English crown with the empire of Germany, and more particularly with the Hapsburgs, the author proceeds:—

"It was not until the fourteenth century, when the middle classes had begun to assert their freedom in England, and when English merchants and English maritime trade were beginning to compete with the commerce of every other part of the known world, that the want of relation was first keenly felt, which existed between the great privileges which the Hanseatic traders had managed to acquire for themselves in foreign lands, and the suspicious distrust which they shewed to all foreigners who attempted to take part in the monopoly of the Baltic trade. The English naturally desired to possess similar rights to those which they granted to others in their own seas, and they had already for some time established emporiums on the coast of Norway, and had, in common with the other Hanseatic traders, acquired the right in Scania of fishing over a certain extent of water, and of salting their herrings on the shore. From these unequal privileges arose those differences, which lasted beyond the middle ages, and which have not a little contributed to the downfall of the Hanseatic Confederation. The Prussian cities occupied in the meantime a remarkable position, in being dependent, on the one hand, on Lubeck, as one of its colonies, while on the other hand they recognised the Grand Master and the Order of the Teutonic knights as their feudal chiefs. The interests of both parties were necessarily sometimes at variance; for while the Hanseatic League desired to come to an understanding with England, the Order, at any rate as long as it was at the height of its prosperity, was anxious to be the head of a perfectly independent policy, even in regard to the British dominions.

"This complication of interests rose to a dangerous height at a time when England, after having long enjoyed the advantages of the far-sighted policy of the brilliant reign of Edward III., fell under the rule of Richard II., whose incapacity and minority helped to undermine his throne on every side, whilst Prussia in the meanwhile was under the sway of the renowned Winrich von Kniprode. These two princes undoubtedly exchanged civilities and presents of every kind, the one sending his royal friend beautiful falcons, and the other reciprocating with the gift of costly stuffs: but the intercourse between their subjects was soon sensibly affected, chiefly through those disturbances of government by which England was then distracted. The authorities in

that country took advantage of the state of passing events to raise the duties on foreign trade, and to lay an unjust embargo upon goods coming from the Hanseatic towns, while the common seamen, incited by a genuine English hatred of foreigners, sought every opportunity of picking a quarrel with the Hanseatic traders or the Prussians in the ports where they met, whether at home or abroad, going not unfrequently to the length of robbery and murder. It was, therefore, decided at a meeting of the Council of Lubeck, in the year 1379, that all relations of trade should be suspended until the old condition of things was re-established. The consequence was that every article of English produce in the Baltic had an embargo laid upon it, while the trade with Prussia, where indeed there had always been most ground for complaint, was entirely suspended for several years. The noble Grand Master remained firm and unshaken in his policy, although he had lost no opportunity of trying to impress better principles on the King of England, his uncle the Duke of Lancaster, and the civic authorities of London. His successor, Conrad Zöllner von Rotenstein, followed in his footsteps, so that the merchants on both sides were doomed to feel most sensibly the evils of this suspension of trade. Attempts were, however, made in the year 1385 to arrive at more comprehensive arrangements by means of negociations, and the English were the first to draw up a series of complaints; while the Prussians, less disposed to adopt reconciliatory measures than the Hanseatic traders, who hoped to effect a compact on the ground of their ancient privileges, advanced many countercharges of their own. Until the English would agree to bring their woollen stuffs under less limited conditions to the Elbing market, the exportation to England of the most important Baltic products, such as corn, wood, tar, and potash, was strictly forbidden. It was not till the year 1388 that any understanding was arrived at, when the Hanseatic towns and English traders having found these disturbances of trade perfectly intolerable, both parties saw themselves obliged to make common cause against similar proceedings in Flanders. At length, on 21st of August, a new treaty of commerce was signed at Marienburg between England and Prussia, in which provision was made for compensation for all the inconveniences that had been suffered, for the adjustment of further differences by legal measures, and for the continuance of the unmolested intercourse which had formerly existed. The advantages of the monopoly remained entirely on the side of the East Germans, as long as the Steel-Yard in London maintained its extraordinary privileges, and it needed all the violent disturbances of the fifteenth century, when the Order fell under the power of Poland, and England had been almost destroyed in the wars of the Roses, before the relations of commerce could be thoroughly and effectively remodelled.

"Before these measures could be effected, however, a peculiar intercourse of another kind had been established between the two countries. The support which England had afforded, from the days of Hermann von Salza, in the Crusades against the heathens, had never been entirely suspended; but had, on the contrary, received a new and more animated impulse after the cessation of the Crusades in the East, and was now directed towards the opposite ends of Europe both against the Moors in Spain and the Lithuanians in Prussia. English knights and lords, in the fulfilment of their vows, or to satisfy their thirst for adventures, followed the same routes and traversed the same districts which had been long trodden by their mercantile countrymen in the prosecution of their commercial undertakings. The pleasant sketch that Chaucer has drawn of the knight of those days shews how much it was then the fashion to go forth on such expeditions to Prussia, and how familiar the use of certain words connected with German travel had become; for the poet says—

> 'Ful often tyme he hadde the bord bygonne
> Aboven alle nacioums in Pruce.
> In Lettowe hadde he *reysed* and in Ruce.'

"Richard II., when he endeavoured to come to some arrangement with the Grand Master of the Teutonic knights, expressly refers to this fact, and says it ought to be remembered with gratitude, that many English knights and squires, without heeding the risk to life and property which they incurred, have at all times been ready and willing to help the German knights in their contests with the unbelievers.

"No sooner had these commercial difficulties been removed, than the English began to resort to the country even more frequently than of old. A prince of the royal blood, the eldest son of John, Duke of Lancaster, who was then known as the Earl of Derby, and who subsequently raised himself to the throne as the first of a new dynasty, headed an expedition of this kind in the year 1390. He may perhaps have been led to the idea by the example set by his maternal grandfather, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who had gone to Prussia in 1352; certain it is that throughout the whole of his life, this prince shewed a strong inclination to fight as a soldier of the Cross; he may also very probably have found it expedient to absent himself for a time from home, as he had already begun to take a part in the political opposition that had been raised against the misrule of his cousin Richard II. Whatever his reasons may have been, the prince, as we learn from his own circumstantial diary of the expenses of his journey, undoubtedly left England during the summer of that year, and embarked at the head of several hundred men, including knights and soldiers, on board some Prus ian vessels, reaching Danzic on the 10th of August, where he procured the equipments and supplies necessary to enable him to reach Königsberg with all possible speed.

From thence he was to proceed under the guidance of Engelhard Rabe, the Marshal of the Order, against Lithuania, which had been allied with Poland; the object of the expedition being to reinstate the banished Duke Witowd. They now only waited for the arrival of the foreign volunteers from Germany, France, and England, and when all were assembled, the baggage and supplies were sent by ship along the Haff, while the knights and their retinue set forth in the latter end of August, through the desolate districts of Kau on the Memel, where they appear to have had a hot engagement with the enemy on Saturday, the 27th. The fortress of Wilna was beleaguered all the month of September, until the bad season of the year brought the campaign to a close without any special result. The English Earl returned to Königsberg on the 20th of October, and we learn from accounts which he had to settle there for the transport and keep of his men, that at least one of his men had been killed in battle, that three youths, the sons of a Lithuanian nobleman, had fallen into the hands of the English prince, and that two Prussian knights were by order of their Marshal in attendance upon the Earl.

"Henry spent the next three or four months in Königsberg, and seems to have installed himself regularly there for the winter season. We find that the interval between Christmas and the Epiphany was spent in accordance with the English custom, in feasting, sports, and merriment of every kind. He would not, however, undertake a second expedition against the heathens, but devoted several weeks to travelling through the country. It was in the course of this journey, in February, 1391, that he passed through Braunsberg and Elbing to Marienburg, whence he went to Dirschau, and then down the Vistula, to Danzic. He did not see the aged Grand Master, Zöllner von Rotenstein, for he had died of some lingering disease in the month of August. His successor, Conrad von Wallenrod, was not chosen till the 12th of March, when his election by the knights took place at Marienburg, and he lost no time, in accordance with the usual custom, of making a present of several falcons to the foreign prince, who after fighting so bravely for the Order was now about to leave Prussia. Henry spent the whole of March at Danzic, where he was probably detained by illness, as we infer from an indication given us by the keeper of his accounts, from whom we learn other things still more worthy of notice. The Earl of Derby's herald had been despatched to demand from Wladislav Jagello, the King of Poland, the restitution of two English knights, who had fallen into his hands during the war. An English herald also arrives with a message from Henry's uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, who had started in the same year on a similar crusade, but who had gone no further than Norway, from whence he had returned home; and lastly, the Earl receives the news, through an English sea-captain, that his consort has given birth to her fourth son, Humphrey, the future Duke of Gloucester.

"Henry spent the Easter at Danzic, on which occasion he gave rich alms to the four principal churches of the town, in return for which Pope Boniface IX. granted him absolution from his vow to take part in the Crusades. Soon afterwards he embarked on his homeward voyage, and after having safely landed at Hull, he hastened to his castle at Bolingbroke.

"When this prince ten years afterwards became King of England, he displayed a thorough acquaintance with the condition of public affairs in Prussia, during the many very complicated negociations which arose between his own country and the districts on the Baltic. He was also the last prince of any reputation who made a voyage to the North Sea, and on this account special attention is due to the relations which subsisted between Henry IV. and the Prussian authorities."—(pp. 131—138.)

Those to whom this extract may appear neither too long nor uninteresting, may be assured that they will find equally curious matter in every part of the book, which we heartily recommend them to study for themselves.

The Platonic Dialogues for English Readers. By WILLIAM WHEWELL, D.D. Vol. III. The Republic and the Timæus (Macmillans).—We have on two former occasions noticed the early volumes of this masterly work, and we are glad to learn from the author's preface, that the public has received them so favourably that he has been induced to proceed with his labours, and to afford the English reader the opportunity of judging of the answers which Plato gave to his own questions as set forth in the Dialogues. The ethical system of Plato is now completed, and we have a kind of promise that the remaining Dialogues, as the Banquet, the Theætetus, and the Cratylus, shall follow. We trust that it may be so, and then the "divine Plato" will be thoroughly intelligible wherever the English language is spoken.

The nature and contents of the present volume are thus stated by Dr. Whewell:—

"These Dialogues differ in their aim and substance from those which I have already published, in that they are not negative but positive, not critical merely but constructive. Two previous Classes of these Dialogues—the Dialogues of the Socratic School and the Anti-Sophist Dialogues—are employed in analysing and disproving definitions and opinions there propounded; and the other Class, the Dialogues connected with the Trial and Death of So-

crates, contains hardly any positive doctrine except that of the Immortality of the Soul. The Dialogues now presented, on the other hand, are full of positive doctrines, ethical, political, and physical, given along with their professed proofs. The *Republic* contains, especially, a theory respecting the foundations of morality which, if true, supplies an answer to many of the questions discussed in the previous Classes of Dialogues. In those previous Classes, Plato was in search of ethical definitions and ethical truths: in the *Republic*, he conceives himself to have found such definitions and such truths. There he was an enquirer and a critic: here he is a theorist and a moralist . . . .

"I cannot but believe that the English reader, though he may sometimes be disappointed with the results of Plato's speculations, will find, in that portion of the Platonic Dialogues which I have now completed, a very striking body of writings. It appears to me also that these writings become more striking by being taken in the order in which I have presented them. The points discussed in the *Laches*, the *Charmides*, the *Lysis*, the *Rivals*, the *Alcibiades*, though involving weighty questions, are in a great degree juvenile puzzles, belonging to an early stage of Moral Philosophy. After these, the fine dramatic delineations of other moral teachers and disputants, Protagoras, Prodicus, Hippias, Gorgias, Polus, Ion, Thrasymachus, form an extraordinary gallery of philosophical portraits. And this depiction is further graced by a lofty tone of virtuous resolve, as in the *Gorgias*, and by a thorough enjoyment of literary beauty and literary playfulness, as in the *Phædrus*; while through all there runs a steadfast assertion of the great doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul, presented as the belief of Socrates in the great tragedy of his death, the *Phædo*, and again urged in various mythological forms in the *Gorgias*, the *Phædrus*, and the *Republic*; add to this, subtle speculations concerning the soul and its faculties, anticipating the most acute analyses of modern psychologists:—and we have, I think, matter in which the English reader may find grounds for an admiration of Plato, and a pleasure in reading him, not altogether disproportionate to the reputation which belongs to his name."

The Polar Regions. By Sir John Richardson, LL.D. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black).—No one can rank more highly as an authority on arctic subjects than Sir John Richardson, and accordingly we were glad to see an article from his pen in the recent edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. This he has now amplified, and given to the public in the form of a handsome 8vo. volume, which offers a connected view of the physical geography and ethnology of the areas comprised within the north and south polar circles, and of the progress of discovery by which our knowledge of the extremities of our globe has been attained. To do this in the compass of a single volume must have been no easy task, but it has been done, and well done too. As compression has been greatly studied, the work does not admit of extracts that will give a fair idea of its value, and instead of doing violence to the author by forcibly detaching a passage here and there, we prefer to refer the reader to the book itself, every page of which will well repay perusal, whether we seek for information as to the earliest or the latest of the polar expeditions.

Something for Everybody; and a Garland for the Year. By John Timbs, F.S.A. (London: Lockwood and Co).—The general character of Mr. Timbs' numerous books is too well known to require any particularization at our hands, and we need only say that this, his last, is quite equal to the rest. The *Garland for the Year* may be taken as a *résumé* of the labours of William Hone, but with quite enough alteration and addition to redeem Mr. Timbs from the charge of being a mere copyist. Other parts of the book are devoted to visits to celebrated places, as Brambletye, Hatfield, Windsor Castle, Kew, Richmond, Deepdene,—all places about which we can bear to hear again and again without weariness. The *Something for Everybody* is more full than might be expected, for Mr. Timbs devotes a few of his final pages to a collection of "Prompt Remedies and Small Services," where the reader may learn how he should not venture on medical books; how to master impediments of speech; how to alleviate the sting of nettles; how to "keep off the goose-skin feeling;" and equally to avoid pitting from small-pox, and sea sickness; the remedy for the last not being the very obvious one of keeping on shore, but "a basin of soup made very hot with cayenne pepper." The book goes on from beginning to end, treating all manner of subjects, so that he must be hard to please indeed who finds nothing to amuse him.

Our English Home: its early History and Progress. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—We are glad to see that this really valuable little work has reached a second edition. On its first appearance we spoke of it in terms of well-deserved praise,

and a glance over it again confirms our good opinion.

Bohn's Illustrated Library. We have recently received several of the handsomely printed 5s. volumes that Mr. Bohn is bringing out under the above title. Among them we would particularly mention, *Longfellow's Poems*, containing the famous Golden Legend and Miles Standish's Courtship; *Milton's Poetical Works*, amply annotated by Mr. Bohn; and Southey's *Life of Nelson*, which, beside a portrait and autograph, has several spirited engravings printed in colours. Such works, which are at once valuable in themselves, attractively got up, and low in price, are a welcome addition to the store of reading that Mr. Bohn has for so many years been engaged in providing for the public.

Quarterly Index of Current Literature. (Sampson Low and Co.)—We noticed this very useful publication some time ago[a], and ventured to predict for it the success that it well deserves. We are sorry to see, from a "Special Notice" appended to the last Number, that we were wrong in this, and that literary men are likely to lose a convenient and trustworthy source of information. We hope that such may not be the case, and reprint the concluding paragraph of the notice in question, in order to call attention to the subject:—

"The Proprietors are not without the hope that this announcement will induce the friends of their Quarterly Index to obtain an accession of subscribers, or elicit some other expression of appreciation to induce them to persevere with its completion and issue, even at a higher price rather than to abandon it.—47, *Ludgate Hill, July* 24, 1861."

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[a] Gent. Mag., June, 1860, p. 616.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

Ecclesiastical.

Sept. 5. *Congé d'élire* to the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Durham, empowering them to elect a Bishop of that see, the same being void by the death of the Hon. and Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Henry Montagu Villiers, late Bishop thereof; the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Charles Baring, now Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, recommended to be by them elected Bishop of the said see of Durham.

Civil, Naval, and Military.

Aug. 27. Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., sometime Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the East Indies; and Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., who commanded the British forces which advanced to Cabul in 1842, and sometime Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, to be Knights of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

William Hackett, esq., to be H.M.'s Advocate for her forts and settlements on the Gold Coast.

Alexander Macnab, esq., to be Surveyor of Public Works for the Island of Grenada.

Charles Henry Fowler, esq., to be Colonial Surgeon for the Island of St. Helena.

Aug. 30. George Benvenuto Mathew, esq., now H.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republics of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador, to be H.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary to those Republics.

Mr. Hugh Smith approved of as Consul at Dundee for the United States of America.

Sept. 3. Don Manuel Colarte approved of as Vice-Consul at Newcastle for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

Sept. 10. Mr. James Edwin Graham approved of as Consul at Sydney for H.M. the King of Italy.

Mr. Samuel Whiting approved of as Consul at Nassau, New Providence, for the United States of America.

Sept. 13. James Considine, esq., to be H.M.'s Consul at Mahon.

Sept. 17. Capt. Hugh Dunlop, R.N., to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

The Hon. Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C.M.G., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

Robert William Durand Moir, esq., to be Commissioner of the Court of Requests and Police Magistrate for the District of Mulletivoe, in the Island of Ceylon.

Evan Montague Baillie, esq., now Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Rio de Janeiro, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Stuttgardt.

Don Howard Fox approved of as Vice-Consul at Falmouth for the Republic of Costa Rica.

Mr. Alexander J. Soutzos approved of as Consul at Malta for H.M. the King of Greece.

Sept. 20. Mr. John T. Neal approved of as Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, for the United States of America.

BIRTHS.

June 24. At Shahjehanpore, India, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Drummond, prematurely, a son.

July 9. At Rangoon, the wife of Major Henry Tulloch, a dau.

July 13. At Almorah, the wife of Bazett W. Colvin, esq., a son.

At Kurrachee, Scinde, the wife of J. Gorringe, esq., M.D., Surgeon 1st Batt. 4th (King's Own) Regt., a dau.

July 15. At Ladder-hill, St. Helena, the wife of Capt. Phillipps, R.A., a dau.

July 17. At Angus, the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton Forbes, a dau.

Aug. 17. The wife of Capt. Robert Richards, Bombay Army, a son.

Aug. 19. At Great Yarmouth, the wife of James Hargrave Harrison, esq., a dau.

Aug. 20. At Whitchurch, Salop, the wife of the Rev. John Dent Fish, a son.

At Wroxham, Norfolk, the wife of Capt. John Penton, of the 84th Regt., a dau.

Aug. 21. At the Merchant Taylors' School, Great Crosby, near Liverpool, the wife of the Rev. Robert O. Carter, a son.

Aug. 23. At Eton, the wife of the Rev. Herbert Snow, a son.

Aug. 24. At Fulbeck, the wife of the Rev. Clennell Wilkinson, a dau.

At Champfleurie, Linlithgow, the wife of Capt. R. Johnstone Stewart, a dau.

At Trinity Parsonage, Trowbridge, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Digby Walsh, M.A., a dau.

At the Rectory, Little Lees, Essex, the wife of the Rev. John Green, a son.

Aug. 25. In the Close, Winchester, the Hon. Mrs. William Warburton, a dau.

At Headley, Surrey, the wife of George Lyall, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Dublin, the wife of Capt. Loftus Tottenham, a son and heir.

The wife of the Rev. Bourchier Wm. T. Wrey, a son.

At Mursley Rectory, the wife of the Rev. John Cross, a dau.

Aug. 26. At the Bury, near Leamington, the Countess of Aylesford, a son.

At Hindlip-hall, near Worcester, the wife of Henry Allsopp, esq., a son.

In Queen's-road west, Regent's-pk., the wife of the Rev. Benjamin Webb, Perpetual Curate of Sheen, Staffordshire, a son.

At Worth, Sandwich, the wife of Capt. H. Boys, R.N., a dau.

At Ducklington, Oxon, the wife of the Rev. Edward O. Vincent, a dau.

Aug. 27. At Ivy-house, Charlbury, Oxon, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel E. V. P. Holloway, late Madras Army, a son.

At Billacombe, Plymstock, Devon, the wife of Major Frampton, late of H.M.'s 50th Regiment, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Major Newbery, a son.

The wife of the Rev. R. W. Fitzpatrick, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Bedford, a son.

At the Vicarage, Bromyard, Herefordsh., the wife of Capt. Cecil F. Holder (of the Carabiniers), a son.

At Walmer, the wife of Capt. Gregorie, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a son.

Aug. 28. In Wilton-crescent, the wife of Major Thomson, of Updowne, Kent (late K. D. Gds.), a son.

Aug. 29. In Gloucester-sq., Hyde-park, the wife of Charles Doxat, esq., a dau.

Aug. 30. At Merton-hall, Thetford, the Lady Walsingham, a dau.

In Portland-pl., the wife of Alex. H. Ross, esq., a son and heir.

At the Rectory, White Roothing, the wife of the Rev. Charles Maryon Wilson, a dau.

At Queenstown, the wife of Capt. Leslie, Royal Marines, a dau.

At the Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Lawrence W. Till, M.A., Vicar of Chertsey, a son.

Aug. 31. At Syresham Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Oswald P. Sergeant, a dau.

In Charles-st., Eastbourne-ter., Hyde-park, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. T. Allan, 2nd Battalion 25th Regt. (King's Own Borderers), a dau.

At East Dulwich, the wife of the Rev. Baron Hichens, a dau.

At Walsingham Parsonage, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Septimus H. Lee Warner, a dau.

Sept. 1. At Longford Rectory, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. T. A. Anson, a dau.

At Constantinople, the wife of Lieut. Robert Scott Chisholme, R.N., a son.

The wife of the Rev. C. E. Bowden, of Wyre, Pershore, a son.

Sept. 2. At Belmont-lodge, Bognor, Sussex, the wife of John Griffiths Beavan, esq., a dau.

At Dunchurch-hall, near Rugby, the wife of W. Moore, esq., a son.

At Winkfield Vicarage, Berks, the wife of the Rev. C. J. Elliott, a dau.

Sept. 3. At Uffington-house, Stamford, the Hon. Mrs. Bertie, a son.

The wife of Brigadier-Gen. Garvock, Commanding at Dover, a dau.

At Stretton Rectory, Warwickshire, the wife of William Park Dickins, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, and Surbiton, Surrey, a dau.

At Clevenagh-house, co. Tyrone, Ireland, the wife of Capt. Montague Browne, 24th Regt., a son.

At Exmouth, Devon, the wife of Edgar Musgrave, esq, of Shillington Manor-house, Bedfordshire, a son.

Sept. 4. In Grosvenor-sq., Lady Poltimore, a dau.

At Hook Parsonage, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Pyne, a dau.

At the Piræus of Athens, the wife of W. B. Neale, esq., H.M.'s Consul for Continental Greece, a son.

At Aslackby Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Edmund Alderson, a son.

Sept. 5. At Whitkirk, Leeds, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Wand, a dau.

At Hendon, Middlesex, the wife of Rear-Adm. Edward Stanley, a son.

At Greatham, the wife of the Rev. H. B. Tristram, Master of Greatham Hospital, a son.

At Abbess Roding Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Laurence Capel Cure, a dau.

Sept. 6. In Belgrave-sq., the Lady Isabella Stewart, a son.

At West Harling Rectory, Thetford, Norfolk, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. J. Harbord, a son.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. Brown Constable, a dau.

At Rugby, the wife of the Rev. C. T. Arnold, a son.

At South Newton Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Penruddocke, a son.

Sept. 7. At Borde-hill, Sussex, the wife of Major MacAdam, of Blackwater, co. Clare, a dau.

At Scorrier-house, Cornwall, the wife of George Williams, esq., a son.

At Stoke-pl., Mrs. Rich. Howard Vyse, a dau.

At Tatterford Rectory, Rougham, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Edward Howard Morton, a dau.

Sept. 8. In Lower Grosvenor-st., the Hon. Mrs. Hussey, a dau.

At Newport, Salop, the wife of the Rev. John R. Heawood, a son.

At Wimbledon, Mrs. Bertram Currie, a son.

At Fringford Rectory, Bicester, Oxon, Mrs. Henry De Salis, a dau.

At Vicarage-terr., Kensington, the wife of the Rev. H. Blacket, a dau.

In Regent's Park-ter., the wife of Reginald Burton, of Daventry, Northamptonshire, a son.

Sept. 9. At Shudy Camps Vicarage, Cambridgeshire, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Hardy, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Warminster, the wife of the Rev. James Erasmus Philipps, a son.

At Wellshot-house, Lanarkshire, the wife of Capt. Maclean, Rifle Brigade, a dau.

Sept. 10. At Dorset-house, Woolston, Southampton, the wife of Lieut. Burgess, R.N., H.M.S. "Eagle," a dau.

At Hatcham Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. Augustus K. B. Granville, M.A., a dau.

Sept. 11. At the Vicarage, Kirtlington, Oxon, the wife of the Rev. T. Knapp Chittenden, a dau.

At Ampney Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. J. Daubeny, a son.

At Pitcombe Parsonage, Somersetshire, the wife of the Rev. W. Oliver, a son.

Sept. 12. At the Rectory, St. Andrew's-hill, Doctors' Commons, the wife of the Rev. C. F. Chase, a dau.

At Broughton, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Henry Carey, a dau.

Sept. 14. At Elstree-hill, the wife of the Rev. Thompson Podmore, a son.

At Rushton-park, Sussex, the wife of W. R. Adamson, esq., a dau.

At Hinton, Salop, the wife of Robert Peel Ethelston, esq., a son.

At Hyde, Gloucestershire, the wife of Henry D. Ricardo, esq., a son.

In Gloucester-terr., Hyde-park, Mrs. Francis Venner, a son.

At Tottenham-green, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. P. de Putron, Rodmell Rectory, near Lewes, a son.

Sept. 15. In Eaton-place south, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Robert Bruce, unatt., late 23rd R. W. Fusiliers, a dau.

At Hartley-court, near Reading, Mrs. Thomas Comer, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Henry Irwin Cummins, Rector of St. Alban's, Wood-st., a dau.

At Stanford Rectory, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. Edward Winnington Ingram, a son.

At Surbiton, Kingston-on-Thames, the wife of G. Eyssen, esq., a son.

Sept. 16. At Bath, the wife of Capt. Andrew Robertson, a son.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the wife of Percy Westmacott, esq., a dau.

Sept. 17. In Dublin, the Lady Frances Tremayne, a son.

In Great Cumberland-pl., the Hon. Mrs. Green Wilkinson, a dau.

At Sandy, near St. Neot's, the wife of the Rev. Charles H. Burnham, a dau.

Sept. 18. At Chingford Rectory, the wife of the Rev. J. H. J. Morison, a dau.

At Reigate, the wife of R. F. D. Palgrave, esq., a dau.

At Brisley Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. J. Smith, a dau.

At Wimbledon, the wife of the Rev. Charles J. Wynne, a dau.

Sept. 19. At Woolston Lawn, near Southampton, the wife of Richard Coles, esq., Mayor of Southampton, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 29. At Trinity Church, King William's-town, Cape of Good Hope, Capt. J. C. Tyrwhitt Drake, A.D.C., 2nd Queen's Royals, eldest son of the late Rev. J. Tyrwhitt Drake, of Amersham, Bucks, to Emily Harriet Anna, only dau. of Major-Gen. D'Urban, of Newport, near Exeter, commanding in British Kaffraria.

July 6. At King William's-town, Stephen Henry Kenneth Wilson, esq., 85th Light Infantry, son of the late Hon. James Wilson, Chief Justice of Mauritius, to Anne Emma Matilda, only dau. of Col. Maclean, C.B., Lieut.-Governor of British Kaffraria.

July 23. At Nynee Tal, John Douglas Sand-

ford, third son of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Coventry, and Under Secretary to the Government of the N.W. Provinces, India, to Jane Georgiana, third dau. of the late Rev. Henry Coddington, Vicar of Ware, Hertfordshire, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

July 25. At Ootacamund, Capt. Henry Semple, of H.M.'s 60th Royal Rifles, eldest son of Major Semple, of Bath, to Helen Ann, youngest dau. of John Reay, esq., of Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, and of the Gill, Cumberland.

July 30. In the private chapel of the Château de la Boullaye, near Monfort, Brittany, Major Jas. Pollock Gore, 1st or Royal Regt., to Amelie Marie Caroline, second dau. of Sir William Raymond Codrington, bart.

Aug. 13. At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Capt. Francis George King, 21st Fusiliers, to Mary Harriette, youngest dau. of Henry Combe, esq., and widow of Major-Gen. Samuel Brandram Boileau, formerly of H.M.'s 22nd Regt.

At Dawlish, Henry John Roby, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Mary Ann Matilda, elder dau. of P. A. Ermen, esq., of Dawlish.

At Brompton, Middlesex, Wm. Wing, esq., of Market Overton, Rutlandshire, to Julia Augusta, youngest dau. of the late John Baker Sladen, esq., of Ripple-court, Kent.

Aug. 15. At Blackrock, near Dublin, Thomas W. Allen, esq., H.M.'s Civil Service, to Maria Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Robert Bolton, esq., late of H.M.'s 13th Regt., and niece to Rich. Bolton, esq., of Bective Castle, co. Meath.

Aug. 17. At the Cathedral, Gibraltar, Francis William Sullivan, esq, Commander of H.M.S. "Greyhound," to Agnes, dau. of the Hon. Mr. Sydney Bell, one of H.M.'s Judges at the Cape of Good Hope.

Aug. 20. At the British Embassy, Paris, Thos. Ligertwood, M.D., K.L.H., 13th Light Infantry, to Emma, widow of John Howel Davies, esq., of Titenhurst, Sunninghill, Berks.

At St. Paul's, Cambridge, Wm. Kemp, Capt. 18th Royal Irish, to Maria Adelaide, eldest dau. of Capt. Digby Marsh, R.N.

Aug. 21. At the Episcopal Chapel, Stirling, Major John Chetham McLeod, 43rd Royal Highlanders, to Emily Maria Douglas, youngest dau. of Abercromby Dick, esq., Comrie Castle, Perthshire, late Bengal Civil Service.

At the Manor-house, Mapperton, Dorset, Capt. Charles Hamilton Malan, 75th Regt., eldest son of the Rev. S. C. Malan, Vicar of Broadwindsor, to Edith Mary Josephine, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. George Marryat.

Aug. 22. At Holy Trinity Church, Walton Breck, and afterwards at St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Emile Juvenal Leroy de Serancourt, esq., of Arras, France, and grandson of the late Marquis de Serancourt, to Letitia Bingham, eldest dau. of the late J. Gunning Plunkett, esq., J.P. co. Roscommon, and grandniece of the late Duchesses of Argyll and Hamilton, Lady Coventry, and the late Lord Clanmorris.

At Chudleigh, Devon, John Kemp, second son of the late Robert Jacomb-Hood, esq., of Bardon-park, Leicestershire, to Isabella Sarah, eldest dau. of Charles Langley, esq.

Aug. 27. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Stanlake Ricketts Batson, esq., of Horseheath, Cambridgeshire, to Gertrude, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Henry Corry, M.P., and Lady Harriet Corry.

At Runwell, Essex, Frederick Philipse Morris, esq., barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn, third son of the late Rear-Adm. Henry Gage Morris, to Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Knox, D.D., of Tunbridge, Kent, and Rector of Runwell and Ramsden-Crays, Essex.

At Essendon, Capt. John Walter Tarleton, C.B., A.D.C. Royal Navy, eldest surviving son of the late Thomas Tarleton, esq., of Chester, and grand-nephew of the late Gen. Sir Banastre Tarleton, bart., G.C.B., to Finetta Esther, twin-dau. of the Hon. Baron Dimsdale, of Camfield-place, Herts.

At St. Pancras Church, the Rev. J. H. Mitchell de Mowbray, to Maria Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Capt. George Bohun Martin, R.N., C.B., of East Bridgeford, Notts.

At Christ Church, Paddington, George Francis, only son of the late Francis Harold Duncombe, esq., H.M.'s 74th Regt., to Rose Catherine, third dau. of the late Major Wainman, formerly of the 14th Light Dragoons, of Woodhayes-hall, Cheshire, and granddau. of the late William Wainman, esq., of Carhead, Yorkshire.

At Stoke Newington, the Rev. Wm. Stephens, Vicar of Wednesfield, Staffordshire, to Sarah, youngest dau. of John St. Barbe, esq., of Stoke Newington.

At Brighton, Francis Swanson, Capt. Bombay Artillery, eldest son of Col. J. Swanson, 19th Regt. B.N.I., to Anne Blanche, youngest dau. of William Harrison Ainsworth, esq., of Arundel-terr., Kemp-town, Brighton.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., William Gair, esq., Lieut. and Adj. 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), second son of the late John Gair, esq., of Hilton, Inverness, to Caroline Lavinia, youngest dau. of the late Peter M'Quhae, esq., Commodore R.N.

At Whittington, near Worcester, the Rev. Jos. O. Stallard, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, Perpetual Curate of Brockhampton, near Ross, Herefordshire, to Annie B. Eveleigh, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Holden, M.A., Assistant-Chaplain of St. Oswald's Hospital, Worcester.

At Staines, Geo. Ernest Ward, esq., of H.M.'s Indian Civil Service, second son of the Rev. John Ward, M.A., Rector of Wath, Yorkshire to Agnes, youngest dau. of the late Charles Finch, esq., of Staines.

At St. Saviour's, Paddington, Henry O'Brien O'Donoghue, esq., of Long Aston, Somerset, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. O'Donoghue, to Mary Emelia, only dau. of the late Rev. Gustavus L. Hamilton, of Great Berries, co. Roscommon, and Vicar of Carew, co. Pembroke.

At Christchurch, Bayswater, Robert Arthur, third son of William Whitting, esq., of Thorney Abbey, Cambridgeshire, to Isabella Catherine, younger dau. of the late Dr. Gregory, of London.

At Hopeway, Salop, the Rev. Alfred B. Rocke, M.A., Student of Ch. Ch., Oxford, youngest son of the late Rev. John Rocke, of Clungunford-house, Salop, to Margaret, only child of the Rev. Philip Birt Adams, Rector of Hopesay.

At Bushey, Herts, Edward Moulas, second son of Sydney Courtney, esq., of Leatherhead, Surrey, to Isabella Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Wm. J. Voules, esq., barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. Richard Wilde, younger son of S. F. T. Wilde, esq., of Monken Hadley, barrister-at-law, to Charlotte Eugenia, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. D. Money, Rector of Sternfield, Suffolk.

Aug. 28. At Tamerton Foliott, J. N. Grigg, esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of M. S. Grigg, esq., of Tamerton Foliott, to Charlotte Katherine, eldest dau. of E. B. Mills, esq., Bombay Civil Service, of Weston-lodge, Mannamead, near Plymouth.

Thomas A. Chapman, esq., of Foo Chow, China, to Margaret, second dau. of W. H. Black, esq., F.S.A., of London.

At St. Pancras, Harman R. Bond, esq., Surgeon-Major Bengal Army, to Charlotte Anne, youngest dau. of Capt. A. McMahon, of the late 67th Regt. Bengal N.I.

At St. Mary's, Clitheroe, Wm. Edward Musson, esq., of Clitheroe, to Susanna Catherine, eldest dau. of Dixon Robinson, esq., of Clitheroe Castle.

At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Edw. Henry Pember, M.A., Student of Ch. Ch. Oxford, and barrister-at-law, eldest son of John Edw. Pember, esq., of the Stock Exchange, and Streatham, Surrey, to Fanny, only dau. of Wm. Richardson, esq., late of Sydney, New South Wales.

Aug. 29. At All Saints', St. John's-wood, the Rev. John Sansom, Rector of Buslingthorpe, Lincolnshire, to Hannah Jane, dau. of the late Hon. Edward Grey, D.D., Lord Bishop of Hereford.

At Quedgeley, Gloucestershire, the Rev. F. H. Sperling, Rector of Papworth St. Agnes, Cambridgeshire, to Constance Rachel, only dau. of the Rev. Erskine Knollys, Rector of Quedgeley.

At Edge-hill, Edinburgh, Robert Cochrane Williamson, esq., Beechwood, Edinburgh, to Cecilia, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Anderson, Royal Artillery.

At St. Michael's, Chester-square, Wm. Stewart, eldest son of the Rev. Stewart Forster, of South-end, Kent, to Catherine Matilda Leveson, only dau. of the Rev. J. B. Collisson, Rector of Walcot, Bath.

At St. Matthias', Richmond, Arthur Henry, fourth son of the late John Bather, esq., Recorder of Shrewsbury, to Lucy Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late Right Rev. C. J. Blomfield, D.D., Lord Bishop of London.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Walter Sewell Doyle Yates, M.D., youngest son of the late Brigadier-Gen. Walter Alexander Yates, C.B., Commandant of Lucknow, to Ruth, widow of Horatio Handcy, esq., surgeon, and youngest dau. of the late Geo. Compigné, esq., of Berkhampstead, Herts, and Forest-hill, Surrey.

At Sidmouth, the Rev. J. Henry Slessor, Fellow of University College, Oxford, and Rector of Headbourne Worthy, Hants, to Charlotte Matilda, eldest dau. of the late Robt. Fennessy, esq.

At St. Philip's, Earl's-court, Kensington, Sam. Rogers, esq., fifth son of the late Rev. A. Rogers, Vicar of Rolvenden, Kent, to Mildred Elizabeth, third dau. of the late W. H. Maclean, esq., Admiralty, London.

At Kingswinford, Staffordshire, Hen. Beverley, esq., B.A., Bengal Civil Service, second son of Wm. Beverley, esq., of Clarendon-road, Leeds, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Learoft Freer, esq., Oakfields, Kingswinford.

Aug. 31. At Brading, Isle of Wight, Wyndham Gibbes, esq., younger son of the late Thomas Gibbes, esq., of Tavistock-pl., London, to Charlotte, third dau. of the late Col. Dickson, and formerly of H.M.'s 2nd West India Regt.

At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. Walter Hamilton, Vicar of Waldershare-with-Whitfield, Kent, to Sarah Maria, second dau. of the late Col. Wildman, of the 6th Dragoon Guards, (Carabiniers).

In August, at St. Stephen's, Dublin, the Hon. Richard Monck, Coldstream Guards, youngest son of the late Viscount Monck, to Frances Elizabeth Owen, eldest dau. of Owen Blayney Cole, esq., and the Lady Fanny Cole.

Sept. 3. At Christchurch, Hampstead, Samuel Gurney, second son of the late Sir Edw. Buxton, to Caroline Louisa, second dau. of J. Gurney Hoare, esq., of Hampstead.

At St. Mary's, Islington, the Rev. Thos. Lingley, Chaplain at Mongheer, Bengal Presidency, to Louisa, elder dau. of Francis Witherby, esq., of Highbury-terrace.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Lieut.-Col. R. P. Radcliffe, R.A., son of the late Rev. Edmund Radcliffe, to Annie, only dau. of the late William Henry Sharp, esq., of Upper Seymour-street.

At St. Clement Danes, Strand, the Rev. Robert Firmin, M.A., Vicar of Yoxford, Suffolk, to Cassandra, youngest dau. of the late Jas. Raynham, esq., of the Moated-house, Basildon, Essex.

At Little Baddow, George Theodore Manning, esq., of Springfield, to Fanny Maria, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Tweed, R.N., of Little Baddow-hall, Essex.

At the Priory Church, Great Malvern, the Rev. Edgar Lloyd, to Lavinia Louise Stuart.

At St. Mary's, Richmond, Yorkshire, Arthur Blunt, esq., Capt. H.M.'s Bombay Artillery, to Frances Jemima, eldest dau. of R. S. D. R. Roper, esq., of the Grove, Richmond, Yorkshire.

At Cromer, Norfolk, Benjamin Bickley Rogers, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, and Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, to Ellen Susanna, dau. of Robert Herring, esq., of Cromer.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Germain Lavie, Student of Ch. Ch., third son of Col. Lavie, Madras Artillery, to Myra Isabella, second dau. of Wilson Hetherington, esq., of Queen's-sq., St. James's-park, and Lincoln's-inn, barrister.

At St. James's, Clapham, Thomas Wilkinson John Dent, of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Sophia Amelia, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. John Collinson, Incumbent of St. James's, Clapham.

George Joseph, son of Joseph Murray, esq., of Aytoun, Fifeshire, and Shrivenham-house, Berks, to Augusta Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. Geo. Deane, Rector of Bighton, Hants.

At Thelwall, Cheshire, the Rev. Wm. Jeudwine, Vicar of Chicheley, Bucks, to Grace Margaret, widow of George Canning Backhouse, esq., late H.B.M.'s Commissary Judge at the Havana, and dau. of the late John M. Sandham, esq., of Hans-place, London.

At Wilberfoss, the Rev. Thomas Holmes, Incumbent of Wilberfoss, to Ann, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Newbald, esq., of the same place.

At St. James's, Breightmet, Arthur Wickes, of the Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the late Richd. Wickes, esq., of the Mansion-house, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, to Augusta Anne, only child of Wm. Slade, esq., of Crompton Fold, Bolton-le-Moors.

Sept. 4. At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Capt. George Henry Seymour, R.N., C.B., second son of Adm. Sir George Seymour, G.C.B., to Sophia Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Derick Hoste, esq., of Barwick-house, Norfolk.

At St. Mary-de-Castro, Guernsey, Brownlow Poulter, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, and late Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Harriet Amelia, youngest dau. of Rear-Adm. McCrea.

At St. Margaret's, Canterbury, Fred. T. Curtis, esq., of Elmstone-court, to Mary, eldest dau. of James Delmar, esq., Canterbury.

At Kilve, Somersetshire, Henry Anstey Bosanquet, esq., of Lower Berkeley-st., and the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Mary Anne, youngest dau. of Col. Luttrell, of Kilve-court.

At Little Bytham, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Frederick W. Christian, third son of the late Hugh George Christian, esq., of Fyrche-hall, Knaresborough, to Alice, eldest dau. of the Rev. Joseph Clark, Rector of Little Bytham.

Sept. 5. At All Saints', Knightsbridge, the Hon. H. W. FitzMaurice, late Capt. 72nd Highlanders, to Sarah Jane, dau. of the late George Bradley Roose, esq., of Bryntirion, Anglesey.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Major Hugh Robert Hibbert, 7th Royal Fusiliers, eldest son of Thos. Hibbert, esq., of Birtles-hall, Cheshire, to Sarah Catherine Augusta, dau. of Fred. Lee, esq., of Broadgate-house, Devon.

At Hordle, near Lymington, Francis Edward Cox, Major R.E., to Zébée Helen Emilia, youngest dau. of Adm. Symons, of Yeatton, Lymington, Hants.

At St. Mary's, Leicester, Andrew Whyte Barclay, esq., M.D., of Bruton-st., Berkeley-sq., to Margaret, dau. of the late J. W. Noble, esq., M.P., of Danett's-hall, Leicester.

At Mostyn, Flintshire, Fred. Hoare Colt, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Bertha, eldest dau. of Henry Collins, esq., of the Duffryn, near Newport, Monmouthshire.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. J. B. Smeaton, Vicar of Hannington, Wilts, to Mary F. Willes, eldest dau. of Capt. Fred. Johnson, late 54th Regt.

At the R. C. Church, Grove-rd., Regent's-pk., George Herbert, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Constantia, only dau. of the late Sir Chas. Witham, of Highham, Suffolk.

At St. James's, Westminster, the Rev. Wm. Marriner, eldest son of the Rev. John Marriner, Vicar of Clapham, Yorkshire, and Rural Dean, to Jane Caroline, only surviving dau. of the Rev. Wm. Wilson, D.D., Canon of Winchester, Vicar of Holy Rood, Southampton, and Rural Dean.

At Eccles, Lancashire, John Holker, esq., barrister-at-law, to Jane, only dau. of the late James Wilson, esq., of Gilda Brook, Eccles.

Sept. 7. At St. Giles's, Camberwell, Edward Wilmot Seale, esq., of Malmesbury-house, East Dulwich, to Eliza Holford, only dau. of Edward Crook, esq., granddau. of the late Gen. Roberts, and niece of the late Col. Roberts, of Brighton.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., William, eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Richard Weaver, of Corham, Wilts, to Charlotte, widow of James Brooks, esq., of Orme-house, Hampton, Middlesex, formerly sheriff for Norwich.

Sept. 9. At St. George's, Ramsgate, Captain Charles Hewett, of H.M.'s 23rd Fusiliers, son of Capt. Hewett, R.N., to Fanny Maria, only dau. of T. T. Abbott, esq., Nenagh, co. Tipperary.

At St. James's, Weybridge, the Rev. Wm. H. Poulton, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Senior Tutor and Chaplain of Queen's College, Birmingham, to Harriett Mary, eldest dau. of Robert Harcourt, esq., of Weybridge, Surrey.

Sept. 10. At Iffley, near Oxford, the Rev. Mark Pattison, Rector of Lincoln College, to Emily, dau. of Capt. Henry Strong, Indian Army, of Iffley.

At Monkstown, near Dublin, Wm. John Holt, esq., Lieut. 1st Batt. 4th (King's Own) Regt., second son of Capt. Holt, 95th Regt., to Alice Violet, youngest dau. of the late Robert Xavier Murphy, esq., Chief Translator and Interpreter to H.M.'s Supreme Court of Judicature, Bombay.

At Weymouth, Robert Hawthorn, Capt. Royal Engineers, to Amy, youngest dau. of Commander William Dow, R.N.

At Wensley, Yorkshire, Arthur, second son of James Booty, esq., Castle-house, Walthamstow, Essex, to Fanny Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. Miles G. Booty, M.A., of Leyburn, Incumbent of Coverham, Yorkshire.

At Alnwick, the Rev. George West, Curate of Ryton, only son of Francis George West, esq., of Horham-hall, Thaxted, Essex, and of Pinner, Middlesex, to Mary Anne, youngest dau. of Wm. Dickson, esq., of Alnwick and Alnmouth, Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland.

At Bradford, Somerset, the Rev. Frederick Howse, of Taunton, to Martha, second dau. of Edward Easton, esq., of Stone-house, Bradford.

Sept. 11. At Freshwater, Isle of Wight, Wm. George Shedden, esq., of Spring-hill, East Cowes, to Caroline, youngest dau. of Adm. Sir Graham Eden Hamond, bart., of Norton-lodge, G.C.B., and Rear-Adm. of the United Kingdom.

At Barton-under-Needwood, the Rev. William Douglas, M.A., son of Gen. Sir James Douglas, G.C.B., to Emily, eldest dau. of the late John Wilson, esq., of Barton-under-Needwood.

Sept. 12. At Trinity Church, Chelsea, J. A.

Froude, esq., to Henrietta, dau. of the late John Ashley Warre, Esq., M.P.

At Holy Trinity, Brompton, Richard Twyford, only son of Rear-Adm. King, to Kate, dau. of the late Richard Maugham, esq., of Lee-house, Old Brompton.

At St. Michael's, Stockwell, George Montgomerie Davidson, esq., 2nd Battalion 22nd Regt, to Elizabeth Frances, second dau. of J. M. Blacklock, esq., of the War Office, and Stockwell.

At Aveley, Essex, Edmund George, only son of Edmund Phillips, esq, of Feltham, Middlesex, to Fanny, eldest dau. of Robert Ingram, esq., of Moor-hall, Rainham, and Little Thurrock, Essex.

At Pitminster, Somerset, Wm. Lloyd Cabell, of Lincoln's-inn, esq., barrister-at-law, to Fanny Harriett, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. R. Lawson, Vicar of Pitminster.

At Sheffield, the Rev. Jas. Moorhouse, Curate of Hornsey, Middlesex, to Mary Lydia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Sale, Vicar of Sheffield.

At St. Mark's, Surbiton, A. Mackay Leith, esq., of Folkestone, eldest son of the late Robert Leith, esq., of Culgower, Sutherlandshire, N.B., to Eleanor Alice, second dau. of Capt. Frank Cutler, R.N., H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul at Bordeaux.

At St. Peter's, Walthamstow, the Rev. Robert Helme, M.A., eldest son of Robert Helme, esq., to Helen, only surviving child of Thos. Masterman, esq., of Walthamstow, Essex.

Sept. 14. At West Moulsey, Septimus William Sibley, esq., of New Burlington-st., to Clara Fanny, second dau. of Sir R. W. Carden, of Wimpole-st., and West Moulsey, Surrey.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., James Jephson, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Julia, youngest dau. of George Pain, esq., of New-lodge, Salisbury.

At Hove, the Rev. Edward Herbert Edwards, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, son of the late Wm. Edwards, esq., of Framlingham, Suffolk, to Decima Blunt, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Sept. 17. At Yaror, Herefordshire, Henry Longley, esq., eldest son of the Archbishop of York, to Diana Eliza, second dau. of John Davenport, esq., of Foxley, Herefordshire, and of Westwood-hall, Staffordshire.

At Maxton, Roxburghshire, James Liebig, only child of the late William Gregory, esq., to Elizabeth Mary Somerville, only dau. of the late Col. Sir Henry Fairfax, bart.

At Wargrave, Major Heber Drury, Madras Army, to Elizabeth Sarah, youngest dau. of Major Court, of Castlemans, Berks.

At All Saints', St. Marylebone, Henry, eldest son of Thomas Langridge, esq., Baron's Place, Mereworth, to Flora Jane, dau. of John Wight Pope, esq., LL.D., Boundary-road, N.W.

At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Major Tillbrook, of Tillington, Sussex, to Ada Byng, only child of Lieut.-Col. Mortimer Whitmore.

At Withiel, Cornwall, the Rev. Edward Lister Salisbury, Incumbent of Biscovey, eldest son of Edward Salisbury, esq., late of Middleton Tower, Lancashire, to Annie Frances; also, at the same time and place, Charles Hussey, eldest son of Octavius Williams, esq., of Truro, to Sophie Marion — eldest and second dau. of the Rev. Vyell Francis Vyvyan, Rector of the parish.

At Carshalton, Lionel Attye, esq., Capt. 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regt., younger son of the late Robert Middleton Attye, esq., of Ingon Grange, Warwickshire, to Margaret Maria, eldest dau. of the late David Lloyd, esq, of Shepley-house, Surrey.

At Litlington, Sussex, the Rev. Richard White, fourth son of the late Joseph White, esq., of Sutton-hall, near Chester, to Emma, eldest dau. of F. H. Phillips, esq., of Milford, Wilts.

At St. Mary's, Islington, the Rev. Jno. Harvey Knapp, M.A., Chaplain of H.M.S. "Revenge," Flag Ship of the Channel Fleet, to Marianna, dau. of the Hon. Nicholas Stabb, of St. John's, Newfoundland.

At Ambleside, George Rolleston, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, Oxford, to Grace, dau. of Dr. John Davy, F.R.S., of Lesketh How.

At Preston, the Rev. J. A. S. Hilliard, Rector of Little Wittenham, Berks, to Henrietta, youngest dau of the Rev. William Belgrave, Preston-hall, Rutland.

Sept. 18. At Abbeyleix, Lieut.-Col. John Guise, V.C., 90th Lt. Infantry, youngest son of Gen. Sir John Guise, bart., K.C.B., to Isabella, only surviving child of the late Rev. Arthur and Hon. Catherine Newcombe.

Sept. 19. At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Wentworth, only son of the late Charles Arthur Gore, 1st Life Guards, to Emily Anne, third dau. of the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Curzon, of Scarsdale-house, Kensington.

At Lowestoft, the Rev. Frederick Brodhurst, M.A., Incumbent of Gawber, Yorkshire, to Ellena Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Atlay, Rector of Bridge Casterton, Rutlandshire.

At Addlestone, Surrey, William Vere, second son of Rowland Alston, esq., late M.P. for Herts., to Ellen Mary; and, at the same time and place, Henry Erskine Khanim, second surviving son of the late William Fullarton, esq., of Skelhon, Ayrshire, to Ada Campbell—daus. of the late William Henry Goddard, esq.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

THE EARL OF MOUNT EDGCUMBE.

Sept. 3. On board his yacht, off Erith, aged 64, Ernest Augustus, Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

The late nobleman was the eldest son of the second Earl by the third daughter of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. He was born at Richmond, March 23, 1797. In 1831 he married the eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Charles Fielding, and succeeded to the title in 1839. He was an Aide-de-camp to the Queen, Colonel of the Cornwall Militia, and patron of five livings. A man of decided political views, he advocated them through the only medium that the state of his health permitted, his pamphlets, written in the interests of Toryism, gaining in their day a certain degree of general notice. He likewise published a diary of his experiences of the Italian Revolution while at Palermo and Rome in 1849. In 1852 he was appointed Special Deputy Warden of the Stannaries. In the early part of his career, when Viscount Valletort, he shewed a disposition for the political arena, but, owing to the then unpopular character of his politics, could not procure a seat in Parliament.

"This," says a local paper (the "Plymouth Journal"), "was in 1831, when the old Parliamentary system was at its last gasp. The Lord Valletort of that day and Sir R. R. Vyvyan were the embodiment of Toryism, and the whole county [Cornwall] was roused from one end to the other. The election, we believe, lasted a fortnight. Oxen were roasted in the streets, and there was no lack of that peculiar hospitality which prevailed so much then at general elections. There was scarcely a man in the county who did not then take sides, and men were marshalled under the great landholders, who marched to the hustings at the head of their friends and dependents. The late Sir William Molesworth had only just come of age, and he hastened home from the Continent to do battle for the Reform Bill, which was the great question of that exciting period. The hon. baronet was not able to vote, for he had only just escaped from his minority; but he took his place amongst the foremost men of the county, and came into Lostwithiel at the head of some eighteen hundred voters, who assembled at Pencarrow. The present Lord St. Germans marshalled his hosts on the other side; and from our own neighbourhood [Plymouth] there went down a band of sturdy men, to vote for the Reformers, and against the heir of the house of Mount Edgcumbe. It was a splendid fight, for the Tories a tremendous defeat. It emptied the purses of the Tories, and they have never since succeeding in making the county their own. So matters went on, Toryism holding its own in the east, through the aid which it received from the influence and active co-operation of the late Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and the other great and little houses that combined with him. But his Lordship never fought the battle again in Cornwall for himself or any of his family. He had paid smart-money enough to humble him for years, and beyond the assistance of a private subscription, or a political pamphlet, or an article in the 'Mail,' and the open aid of his steward, we heard but little of the active doings of the Earl. It was not till the divisions of the Liberals took place in Plymouth, a year or two since, that it was thought a seat might be won for the scion of the house of Mount Edgcumbe; and the Earl's name then again appeared prominently in the political arena."

The Earl is succeeded by his son William Henry, Viscount Valletort, born Nov. 5, 1832, who in 1858 married the Lady Katherine Elizabeth, a daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn. He has represented Plymouth since May, 1859. The remain-

ing children of the late Earl are, the Hon. Charles Ernest, born Oct. 23, 1838, now a captain in the Grenadier Guards; and Lady Ernestine Emma Horatia, born Aug. 16, 1843.

The family of the deceased Earl derives its surname from Eggecomb, Egecumb, or Edgecomb, (as variously written in old records,) in the parish of Cheriton-Fitz-Pain, near Crediton, and was already of great antiquity in Devon when, in the reign of Edward III., William de Eggecomb married Hillaria, the heir of William de Cotehele, of Cotehele in Cornwall, and removed to that place. He, who may be regarded as the founder of the family, died in 1380, and was succeeded by his son, William Edgecomb, Esq., who married the daughter and heir of Denset. His grandson, Sir Richard Edgcomb, knight, joined the Duke of Buckingham against Richard III., and had a narrow escape of his life after the defeat and execution of that nobleman. But making his way into Brittany he enrolled himself under the banner of the Earl of Richmond, and, returning to England, participated in the victory of Bogworth. He was appointed comptroller of his household by the new monarch, and obtained, likewise, grants of the castle, honour, &c., of Totnes, and the manor of Cosworthy, with various other lands in the county of Devon, of which shire he served the office of sheriff in 1487. Sir Richard died in 1499, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Piers Edgcomb, K.B., who was Sheriff of Devonshire in the 10th and 13th of Henry VII. In the 5th of Henry VIII. he was in the expedition against France, and was made a knight-banneret for his valiant conduct at the sieges of Terounne and Tournay, and at the battle of the Spurs. His eldest son, Sir Richard Edgcomb, knight, who served the office of Sheriff of Devonshire in the 35th of Henry VIII. and 1st of Mary, erected the stately mansion at East Stonehouse, called from him Mount Edgcomb, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Peter Edgcomb, Esq., M.P. for the county of Cornwall and Sheriff of Devon *temp.* Elizabeth; whose grandson, Piers Edgcumbe, was a noted loyalist, and his son Richard Edgecumbe was made one of the knights of the Bath previous to the coronation of King Charles II., in order to attend that ceremony. He married Lady Anne Montagu, second surviving daughter of Edward, Earl of Sandwich, and was succeeded at his decease, in 1688, by his only surviving son, Richard Edgecumbe, Esq., who was the first peer of the family.

Richard Edgecumbe was member for Cornwall in the time of King William, and he sat for other places during the remainder of that reign and in the beginning of Queen Anne's. He was constituted one of the Lords of the Treasury in 1716; and he was elevated to the peerage April 20th, 1742, as Baron Edgcumbe. His Lordship was appointed in the following year Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He married Matilda, daughter of Sir Henry Furnese, Bart., of Waldershare, Kent, and dying in 1758, was succeeded by his elder son, Richard, second baron, who died unmarried in 1761, when the barony devolved upon his brother George, third baron, who was created Viscount Mount Edgcumbe and Valletort, February 17th, 1781, and Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, August 18th, 1789. His Lordship married, in 1761, Emma, only daughter and heiress of his Grace John Gilbert, D.D., Archbishop of York, by whom he had an only son, Richard, the father of the deceased peer. The Earl, who was bred to the naval service, and attained the rank of Admiral of the Blue, died February 4th, 1795, and was succeeded by his son Richard, second Earl, Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Cornwall, born September 13th, 1764, married, February 21st, 1789, Sophia, third daughter and co-heir of John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire, by whom he had issue Ernest Augustus, the peer now deceased.

Earl Fortescue, K.G.

Sept. 14. At Exeter, aged 78, Hugh, Earl Fortescue, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Devonshire.

The deceased, Earl Fortescue, Viscount Ebrington, Gloucestershire, and Baron

Fortescue, was the eldest son of Hugh, first Earl Fortescue, by Esther, third daughter of the late Right Hon. George Grenville. He was born February 13, 1783, and was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1803, and M.A. in 1810. He married, first, July 4, 1817, Lady Susan Ryder, eldest daughter of Dudley, first Earl of Harrowby, who died in July, 1827, by whom he had issue Hugh, Viscount Ebrington (now Earl Fortescue), and two other sons. The late Earl married, secondly, July 26, 1841, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Piers Geale, and widow of Sir Marcus Somerville.

The deceased nobleman had for many years been a zealous supporter of the Whig party, and had done good service to his political friends during his long career in the House of Commons, more especially during the Reform agitation. He first entered the House of Commons as representative for the borough of Barnstaple, which he represented from 1804 to 1807, and then, in 1820, was returned to the same assembly for Tavistock, which he represented up to 1831. In that year he was elected for the northern division of Devon, which he represented till 1839, when he was summoned to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Fortescue, and he succeeded to the family honours on June 16, 1841. During the time he sat in the House of Commons he strenuously supported the Whig party, and, although not taking an eminent position in either branch of the Legislature, he still retained influence with his political friends; thus he became a Privy Councillor in 1839, and a Knight of the Garter in 1856. From April, 1839, until Sir Robert Peel's accession to power in the autumn of 1841, he held the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; and from July, 1846, on the return of his party to office, to March, 1850, he was Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household. On the resignation of his father, some twenty years back, he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of the county of Devon. For some years he was colonel of the 1st Devon Militia, which he resigned in 1855.

The deceased peer was High Steward of Barnstaple and South Molton, Vice-President of University College, London, a D.C.L. of Oxford, and a Fellow of the Royal Society; he had also figured in the paths of literature, having published a selection from the speeches and writings of the late Lord King (father of the present Earl of Lovelace), with a memoir. He had been in a delicate state of health for some time past, but feeling better, he went from London to Exeter on September 13, accompanied by his medical man, on his way to Castle-hill (North Devon), his lordship's family residence. He slept that night at the house of Mr. H. Ford, the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Devon, but next morning alarming symptoms were visible, and he gradually sank, and died in the afternoon.

Hugh Fortescue, the 18th Baron Clinton, was created Earl Clinton and Baron Fortescue in 1746. He was succeeded in the barony of Fortescue by his half-brother Matthew, who was the grandfather of the deceased. He is succeeded in his titles by Hugh, his eldest son, who was born April 4, 1818, and married, March 11, 1847, Georgina Augusta, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. L. Dawson Damer, by whom he has a youthful family. The present peer, who was educated at Harrow School, was M.P. for Plymouth from July, 1841, to the same month in 1852, and represented Marylebone from December, 1854, to February, 1859, when he retired in consequence of impaired health. He was a Lord of the Treasury for a short time,—viz. from July, 1846, to December, 1847, and was for some years Secretary to the Poor Law Board, an office which he resigned in 1851. In 1842 he was appointed Major of the North Devon Yeomanry Cavalry, of which corps he became Colonel in 1851, and he was summoned to the House of Peers in 1859, in his father's barony of Fortescue.

SIR FRANCIS PALGRAVE, K.H.

July 6. At Hampstead, aged 72, Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H., Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records.

The deceased was born in London, in July, 1788, and was of Jewish parentage, being the son of Mr. Meyer Cohen, long a wealthy member of the Stock Exchange. He was educated at home, under the care of Dr. Montucci, and from him he acquired almost a native's facility in Italian; but he felt, and acknowledged through life, that a public-school education was to be preferred to home-culture, though he did credit to his own instructor, of whom he always spoke with great admiration.

When only eight years old he gave proof of the readiness with which he mastered other languages, by translating the "Battle of the Frogs and Mice," attributed to Homer, into French, from the Latin version by Beauclerc. This little volume, printed in 1797, remains a proof of the indulgent fondness of a parent, who, in the short notice prefixed by way of preface, records both his own affection and the unstinted care bestowed on his child. It was not for long, however, that this cultivation was continued; reverses shattered Mr. Cohen's fortune, and at the age of sixteen, his son found himself wakened from dreams of foreign travel and the enjoyment of competence, to the necessity of working for a living. A life of toil then commenced, which was continued with scarcely any break, except that of a brief summer holiday, considerably more than half a century. Upon the breaking out of the war with France, 1803, Mr. Cohen met with heavy losses, and his son was articled as a clerk to Messrs. Loggin and Smith, solicitors, of Basinghall-street. He remained with the firm after the expiration of his articles, acting as their managing clerk till 1822, when he took chambers in King's Bench-walk, Temple, and was employed under the Record Commission. From an early period he had devoted himself with great ardour to literary and antiquarian pursuits, and in 1818 he edited a collection of Anglo-Norman Chansons, which has now become exceedingly rare.

In 1821 he first gave attention to the publication of the Records; and among his correspondence is a letter from Lord Spencer, July, 1821, acknowledging the receipt of the outlines of a plan for their publication. Again, in August, 1822, a letter from Mr. Hudson Gurney says, "I have been dining at Lord Aberdeen's. There was a meeting of the Commission of Records this morning, when Mr. Cohen's plan was proposed by Mr. Bragge Bathurst, and unanimously approved of; many glorious things being said of the afore-mentioned Mr. Cohen on all sides."

At that time (1822), however, he seems to have been undecided what course of life to adopt, and Mr. H. Gurney, in a letter that has been preserved, advises him to put up either "solicitor" or "barrister" on his door, and not to refuse a job if it came in his way.

In 1823 he had attained such celebrity as a literary antiquary, that Sir W. Scott, in a letter dated Abbotsford, January 9, writes thus to Terry in reference to a proposed translation of early German poetry: — "I do not know where such an interpreter as I point to could be found; but a literal *jogtrotter*, such as translated the passages from Goethe .... would never make a profitable job. The bibliopole must lay his account to seek out a man of fancy, and pay him well. I suppose my friend Cohen is above superintending such a work, otherwise he is the man to make something of it. Perhaps he might be induced to take it in hand for the love of the task."

In the same year (1823) he married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Dawson Turner, of Great Yarmouth, on which occasion he obtained the royal permission to change his name of Cohen to Palgrave, that being the maiden name of his wife's mother. He was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple in 1827, and for several years was employed as a barrister, principally in pedigree cases before the House of Lords; he therefore relinquished the connexion that he had long maintained as a contributor to the "Edinburgh" and "Quarterly" Reviews. In 1831 he published a small "History of England" (in the Family Library), and in the following year appeared his "Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth," and "Observations on the Princi-

ples, &c., of New Municipal Corporations." In that year he received the honour of knighthood in acknowledgment of his contributions to constitutional and parliamentary history, and he was subsequently one of the Municipal Corporations Commissioners, though he did not sign the Report. On the reconstruction of the Record Service in 1838, he was appointed to the post of Deputy Keeper of Her Majesty's Records, which office he held up to the period of his decease. His annual reports in early years were accompanied by valuable appendixes, prepared under his direction, but of late the printing of these was discontinued, through a piece of unwise economy on the part of the Lords of the Treasury.

The writings of Sir Francis Palgrave, either with or without his name, are very numerous. Beside his well-known "Calendars of the Treasury of the Exchequer," "Parliamentary Writs," "Curia Regis Records," and "Documents illustrative of the History of Scotland," all issued under Government sanction, and the works already mentioned, he produced "The Merchant and the Friar," an imaginary history of Marco Polo and Friar Bacon, which exhibits much dry humour, and deals many hard blows at the favourite Liberal fancies in government and religion; the "Handbook for Travellers in Northern Italy," remarkable for its early intimation of views of art that are now usually ascribed to Mr. Ruskin; and his "History of England and Normandy." Of this work, which exhibits many marked peculiarities in style, and in its estimate of historical characters, the first volume appeared in 1851, and the second in 1857. Materials exist to carry on the work down to the death of Henry I. at least, if not later, and it is probable that it will soon see the light. Indeed we are informed that the publishers, in order to accommodate Sir Francis, have printed the fourth volume, although the third is as yet incomplete, as neither the author nor his friends anticipated the sudden decline of health which fell upon him.

A few years ago Sir Francis printed (for private distribution only, as there were but six copies,) a number of fragments, "Detached Thoughts on the Polity and Ecclesiastical History of the Middle Ages," such as the relative position of Church and State, the influence of ecclesiastical institutions on literature, &c., and also a story in the style of the "Merchant and Friar," but unfinished, and probably too fragmentary to bear publication. This contains brilliant descriptions of scenes of life from Edward I. to Richard II. "Feudality, Edward I., II.," "The Court Leet," "The Villain and the Labourer, Edward III.," "The Money Market, Richard II.," are headings of some of the chapters. The description of the business carried on in Old St. Paul's, and of the church itself, is very life-like and curious.

The variety of subjects treated on in Sir Francis' contributions to the "Quarterly" and "Edinburgh" Reviews bear evidence to the grasp and versatility of his mind, but besides these the quaint humour exhibited in "The Merchant and the Friar" is remarkable, as something less to be expected from a "black-letter man." But this humour and kindliness, according to the testimony of one who had good opportunities of knowing him in the family circle, was his great characteristic:—

"So bright and playful," he says, "was his mind, so exceeding his indulgence and kindness, that with his children he appeared almost as a boy among boys: heading them in their talk, joining them in their childish punning matches, telling them stories, allegories of his own invention, and scenes from history, making for their amusement quaint drawings of goblins and griffins, and shewing them the cuts in Gotfried's 'Chronicle.'

"This was when he was in his prime, when he was full of life, his mind rejoicing in its activity, and his life beautified and made precious by the love of his dearest wife, and by the friendship of honoured and honouring friends.

"But in 1847 he parted with a very dear son for the East, in 1852 the best part of his life was buried in his wife's grave. The remaining years did but tell of departing friends and declining powers both of body and mind, though the latter years of his official life were smoothed to him by the most considerate care of Sir John Romilly, a comparative stranger till

the time of his appointment as Master of the Rolls, but who shewed him the utmost kindness and attention."

Sir Francis was for many years a member of the Royal Society, and he always took great interest in the meetings, and in watching the progress of physical science. He had the happiness to reckon among his intimate friends Mr. Hallam, Mr. Hudson Gurney, Miss Anna Gurney, and Sir Robert H. Inglis. The intimacy with these, which he so highly valued, lasted on from the commencement of his career almost to its close, Mr. Gurney being the sole survivor. As a matter of course, he was more or less acquainted with all the literary celebrities of his day; and the following passage from a letter of Dr. Rudge, an old client of Messrs. Loggin and Smith, shews that Lord Byron was among them:—

"But among the most pleasing of events is having watched your progress, and the eminence to which your talents and deserts have raised you. Almost the last time I met poor Lord Byron you formed one of the topics of our conversation, and I recollect his words, 'Depend on it, that man will be at the tip-top of whatever pursuit he embarks in;'—it is not often that a poet is so good a prophet."

A list of many of his articles in the "Quarterly" and "Edinburgh" Reviews is given below[a], as to a certain extent illustrating his life; some few we have not been able to trace. His contributions were mainly in two periods, the first 1815—1821, the second 1840—1845. The first period contains by far the greater number, for this was the time when he gave up his salary from the lawyer's office to his father, and supported himself by writing reviews. The second set of articles were mainly illustrative of his History, or to make use of materials acquired in his preparation of the "Handbook of North Italy." The article on the "Fine Arts in Florence" may be mentioned as a good example of his range of mind; the graphic descriptions, the knowledge of local and general history, the views on art, then new, but since widely adopted, the hatred of tyranny and injustice, veiled however brilliantly, are characteristics which will be recognised by those who knew him.

Part of this article (p. 318, paragraph beginning "Let him visit the huge Fortezza da Basso,") received the curious compliment of being selected by the forger of Shelley's "Letters" (which appeared about 1853) as worthy of figuring as the poet's writing; this led one of his sons, who remembered the passage, to the discovery of the forgery.

In attempting to estimate the services of Sir Francis Palgrave to literature, it

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[a] Brand's Popular Antiquities, *Quarterly*, July, 1814; Paradise of Coquettes, *Quarterly*, Oct., 1814; Herbert's Helga, *Edinburgh*, June, 1815; Dunlop's History of Fiction, *Quarterly*, July, 1815; Ancient German and Northern Poetry, *Edinburgh*, Feb., 1816; Goethe's Life of Himself, *Edinburgh*, June, 1816; French Invasion of the Tyrol, *Edinburgh*, Sept., 1816; Turkish Account of Wars with Russia, *Edinburgh*, Dec., 1816; Miss Porden's "Veils," *Quarterly*, Jan., 1817; Goethe's Memoirs, *Edinburgh*, March, 1817; Travels in Caucasus and Georgia, *Edinburgh*, Aug., 1817; Millin, Voyage en Italie, *Edinburgh*, Nov., 1817; The States of Wirtemberg, *Edinburgh*, Feb., 1818; Ancient and Modern Greenland, *Quarterly*, May, 1818; Gothic Laws of Spain, *Edinburgh*, Dec., 1818; Antiquities of Nursery Literature, *Quarterly*, Jan., 1819; Ancient Laws and Constitution of the Frisons, *Edinburgh*, July, 1819, Popular Mythology of the Middle Ages, *Quarterly*, March, 1820; Ancient Laws of the Scandinavians, *Edinburgh*, Aug., 1820; Normandy—Architecture of the Middle Ages, *Quarterly*, April, 1821; Astrology and Alchemy, *Quarterly*, Oct., 1821; Courts of the Ancient English Common Law, *Edinburgh*, Feb., 1822; Application and Intent of the Various Styles of Architecture, *Quarterly*, Jan., 1822; Origin of Equitable Jurisdiction, *Quarterly*, June, 1825; Anglo-Saxon History, *Quarterly*, June, 1826; Records and Registrations, *Quarterly*, Jan., 1829; Mr. Gally Knight's Architectural Tours, *Edinburgh*, April, 1839; The Fine Arts in Florence, *Quarterly*, June, 1840; Election Committees and Registration of Electors, *Quarterly*, March, 1843; Mediæval Kalendars — Saints' Days, *Quarterly*, March, 1843; Queens of France and Royal Favourites, *Quarterly*, March, 1843; Victor Hugo's Letters on the Rhine, *Quarterly*, March, 1843; Life and Works of Sismondi, *Quarterly*, Sept., 1843; Hume and his Influence on History, *Quarterly*, March, 1844; The Conquest and the Conqueror, *Quarterly*, Oct., 1844; Convocation, *Quarterly*, March, 1845; Gally Knight, and Bunsen on Ecclesiastical Architecture, *Quarterly*, March, 1845.

may be remarked, probably with general concurrence, that he shares with his friend Mr. Hallam the merit of having founded the modern school of historical criticism on the Middle Ages, and that as regards Anglo-Saxon times not much has been added to his original investigations, though Kemble and later labourers have since him explored the field. His services in connexion with the Public Records have had the effect of inducing a habit of consulting them, and thus a foundation, at least, is laid for certain knowledge of our own history. His labours, however, were not merely historical, even in the widest sense of the term, and his critiques on architecture are certainly entitled to a prominent place among the causes of the Gothic revival, which, after some fluctuations, seems about to settle down in the form that he contended from the first—that is, not a simple and mindless repetition of early work, but an intelligent re-creation, which shall embrace all that is really good in modern as well as ancient art, and fuse it into one harmonious whole.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS HERBERT, K.C.B.

Aug. 4. In Cadogan-place, aged 68, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B.

This distinguished officer was born at Cahirnane, co. Kerry, in 1793. He entered the navy on July 23, 1803, as first-class volunteer on board the "Excellent," 74, Capt. F. Sotheron, and proceeding to the Mediterranean was rated a midshipman the following year. After serving at the defence of Gaëta and the capture of Capri, he removed to the "Blonde," 38, Capt. V. V. Ballard, and was present, in December, 1807, at the reduction of the Danish West India Islands. On the 1st of August, 1809, as a reward for the gallant conduct he exhibited while prize-master of "L'Alert," 20, he was nominated by Sir Alexander Cochrane to a lieutenancy in his flagship, the "Neptune," 98. On October 19, 1814, he was advanced to the rank of Commander, but in consequence of the close of the war, he long remained on half-pay.

In 1821 he was appointed to the "Icarus," 10, fitting for the Jamaica station; whence he removed on May 6, 1822, to the "Carnation," 18, and was posted on the 25th of November following to a death vacancy in the "Tamar," 26. Commanding that vessel until she was paid off in August, 1823, Capt. Herbert succeeded during that time in destroying three piratical vessels on the coasts of Cuba and Yucatan.

On November 10, 1837, having been ashore for a period of fourteen years, he was appointed to the command of the "Calliope," 26, and proceeded to the Brazils, where, until the arrival of Commodore T. B. Sulivan, he discharged the duties of senior officer. He was subsequently ordered to assume the command of the naval force in Rio de la Plata. In January, 1840, he proceeded to join Rear-Admiral C. B. H. Ross at Valparaiso, whence in the following June he sailed for China. Arriving in the Canton river on the 10th of October, Capt. Herbert assumed, and, until the arrival of Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Eliot on the 20th of November, retained, the command of the blockading force. On January 7, 1841, while in command of the advanced squadron off the Bocca Tigris, he conducted the attack made on the enemy's forts at Chuenpee, where were destroyed eleven powerful junks, and on the 23rd of February, being at the time on board the "Nemesis," he effected the destruction of a 20-gun battery at the back of the island of Anunghoy. Three days afterwards, while in the "Calliope," he headed the operations against the Bogue Forts; and on the 27th (with a part of the squadron under his orders) attacked the enemy's camp, fort, and ship "Cambridge," bearing the Chinese Admiral's flag, at their position near Whampoa, where ninety-eight guns were destroyed. On the 13th of March, after capturing the last fort protecting the approaches to Canton, Capt. Herbert's squadron advanced towards that city, and on the 18th attacked all the batteries and flotilla in its vicinity; and after a severe conflict of two hours and a-half, during which time all the former

were destroyed and the latter burnt, they were able to plant the British flag on the walls of the Factory, thus placing totally in their power the city of Quang-tong. In the month of June Capt. Herbert succeeded, owing to the death of Sir H. F. Senhouse, to the command of the whole force in that river, and on the arrival shortly afterwards of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker as commander-in-chief, he was removed to the "Blenheim," 72, in which ship, in the course of the following months, he assisted with great distinction at the capture of Amoy, the retaking of Chusan, and the reduction of Chunghae. On the latter occasion he landed in command of the light column of attack, consisting of upwards of 700 seamen and Marines, and stormed and carried the citadel situate on the left bank of the Tinghae river. After being present at the surrender of Ningpo, he returned to Hong-kong in February, 1842, and resumed the command of the squadron in the Canton river. Sir Thomas for his gallantry and meritorious services was rewarded with the title of Knight Commander of the Bath, and returned home in the "Blenheim" in March, 1843.

In January, 1847, he was appointed Commodore on the south-east coast of America, and served the usual period; this was his last command. From February until December, 1852, the Duke of Northumberland being then First Lord, he was one of the Junior Lords of the Admiralty. He represented Dartmouth in the House of Commons from July, 1852, till April, 1857; but contested that borough unsuccessfully in 1859. The late Admiral's commissions bore date as follows:—Lieut., October 10, 1809; capt., November 25, 1822; rear-admiral, October 26, 1852; and vice-admiral, December 8, 1857.

SAMUEL LEIGH SOTHEBY, ESQ., F.S.A.

June 19. At Buckfastleigh Abbey, Devonshire, aged 55, Samuel Leigh Sotheby, Esq., the eminent book-auctioneer, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Royal Geographical and Numismatic Societies.

The circumstances of the death of this gentleman are very distressing. After lunching in good spirits with his family, he started, as was his custom, for a ramble near the Abbey ruins; not returning, his absence caused intense anxiety; but it was not till the next morning that his body was found in the river Dart, in very shallow water. From evidence before the coroner, it appeared that Mr. Sotheby was subject to fainting fits, and it is supposed that he was suddenly seized with heart disease when near the brink of the river. The verdict was "Found drowned." Mr. Sotheby had recently taken a lease of the Abbey, where he anticipated much enjoyment from the beauties of the scenery, and from literary occupations.

Mr. Sotheby was the representative of a family which has flourished in the metropolis for 117 years, as the principal auctioneers of books, coins, and objects of vertu. The first founder of the concern in 1744 was Mr. Samuel Baker[a], who was succeeded by Mr. George Leigh[b] and Mr. John Sotheby, the nephew of Mr. Baker; which firm was afterwards joined by Mr. Samuel Sotheby[c]. On some unfortunate disagreement, Mr. Sotheby senior retired from the business, which was carried on under the name of Leigh and Sotheby till Mr. Leigh's death in 1815, and afterwards by Mr. Sotheby alone, till he was joined by his son, Mr. Leigh Sotheby. On the father's death in 1842, Mr. Leigh Sotheby continued alone, till joined in 1843 by Mr. John Wilkinson, on whom have for some time devolved the selling part and management of the business, in consequence of Mr. Leigh Sotheby's state of health. In cataloguing rare books and MSS., and in general supervision, the

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[a] Of Mr. Baker an account will be found in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," and in Dr. Dibdin's "Decameron," where there is a good portrait of him.

[b] Mr. Leigh died in 1815. See notices of him in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," and in GENT. MAG. for 1815, and for April, 1842, vol. xvii. p. 443. There is a portrait of Mr. Leigh by Mr. Behnes, the eminent sculptor.

[c] A memoir of Mr. Samuel Sotheby, written by his son, will be found in GENT. MAG. for 1842, vol. xvii. p. 443.

activity of Mr. Sotheby found full employment.

Mr. Leigh Sotheby was the younger son of Mr. Samuel Sotheby, by his first wife, Miss Harriett Barton, of the Isle of Wight. He was born August 31, 1805, and in 1842 married Julia Emma, youngest daughter of Henry Jones Pitcher, Esq., of Northfleet, Kent, by whom he has left two daughters, Alicia Marian and Rosa Mary; and only one surviving son, Frederic Petit Wilkinson, aged 12 years. (Another son died young.) There is an excellent photograph of Mr. Sotheby, taken by his wife, representing him at whole length, studying an Etruscan vase.

Mr. Sotheby lived for some years in a delightful resid nce, Woodlands, Norwood. It happening to be near the spot where the Crystal Palace was erected, Mr. Sotheby took a great interest in it, wrote some pamphlets respecting its management, and was a contributor of the model (in its actual size) of the monumental cross, erected to a Sotheby, in Pocklington churchyard, Yorkshire. At Woodlands he had collected a considerable number of valuable cabinet paintings, which he lately exhibited to the public gratuitously in the new Fine Art Auction Gallery, erected for Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson in North Wellington-street, as an addition to their house of business, solely for the more advantageous disposal of pictures, antiquities, curiosities, and works of art.

Messrs. Sotheby and Son printed in 1826 a list of the numerous collections which had been sold by Messrs. Baker, Leigh, and Sotheby, from 1744 to 1826, including the libraries of many of the most eminent scholars and collectors. A complete series of these catalogues, with the purchasers' names and prices, which had been preserved by the firm, is now in the British Museum, and—together with the sale catalogues of Evans of Pall Mall, now also in the national library — will doubtless be very useful to future bibliographers.

The following is a list of Mr. Sotheby's publications:—

"Unpublished Documents, Marginal Notes, and Memoranda in the Autographs of Philip Melancthon and Martin Luther, with numerous Fac-similes; accompanied with Observations upon the Varieties of Style in the Handwriting of these illustrious Reformers." 1840.

"The Typography of the Fifteenth Century: being Specimens of the Productions of the Early Continental Printers, exemplified in a Collection of Fac-similes from One Hundred Works, together with their Water-marks. Arranged and edited from the Bibliographical Collections of the late Samuel Sotheby, by his son, S. Leigh Sotheby." 1845.

"Principia Typographica. The Block Books; or, Xylographic Delineations of Scripture History, issued in Holland, Flanders, and Germany during the Fifteenth Century; exemplified and considered in connection with the Origin of Printing. To which is added an Attempt to Elucidate the Character of the Paper-marks of the Period: a work contemplated by the late Samuel Sotheby, and carried out by his son Samuel Leigh Sotheby." 1858. 3 vols., Imperial 4to. Of this important and costly work Mr. Sotheby presented a copy to the Society of Antiquaries, which was received with the special thanks of a numerous meeting. (Mr. Sotheby was elected a Fellow of that learned body on the 24th of November, 1859.)

"Memoranda relating to the Block Books preserved in the Bibliothèque Impériale, Paris, made October, 1858, by Samuel Leigh Sotheby, Author of the 'Principia Typographica.' London, printed for the Author by I. Richards, 1859. Not for sale."

"Ramblings in the Elucidation of the Autograph of Milton." Imperial 4to., 300 pp., with 27 plates. Six hundred and twenty-five copies of this work have been offered by auction since its author's death, on condition that no copy was to be sold under the price of three guineas. The profits of the work were to be given to "The Booksellers' Provident Society and Retreat," "The Literary Fund," "The Printers' Provident Society," and "The Royal Dramatic College." We are sorry to have to add that on this occasion only fifty-one copies were sold, perhaps in con-

sequence of the lateness of the season. The remainder will be brought forward at some more favourable opportunity.

Mr. Sotheby left a manuscript collection relating to the works of the early poets to the year 1660, commenced at the age of fourteen, and continued to the time of his death. We hear that Mrs. Sotheby is still continuing the work, which we hope she will eventually publish.

Mr. Sotheby was a gentleman of an amiable disposition and of good judgment in his profession. These qualities naturally gained him numerous acquaintances, who generally became attached friends, and who will doubtless lament his sudden departure: to his family his loss is irreparable.

We are happy to hear that the business of this long-established firm will be carried on as usual, and doubtless with its accustomed talent and energy.

PROFESSOR HOSKING.

Aug. 2. At his house in Woburn-square, aged 61, William Hosking, Esq., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Architecture in King's College, London.

We derive the following biographical notice of this gentleman from "The Builder:"—

"Mr. Hosking was born at Buckfastleigh, Devon, in 1800; but was taken by his family, when quite young, to New South Wales, where he was apprenticed to a builder and surveyor. Returning to England in 1819, he was, in 1820, articled for three years to the late Mr. Jenkins, architect, of Red Lion-square, London, and afterwards spent a year in Italy and Sicily for the study of his profession. Some lectures on Architecture, which he delivered at the Western Literary and Scientific Institution, being reported in the 'Athenæum,' led to his engagement to write the articles 'Architecture and Building,' in the seventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, treatises which, afterwards published as a separate volume, were cordially received, and gave him at once a reputation.

"In 1834 Mr. Hosking became engineer of the Birmingham, Bristol, and Thames Junction Railway, now known as the West London Railway, and designed for it the arrangement near Kensal-green, by which the Paddington Canal is carried over the railway, and a public road over the canal. The alteration of this recently by the companies who now possess the line caused him some annoyance.

"In 1840 he was appointed Professor, at King's College, London, of the 'Art of Construction;' and afterwards of the 'Principles and Practice of Architecture,' which he held until his decease. His introductory lectures have been published. On the passing of the Building Act, in 1844, he was appointed one of the official referees under the Act, and remained so until it was superseded by the Act of 1855, when he retired with his colleagues, Mr. Ambrose Poynter and Mr. John Shaw, each upon two-thirds of his salary. Among his published works should be mentioned an 'Essay on the Construction of Bridges,' for Mr. Weale; 'A Guide to the Proper Regulation of Buildings in Towns,' 1848; and a thin folio setting forth his claim to be considered the originator of the scheme adopted to increase the accommodation of the British Museum,—the circular structure in the quadrangle, first illustrated in 'The Builder.' His architectural works were fewer than might have been anticipated. Among the most recent of them is the pile on the south side of Cannon-street, erected for Messrs. Berens and Co. Abney Park Cemetery was formed under Mr. Hosking's superintendence: and he erected a chapel at Poplar for Mr. Green.

"For some time previously to his lamented death he had been engaged in the preparation of a greatly enlarged edition of his essay on Architecture, which it may be hoped will still be given to the public."

We may add that Mr. Hosking was formerly a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and made some communications to that learned body. He married a daughter of Mr. Clowes, the printer, and had a numerous family.

WILLIAM LOSH, ESQ.

Aug. 4. At Newcastle, aged 91, William Losh, Esq., one of the most enterprising and successful manufacturers of that place.

Mr. Losh, who was born in 1770, belonged to the old Cumberland family of Losh of Woodside, near Carlisle, and had the advantage of receiving a highly finished education on the Continent, where he formed acquaintances with many emi-

nent persons, among others, with the Baron Humboldt, who was his fellow collegian at Erfurt, and continued his correspondent to the time of his own death. When he returned to England he turned his scientific acquirements to good account.

"He formed," says the "Gateshead Observer," "an acquaintance and a commercial connection with the old Lord Dundonald (father of the late Admiral), and, to that co-partnership the Tyne owes the establishment upon its banks of a branch of industry—the soda manufacture—which, next to the coal trade, is the greatest source of our local prosperity—giving employment, as it does, not only to at least 6,000 men employed in the manufacture of the article, but to hundreds upon hundreds of vessels, annually engaged in bringing into the Tyne the raw materials (salt, pyrites, and brimstone), and taking away the manufactured article. The history of the Alkali Works at Walker (and in which, by the bye, the late George Stephenson was employed, although the circumstance has not been known to Dr. Smiles), commenced by Mr. Losh, so long ago as 1796, is a highly interesting one. At that time, soda, which was obtained from the well-known 'kelp' which formed one of the principal sources of island wealth in Shetland and the Orkneys, was selling at £60 per ton—and salt, in consequence of the enormous excise duty upon it, at £36 per ton? Mr. Losh, however, found that there was a salt spring at Walker, and that if he could only be allowed to work it, unfettered by the excise, he might effect a complete revolution in the trade. His claim was allowed. With the assistance of Lords Dundonald and Dundas, Mr. Aubone John Surtees, and Mr. John Losh, he commenced the present establishment. Like many, if not all great undertakers, he had his difficulties, and great difficulties too, to contend with, but he eventually surmounted them all, having made himself acquainted, after the peace of 1816, with the process adopted under the auspices of the Duke of Orleans, of decomposing the salt with sulphuric acid—the principle which has been in operation ever since, and which has tended to the development of the soda trade to its present immense extent.

"But Mr. Losh rendered good service in other respects to his countrymen. He was the author of more than one useful patented invention, among which may be especially mentioned his wheel for railway carriages; and he commenced (in connection with the late Alderman Wilson, of Gateshead, and Alderman Bell, of Newcastle) the Walker Iron Works, which from a proverbially humble commencement, have, by dint of industry, ability, and good management, seconded by that reward which to industry is said to be 'sure,' reached a magnitude entitling them to rank with the first establishments of the kind in the world. Mr. Losh, through life, was a man of considerable reading and observation, of a retentive memory, and a happy adaptation of experience to practical purpose. In his travels in the Baltic bordering countries he had made many acquaintances—and the governments of Sweden and Prussia, recognising his position, entrusted him with the consular representation of their interests in the port of Newcastle—an honour which he enjoyed for half a century."

The elder brother of Mr. Losh was Mr. James Losh, who was long Recorder of Newcastle, and who died in 1833.

RICHARD OASTLER, ESQ.

Aug. 22. At Harrogate, aged 72, Richard Oastler, Esq., popularly known in the manufacturing districts as the "Factory King."

"The deceased," says the "John Bull," "was a staunch Tory and Churchman. Long resident in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the midst of Radicals and Liberals, he was among the working classes one of the most popular of political leaders. This must appear anomalous to those who are ignorant of the circumstances and who knew not the man Sincerity of character and purpose were stamped on every public act of his life. This was the key to his popularity and success; it is also the great fact to which the misfortunes of his chequered life were attributable. In 1807 he first came before the public as a staunch supporter of Wilberforce as the advocate of negro emancipation. He was a great supporter of Queen Caroline, and supported the Roman Catholic emancipation. During the Reform agitation he told the working men that all the pledges about retrenchment and economy, and the total uprooting of bribery, intimidation, corruption, pensions, and sinecures, so glibly promised, would prove to be a delusion; and when riots occurred in Birmingham and Bristol, and Nottingham Castle was in flames—when throughout the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland men were being trained to

the use of arms, and the lives of those in opposition were frequently not safe, he boldly opposed the popular measure. Between 1829 and 1832 Mr. Oastler was the leader of the Ten Hours' Bill movement. From 1830 to 1847 he was engaged in an unceasing crusade against the cruelties practised in factories until the passing of the Factories Regulation Act. He was a violent opponent of the New Poor Law, and was a staunch Protectionist. He was editor of a periodical called the 'Home,' and author of innumerable tracts, besides being a diligent newspaper correspondent. His last tract, on Convocation, appeared last year, and was favourably noticed in the 'John Bull.' 'The Altar, the Throne, and the Cottage,' in other words, 'God, the Sovereign, and the People,' was his motto. He numbered among his friends judges, bishops, peers, manufacturers, merchants, and operatives. At all times he was the same in manner and spirit; to the poor and to the rich courteous, earnest, and sincere."

The estimation in which Mr. Oastler was held by those who best knew him has been shewn by a public meeting held at Leeds a few days after his death, and attended by both mill owners and mill workers, when the erection of a monument to his memory was unanimously resolved on, and a subscription at once commenced for that purpose.

THOMAS BATEMAN, ESQ.

Aug. 28. At Lomberdale-house, near Bakewell, Derbyshire, aged 40, Thomas Bateman, Esq.

He was the only son of William Bateman, Esq., F.S.A., by his wife Mary, daughter of James Crompton, Esq., and was born at Rowsley in November, 1821. Mr. William Bateman, following in the footsteps of Pegge and Major Rooke, made excavations into several of the tumuli in the neighbourhood of Bakewell; and the exhumed remains formed the nucleus of what has now become one of the most valuable museums of local antiquities in the kingdom. In these researches his child frequently took part, and the father was pleased to see him thus early in life forming his own little collection, and he wisely encouraged the young collector by now and then ceding to him some coveted object from the more important store. The father, in consequence of the death of Mrs. Bateman, (who died when the child was only a few months old,) and the somewhat sickly constitution of his son, superintended his studies, and we believe the deceased consequently received, almost wholly, a home education. At the age of fourteen he lost his father; and then he was brought up by his grandfather, Thomas Bateman, Esq., of Middleton hall, who served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Derby in 1823. On his death in 1847 the whole of his estates descended to the grandson, who thus became enabled to gratify to the very fullest extent his literary and antiquarian tastes, and he continually added to his libraries at Lomberdale-house and at Middleton-hall, ancient manuscripts, early illuminations, and rare books, while the museum at the latter place was continually increasing from every available source without regard to cost. A "Descriptive Catalogue" of this museum was printed in 1855, and it was quite worthy of more copious illustrations, which are the life and soul of such catalogues.

Mr. Bateman's earliest antiquarian publication was a contribution to the first volume of the *Collectanea Antiqua*, which he arranged from the memoranda of his father. It is entitled "An Account of the Opening of Tumuli, principally at Middleton by Youlgrave, Derbyshire, from 1821 to 1832. By William Bateman, Esq., F.S.A." The results of his own researches were first brought forward by Mr. Roach Smith at the Canterbury Congress of the British Archæological Association. It is well known that, in consequence of the divisions which took place almost immediately after, the papers read at this Congress were never printed by the Association. One appeared here and another there. Mr. Bateman's was among others which, by the Council of the Association, were turned over to the Society of Antiquaries, but which the Society declined to print. The antiquarian world, however, did not long suffer from these shortcomings, for in 1848 Mr. Bateman printed the "Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire,"

in which his excavations in the tumuli of his county take a prominent place. And in the present year, shortly before his death, he published a volume entitled "Ten Years' Diggings in Celtic and Saxon Grave-hills, in the counties of Derby, Stafford, and York." This latter work gives a detailed account not only of his own extensive investigations, but of those also of his friends, Mr. Carrington, of Wetton, and the late Mr. James Ruddock, of Pickering. They are both valuable contributions to our national archæology. Mr. Bateman was scrupulously careful in superintending personally all the excavations made by his orders: nothing deterred him from prompt action and a persevering prosecution of his favourite pursuits. Every movement of the pickaxe and spade was watched, and as the workmen approached the coveted deposit of urn, bones, or ornaments, the master himself invariably undertook the final process, noting carefully every fact as it presented itself; and when the barrow was thoroughly examined, a leaden token was placed in the mound in order that the explorers of future days might be spared the mortification of toiling in vain. At the time of his death Mr. Bateman was engaged in preparing for the press a Catalogue of the manuscripts in his library, with palæographic and bibliographical notes; and he was likewise about to print a continuation of the Catalogue of his museum. We trust that both will be published. His almost sudden death, it would appear, arose from some organic disease which was apprehended to exist by an eminent metropolitan surgeon who attended him in a dangerous illness some years since.

Mr. Bateman's habits were secluded and his manners retiring and reserved; but in his house he was affable and hospitable, and no one ever departed from it without being gratified both with the attention of the owner, and with the rare treasures of antiquity which it contains. Indeed, for the estimation in which he was generally held, we cannot do better than quote the "Derby Telegraph's" description of the funeral on August 4th:—

"In accordance with the wish of our deceased friend, he was interred near the chapel at Middleton, a spacious and excellent vault having been formed for that purpose, and soon after 12 o'clock the mournful procession left Lomberdale-house on its way thither. It consisted of a hearse drawn by four horses, and four mourning coaches, containing the immediate friends of the deceased. They were succeeded by Lord Denman's carriage, which was followed by a long line of tenantry, two and two. Arrived at the chapel gates, the coffin containing all that was dear of our departed friend was carried into the chapel, where service was impressively read by the Rev. G. Boden. The procession was then formed, and wended its way slowly and mournfully to the vault in the adjoining croft, in the following order:—Mutes; undertakers; the coffin borne by eight servants and old retainers of the family, the six pall-bearers being the Executors, the Solicitor, Lord Denman, Mr. Jewitt, and Dr. Davis; the chief mourner, the youthful heir to the estates, with his three maternal uncles; friends of the deceased, and tenantry, two and two. At the vault an eloquent and impressive address was delivered with deep feeling by the Rev. G. Boden, and the coffin was lowered into its last resting-place among the hills of the county which he so much loved. It is not too much to say that on this occasion not only had the whole village turned out to do last honour to his remains, but that the surrounding villages as well had sent their scores to line the roadway, and to congregate in the croft on this melancholy occasion. The scene was a most impressive one. The quiet beauty of the spot where the interment took place, the simplicity of the entire arrangements, the hundreds of people collected on the hill side, the mourning friends gathered around the coffin which rested on the greensward, the yawning vault beneath, the tall trees above, and the venerable minister, (the oldest we believe in the Congregational Union,) all united to form a picture such as we fear has but seldom, if ever, been witnessed, and one which was too impressive, too solemn, and too beautiful ever to pass away from the memory. Seldom, indeed, has it been the lot of anyone to be interred in such a spot as this—seldomer still to be interred amidst so much real sorrow. Like his life, the last rites of his burial were simple and unobtrusive, and he rests, not amidst his forefathers, for there is none near him, but amidst sorrowing and loving friends on every side, and in a spot chosen by himself on one of the pleasantest of his native hills."

The family of Bateman is one of high antiquity in the county of Derby, and many interesting notices of it have been published in past volumes of our Magazine. The subject of our memoir was descended from the branch settled at Hartington *temp.* Henry VI. In 1847 he married Sarah, daughter of William Parker, Esq., of Middleton, and by her, who survives him, leaves one son and four daughters.

Douglas Sandford, Esq.

Sept. 4. At Alvechurch Rectory, aged 68, Erskine Douglas Sandford, Esq., Sheriff of Galloway, and one of the most distinguished members of the Scottish Bar.

Erskine Douglas Sandford, the eldest son of the Right Rev. Dr. Sandford, Bishop of Edinburgh, who was of an old Shropshire family, was born in Edinburgh in 1793. His mother was one of the family of Douglas of Kelhead, whose representative is now the Marquis of Queensberry. Educated under his father's eye, he was called to the Bar in 1816, and having served the office of Advocate-Depute, he was appointed, in 1833, to the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, which he held till his death. Last year, on the death of his old friend Mr. Adam Urquhart, the duties of the Sheriffdom of Wigtown were added to those of the Stewartry, and Mr. Sandford became Sheriff of the two counties forming the Sheriffdom of Galloway.

Although withdrawn for some years past from the daily practice of his arduous profession, and devoted chiefly to his duties as a Sheriff, Mr. Sandford at one time deservedly enjoyed considerable practice at the Scotch Bar. His accomplishments as a lawyer, and his capacities for a still higher judicial position than that to which the chapter of accidents limited his preferment, are well illustrated by the two works with which he enriched the law library of Scotland. His able and elaborate "Treatise of Entails" was, when published, the only work on the subject; and, although deprived of its utility by the legislative alterations subsequently effected in that law, it must ever remain a model of legal disquisition and arrangement, and the monument of a legal mind at once learned and acute. His treatise of "The Law of Heritable Succession in Scotland" is still a standard work, and bears the same stamp of great legal application and attainments.

The "Edinburgh Courant" says of the deceased,—

"His loss will be deeply felt in the united Sheriffdoms of Wigtown and Kirkcudbright, thus suddenly deprived of a most conscientious and able judge, who was ever welcome among them both socially and judicially. A still larger circle of friends and relations in both counties will long deplore this unexpected deprivation; for, as might well be expected of the son and representative of Bishop Sandford, Erskine Douglas Sandford was a Christian and a gentleman in the highest sense of those terms."

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 21. The Rev. *Rob. Casmey Greer* (mentioned at p. 332) was the eldest son of Jas. Greer, esq., J.P., Corbally-house, Downpatrick, Ireland. The Rev. gentleman had recently returned from Teignmouth, where he had lost a child; and his wife dying on the 12th of August, he was so overwhelmed with the double calamity, that he expired six days after, leaving five young children, of whom one is an infant of six months.

At Peterborough, aged 84, the Rev. *Payne Edmunds*, LL.B., Clare College, Cambridge.

Aug. 24. The Rev. *Thomas Paddon*, M.A., for forty years Vicar of Mattishall-with-Pattesley, Norfolk.

Aug. 26. Aged 62, the Rev. *Edward Gould Monk*, M.A., Vicar of Much-Cowarne, Herefordshire.

Aug. 27. At Bath, aged 79, the Rev. *John Rogers Pitman*, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Aug. 28. At Gateacre, near Liverpool, after three days' illness, aged 60, the Rev. *Noah Jones*.

Aug 29. At the Grove, Godmanchester, aged 75, the Rev. *William Pearse*, Rector of Hanwell, Oxfordshire.

Aug. 31. At his residence in the Palace-green, Ely, aged 89, the Rev. *John Griffith*, B.D. He was born at Kidwelly, in South Wales, on January 9, 1772. He was educated at the Grammar-school, Carmarthen; entered at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1791; B.A. 1795, being first senior optime; was ordained by the Bishop of Lincoln; and married, in 1809, Ann Phillips, who died in 1832. He was elected a Minor Canon of the Cathedral, together with the late Rev. Geo. Millers, June 24, 1800; and in 1850, on the occasion of their attaining their jubilee, they were both exempted from all duty in the Cathedral, but such as they might wish to undertake. Mr.

Griffith was the Incumbent of St. Mary's, Ely, from 1800 till 1827, and from that time till his death Perpetual Curate of Stuntney. He preached for the last time at Stuntney on Good-Friday of the present year, and assisted in the administration of the Lord's Supper in St. Mary's Church on Easter-Day. He had known five bishops of Ely, four deans, and had seen twenty-six resident canons installed in the Cathedral.

At the Rectory, Gosforth, Cumberland, aged 57, the Rev. *Francis Ford Pinder*, for twenty-six years Rector of the parish.

Sept. 4. Aged 90, the Rev. *Samuel Wix*, M.A., Rector of Inworth, Essex, and Vicar of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, London.

Sept. 6. At Staveley Rectory, Yorks., aged 78, the Rev. *Rich. Hartley*, late Rector of Staveley.

At Bath, from the effects of an accident, aged 66, the Rev. *Charles Grant*, late Incumbent of St. Luke's, Bristol.

Aged 67, the Rev. *T. G. Calhoun*, Vicar of Goring, and of Upper Beeding, Sussex.

Sept. 7. At Wilton-villas, Shepherd's-bush, aged 30, the Rev. *Maximilian Nunes*.

At Boulogne, aged 64, the Rev. *David Piper*, M.A., Incumbent of Sadberge, co. Durham.

Sept. 9. At Caton-green, near Lancaster, aged 57, the Rev. *William Gardiner*, Rector of Rochford, Essex.

Sept. 15. Aged 57, the Rev. *Thomas Burrow*, Incumbent of Pinner, Middlesex.

Sept. 16. At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, aged 28, the Rev. *Samuel Howlett*.

Sept. 17. At Foot's-cray, Kent, aged 77, the Rev. *E. H. Warriner*, Rector of that parish for 38 years.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

April 23. On board the "Lord Dalhousie," on his passage from India, Lieut. Edward Dampier Cockell, 87th Regt., second son of the Rev. Thos. Whitehead Cockell, of Reading, Berkshire.

June 21. On board the "Earl Balcarras," off the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut. Shakespear Campbell Crawford, of the Artillery, son of J. H. Crawford, late of the Bengal Civil Service.

June 22. At Calcutta, aged 66, Catherine, widow of Charles May Lushington, esq., formerly of the Madras Civil Service.

July 8. At Bhooj, after three months' suffering from the bursting of a bloodvessel, aged 20, Lestock St. John Bell, Ensign of H.M.'s 1st Grenadiers Bombay N.I., son of the late Hon. Alexander Bell, Bombay Civil Service, Member of Council.

July 20. At Agra, of cholera, aged 28, Capt. Hastings Edward Harington, H.M.'s Indian Artillery, V.C., third son of the late Rev. John Harington, Rector of Little Hinton.

July 22. At Secunderabad, aged 25, Lieut. Rob. Dennistoun Macgregor, of the 17th Lancers, son of Alexander Macgregor, esq.

July 23. At Meerut, of cholera, aged 20, Parry de Winton, esq., Capt. 8th Hussars, grandson of John Parry de Winton, esq., of Maesderwen, co. Brecon.

July 24. At Surat, aged 21, Arthur G. P. Castle, esq., one of the assistant-engineers on the Bombay and Baroda Railway, and second son of Henry James Castle, esq., of King's College, London.

July 25. At his residence, Lower Stewiacke, Nova Scotia, Ernest Bancroft Mackenzie, esq., youngest son of the late Major Lewis Mackenzie, Southwick-crescent, London.

July 27. At Simla, aged 43, Col. Sir George Robert Barker, K.C.B., Brigadier commanding the Royal Artillery in Bengal. The deceased officer early distinguished himself in the Eastern campaign in 1854, and attracted the especial notice of Sir Colin Campbell. He successively commanded the Royal Artillery in the expedition to Kertch, and also in the left attack at the fall of Sebastopol. In India, during the late mutiny, he again met his old General, Lord Clyde; and under him, as a Brigadier-General, he commanded the artillery at the siege and capture of Lucknow. He likewise defeated the rebels in force at Jamo, and captured the fortress of Birwa, for which services he was made a K.C.B.

Aug. 3. At Vizianagram, aged 42, Capt. James Alexander Day, 37th Madras Grenadiers, eldest son of the late James Day, esq., H.E.I.C.S.

Aug. 4. At Nassau, New Providence Island, of yellow fever, aged 17, Charles Jas. Chisholme, second son of the Hon. Capt. St. Clair, R.N.

Aug. 6. At Moka, Mauritius, aged 67, Edmund Martindale, esq., formerly Capt. in H.M.'s Royal Staff Corps.

Aug. 9. At Guildford, Mr. George Russell, late Master of Abbot's Hospital.

Aug. 13. "Thomas Witlam Atkinson," (mentioned at p. 338,) "has a claim to notice in these pages, as formerly an architect, and one whose influence should be credited with the first initiative of the architectural taste for which the town of Manchester has since become remarkable. The story of Atkinson's life will probably never be precisely told; the little that has appeared in print is incomplete or inaccurate; but could the biography be written, it would be found one of the most curious and thought-suggesting. Our first traces of Atkinson point to a very humble origin. He appears to have been either an ordinary mason or a carver, employed on the churches of the north, such as those which William Godwin designed. Though not previously remarkable for the constitutional and mental gifts which are demanded of a traveller, Atkinson displayed in the course of his wanderings great power of endurance and much address; so that his works have added important particulars to the knowledge of Russia and Asia, including the river Amoor and the confines of Chinese Tartary. The distance which he occasionally traversed in a single day, across the *steppe* where delay was death, by the Asiatic method of leading the relays of horses, and changing from one to another, was extraordinary; and during the whole of his travels he

seems to have never lost a chance of recording what he saw with a pencil, colours, and note-book. He must have left somewhere an amount of materials even much beyond what would be supposed from the illustrated volumes which have been published. No Englishman was better acquainted than he was with the fact of the progress made by the Russians in the direction of India, or more competent to give an opinion on questions which have been much discussed connected with that subject. One of his two surviving children, Miss Emma Wilshire Atkinson, is not unknown in the literary world, having written 'The Lives of the Queens of Prussia,' and a recent novel. As an architect, Atkinson had few pupils; those of his Manchester period, Mr. F. T. Bellhouse and Mr. Edw. Hall, F.S.A., both now of London, are those whose names we recollect."—*Builder*.

At Port Royal, Jamaica, aged 25, John Gilbert Francklyn, Assistant Paymaster H.M.S. "Barracouta," and eldest son of Colonel Francklyn, C.B., R.A.

Aug. 19. At Leicester, aged 86, William Hunt Power, esq.

Henry Hamilton, esq., of Ballimacol, co. Meath, late Capt. in the 13th Light Dragoons.

Mirabella Louisa Dolman, second child of Jas. Hargrave Harrison, esq., St. George's-hall, Great Yarmouth.

Aug. 20. Professor Quekett, F.S.A., (mentioned at p. 338,) was the fourth son of the late Mr. Quekett, Head Master of Langport Grammar-school, at which institution he received his elementary education. At the early age of sixteen he gave a course of lectures on microscopic science, illustrated by diagrams and a microscope of his own making, and, truly, if anything was wanting to shew the ingenuity of the boy, nothing could exhibit it so much as this instrument, made up of materials furnished by a common roasting-jack, a lady's old-fashioned parasol, and pieces of brass purchased at a neighbouring marine store-dealer's and hammered out by himself. With this instrument, which is still preserved, Mr. Quekett made some important discoveries. On the completion of the above-mentioned course he repaired to London, and was apprenticed to his brother, the late Edwin Quekett, the Lecturer on Botany at the London Hospital, at which institution he was entered as a student, and where he at once obtained favourable notice. On the completion of his studies he became a Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company, and a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London. This institution having just then established a studentship in Human and Comparative Anatomy, Mr. Quekett competed for the appointment, and was unanimously elected; immediately after which he set to work and formed an elaborate and most valuable collection of microscopic preparations, injected by himself with so much skill as to excite the admiration of all able to form any opinion of their value. This collection the Council of the College of Surgeons purchased. At the conclusion of the period for which the studentship was tenable, viz. three years, he was appointed Assistant Conservator of the Hunterian Museum. On the retirement of Professor Owen, Mr. Quekett was elected his successor, as also Professor of Histology, an appointment which he held at the time of his death. Professor Quekett leaves a widow and four children.

At her residence, Fulford Grange, near York, aged 79, Miss Hartley, late of Bradford, Yorks.

Aug. 21. At Cowes, Isle of Wight, aged 59, Col. Richardson William Huey, late Lieut.-Col. of the 1st Royal Regt.

At Odiham, aged 78, Sophia, widow of the Rev. John Henry George Lefroy, of Ewshot-house, Rector of Ashe.

Aug. 22. At his residence, Lyme Regis, aged 68, Henry Boteler, esq., Capt. R.N. The deceased was son of the late W. Boteler, F.S.A., of Brook-house, Eastry, Kent, and brother of Capt. John H. Boteler, R.N. He entered the navy in October, 1804, and served as a midshipman in Sir Robert Calder's action, July 22, 1805. He afterwards served on the Baltic station, and in the West Indies and Mediterranean, and witnessed the destruction, Oct. 26, 1809, of the French line-of-battle ships "Robuste" and "Lion;" and assisted at the blockade of Toulon in 1811. He was promoted to Lieutenant Sept. 18, 1812, and after serving again on the Mediterranean station, and at Ireland, and for three years in the Leeward Islands, was promoted to Commander, August 12, 1819. From 1833 to 1836 he was employed in the Coast Guard; had the superintendence of the packet establishment at Dover, from September, 1837, to the summer of 1841; and from August that year until the close of 1846 was again employed in the Coast Guard. He retired with the rank of Captain, April 1, 1856. Capt. Boteler married, in 1829, Henrietta, dau. of the late Allan Bellingham, esq., and niece of Sir William Bellingham, bart., of Castle Bellingham, by whom he has left a young family. Capt. Boteler's half-brother was the late William Fuller Boteler, esq., Q.C., Recorder of Canterbury, Sandwich, Hythe, Romney, and Deal, Steward of Fordwich, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. The family of Boteler have been connected with Sandwich since the early part of the fifteenth century, and a member of the family, in right of his office as a baron of the Cinque Ports, was one of the holders of the royal canopy at the coronation of Henry VI.—*London Review*.

At St. Nicholas, Guildford, aged 82, Thomas Haydon, esq.

At Harrogate, Richard Oastler, esq. See OBITUARY.

Aug. 23. At her residence, Ventnor, aged 85, Amelia Caroline, widow of Joseph Hadfield, esq., of Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, and second dau. of Major-Gen. White.

At the Marine Hotel, Hornsea, aged 86, Marmaduke Thomas Prickett, esq., of Hull.

Aug. 24. At Cheltenham, aged 72, Laura, wife of Sir Robert Smirke.

At Swiss-cottage, Hammersmith, Charlotte Matilda, widow of John Walton, esq., of Middleton-in-Teesdale, Durham, and third dau. of the

late Rev. B. Jackson, Vicar of Alston, Cumberland.

At Barton-upon-Humber, aged 71, Mr. Wm. Morley.

Aug. 25. Suddenly, in London, Thomas James Thomson, esq., formerly of H.M.'s 34th Regt., and uncle to the present Lord Viscount Ranelagh.

At Pembroke, aged 34, Sarah Maria, widow of Col. St. John Browne, R.A.

At Reading, Catherine, widow of Robt. Barlow, esq., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.

At sea, on board H.M.S. "Jason," aged 17, Reginald M. Wodehouse, Midshipman, second son of the late Hon. and Rev. Alfred Wodehouse.

At Brewood, Staffordshire, aged 77, Felicia, widow of the Rev. Jeremiah Smith, D.D., formerly High Master of Manchester School, and Rector of St. Anne's Church, in that city.

Aug. 26. At Bishopscourt, Isle of Man, accidentally drowned while bathing, aged 14, Ann Gertrude, dau. of the Hon. and Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man.

At his residence, Gloucester, aged 34, George Hymeneus Lovegrove, esq., J.P. for the city of Gloucester, and Senior Surgeon to the Gloucester County Hospital.

At Isleworth, aged 53, Ann, second dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Mann, M.A., of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

Aug. 27. At Wickham-court, aged 79, Eliza, widow of the Rev. Sir Charles Francis Farnaby, bart., and youngest dau. of the late Thomas Morland, esq.

At Jersey, Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Sir James Graham, bart., of Netherby.

Aged 36, Harriet Hannah, wife of the Rev. Geo. Phillips, Incumbent of Upper Edmonton.

At Redhill, aged 20, Matilda Jemima, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Guerin, H.M.'s Bombay Army.

Aug. 28. In Park-lane, the Marchioness of Breadalbane. The deceased lady was the eldest dau. of Mr. George Baillie, of Jerviswood, N.B., by Mary, youngest dau. of the late Sir James Pringle, bart. She was born on the 29th of June, 1803, and married, on the 23rd of November, 1821, the Marquis of Breadalbane. The Marchioness was sister of the Earl of Haddington, the Countess of Aberdeen, Lady Polwarth, and the Countess of Ashburnham.

At Lomberdale-house, Thomas Bateman, esq. See OBITUARY.

At Leamington, aged 66, Henry Moore, esq., of Rodeen, Ireland, formerly of Broughton, Lincolnshire.

At Stoke, Devonport, aged 85, Lieut.-Col. Henry North, half-pay, 14th Foot. He entered the army as Lieut. July 27, 1799, and became Capt. August 22, 1804. He served with the 7th Fusiliers in the expedition against Copenhagen in 1807, and the 2nd battalion of the 14th, under Sir David Baird, and received the war medal with one clasp for Corunna. He was also present at the siege of Flushing.

In Dorset-sq., aged 39, Ann Letitia, wife of Lieut.-Col. George De Sausmarez, 21st Madras Native Infantry, and youngest dau. of the late Frederick De Lisle, esq.

At the Park, Bath, aged 58, William McAdam, esq., of Ballochmorrie-house, Ayrshire, Surveyor-General of Roads. He was the grandson of the inventor of the system of road-making which goes by his name, and was himself a man of great talent as an engineer.

At Plashet, Essex, aged 84, Joseph Fry, esq.

Aged 64, Major Thomas Armstrong, late of the 16th Lancers and 46th Foot.

Aug. 29. At Senarclens, Switzerland, aged 78, Richard Blair, esq., of Francklin Manor, Nova Scotia, formerly of Castle Bromwich, Warwickshire.

At her residence, Brewer-st., Woolwich, Miss Betsey Capps Rideout, sister of the late Capt. Samuel Rideout, R.N.

At St. Mary-le-Strand-place, Old Kent-road, aged 35, Trobenius Chapman, youngest and only surviving son of the late Francis Townsend, esq., of the Heralds' College.

At Ockbrook-house, (the residence of his father-in-law, Major Hurt,) aged 35, Edmund Yates Peel, esq., of Fern-hill, Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, youngest son of the late Rev. G. H. Peel.

Aug. 30. At his residence, in Albany-st., Regent's-park, aged 81, John Francis, esq. This gentleman, who was very eminent in his day as a sculptor, and also as having trained in their art some of our most rising sculptors, was an instance of self-teaching, although his choice of a profession might almost be said to have been accidental. Mr. Francis, who was a native of Lincoln, became, at an early age, a farmer in that county, but with a natural talent in the direction which ultimately determined his career. His wife was a near relative of Lord Nelson, and when he died, Mr. Francis conceived the notion, which he carried out, of carving in jet a funeral car of the hero. This, and more especially a figure-head of Victory, attracted the notice of the celebrated Mr. Coke, afterwards Earl of Leicester, who at once advised his going to London, and who became and continued his steady patron. Mr. Francis became a pupil of Chantrey, and was subseque tly introduced by Mr. Coke to the leading men of the Whig party, of whom he was during the whole of his career the special sculptor. He was a great favourite with William IV., and was patronized by the Duke of Sussex, the Dukes of Bedford and Norfolk, and the Vernon family. The patronage of the late King was continued by Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. When the late Duke of Saxe Coburg died, Mr. Francis was commissioned to execute a bust from the most inadequate materials. He had, in fact, to imagine the likeness, and he executed his task with such marvellous skill as to command the warmest approval and acknowledgments from both the Queen and the Prince. Mr. Francis has left behind him a valuable collection of life portraits in marble, among which are those of Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, Earl Russell, Lord Brougham, and many other distinguished personages. Mr. Francis lived to see his favourite pupils attain eminence. His daughter, Mrs. Thornycroft, is especially known by her admi-

rab'e figures of the Royal children and grandchildren, which are remarkable not only for the fidelity of the portraits, but also for their artistic conception and execution. Mr. Thornycroft, her husband, is also known as a sculptor, whose aims are directed in the highest walks of his art. Matthew Noble and Joseph Durham, whose works are known far and wide, were also favourite pupils of Mr. Francis.

At Inverness, aged 70, John Mackay, esq., Procurator-Fiscal for the county.

Aug. 31. At Watlington, aged 61, John Henry Cooke, esq., solicitor, and Coroner for the Southern Division of Oxfordshire.

At Webb's County-terr., New Kent-road, aged 61, Eliza, relict of John Baptist Angell, of the Ordnance-office, Tower.

Lately. At Durham, aged 84, William Richardson. "The grave has just closed over the remains of an old man well known to Durham citizens; and not to them alone, but to the country round. At the age of eighty-four years, William Richardson—much better known by the proverbial title of 'Billy Richey'—has been gathered to his fathers. Who remembers not that diminutive form, with uncertain gait, stick in hand, which used to walk up and down our streets, clinging with curious tenacity to the safe side of the road? We fancy many a youngster, who used at times to occasion the old man some annoyance, will heave a sigh of regret at the thought of his departure. The deceased was for some years parish clerk at the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, under the Rev. Dr. Shipperdson. He is chiefly known, however, as being one of the old city 'waits'—whose province it was to parade the streets at a very early hour in the winter mornings, indicating by the combined music of voice and violin the nature of the weather. Many will remember the well known, time-honoured cry, 'Half-past two o'clock, and a fine frosty mor'ing,' which was the peculiar and stereotyped greeting of the waits to the slumbering or waking citzens. To hear them thus was looked upon as a sure harbinger of the happy period of Christmas tide; that season when the deceased partook of a genial hospitality, and for which he had a very decided partiality. His life and avocation are redolent of the 'good old times,' and no doubt every citizen, if they did not venerate the man while alive, will respect his memory as the harbinger of the old-fashioned Christmas season."—*Durham Advertiser.*

At Woodcroft Castle, (the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Spencer,) aged 72, Mrs. Artis, widow of Mr. Artis, of Castor, whose valuable illustrated work on the Roman discoveries at the last-named place is well known to antiquaries.

Sept. 1. At Whitehouse, Edinburgh, aged 80, General Suetonius Henry Tod, H.E.I.C.S.

At Hemingford Abbotts, Hunts., aged 68, Thos. Skeels Fryer, esq., late of Chatteris, Cambs., and formerly High Sheriff for the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon. He was one of the Senior Deputy-Lieutenants for the county of Cambridge, and for upwards of thirty years an active magistrate for Huntingdonshire, during more than twenty years of which period he was Chairman of the St. Ives Bench of Magistrates.

At Atherstone, Warwickshire, aged 85, George Sale, esq.

At Rochester, aged 85, James Smith, esq., for twenty-five years an active magistrate of the county of Kent. He only survived his wife (Isabella, aged 75) eleven hours.

At Milton-pk., aged 71, Thomas Sebright, the Fitzwilliam huntsman, and esteemed the senior sportsman in England. He had been with the Fitzwilliam hounds for nearly forty-one years, and it was only last year that a testimonial of 800 guineas was presented to him, for his zeal and courtesy in the hunting-field.

Sept. 2. At Brighton, aged 65, Andrew Fleming Hudlestone, esq., of Hutton John, Cumberland, and of Rydal-hall, Westmoreland.

At the Rectory, Wetheringsett, Suffolk, aged 20, Robert Eden, eldest and only surviving son of the late Rev. Robert Moore, jun., Rector of Wetheringsett.

At Kinnerley Vicarage, Shropshire, Williams Frances, wife of the Rev. Edmund W. O. Bridgeman, second dau. of the late Richard Richards, esq., of Caerynwch, Merionethshire.

Sept. 3. On board his yacht, off Erith, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. See OBITUARY.

At Torquay, aged 19, Lady Mary Ashley, dau. of the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury.

At Bath, Frederick Dowding, esq., solicitor, and one of the aldermen of that city.

At Shepherd's-bush, Mary Ann, relict of E. Riadore, M.D., and dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Geldart, LL.D., of Biggin Grange, Rector of Kirk Deighton, Yorkshire. Dr. Riadore died on the 18th of August last.

At Bad Weilbach, Nassau, aged 40, William Charles Watts, esq., eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Watts, C.B.

Sept. 4. At Cluny-house, near Dunkeld, Perthshire, aged 59, Major-Gen. David Cuninghame, 1st Bombay Lancers.

At Alvechurch Rectory, (the residence of his brother, the Archdeacon of Coventry,) after a short illness, aged 68, Erskine Douglas Sandford, esq., Sheriff of Galloway. See OBITUARY.

At Dover, aged 84, Thomas Pain, esq., Registrar of the Cinque Ports.

Sept. 5. At Penn, Buckingham, aged 75, after seven years of intense suffering, John Clarke, esq., formerly Secretary of the Waterloo Subscription Fund.

At the Rectory, Church Lawford, Warwickshire, aged 67, Wm. Hole, esq.

Sept. 6. At his residence, Brixton-hill, Luke Higgs, esq., late of the Home Establishment of the East India Company.

In Grove-lane, Camberwell, aged 86, Mary, widow of Thomas Courthope, esq., of Camberwell, and formerly of Rotherhithe.

At Windsor, aged 88, Mrs. Gould, mother of John Gould, esq., F.R.S., &c.

At Neyland-house, Neyland, South Wales, aged 78, Mrs. Gilbert.

At Castle Hedingham, Essex, aged 66, Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas

Stevens, D.D., Rector of Panfield, Vicar of Helions Bumstead, in the same county, and sometime Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Sept. 7. At Norwood, Amelia, relict of Alderman Thompson, M.P., of Underley-hall, Westmoreland, and Park-st., Westminster, and mother of the Countess of Bective.

Pauline Anne, widow of the Rev. Frederick Green, Vicar of Ellingham, Hants, and eldest dau. of the late H. F. Horneman, esq., Consul-Gen. for the Kingdom of Denmark.

At the New Club, Edinburgh, Robert Clerk Cheape, esq., of Strathtyrum, Fifeshire. He had an unfortunate habit of reading in bed, and having fallen asleep, it is believed that the curtains catching fire fell on his face, which was frightfully scorched. It appears that he had brought water from some of the neighbouring rooms, and at last succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before his hands and thighs were hopelessly burned. Instead of rousing the house, Mr. Cheape crept to an empty bedroom near, and lay for several hours in torture, till the servants of the Club found him in the morning: he died a few hours afterwards.

At the residence of her son-in-law, (John Batten, esq., Denmark-hill, Surrey,) aged 67, Isabella, relict of Stephen Hargraves, esq., of Rock-ho., Settle, Yorkshire.

At Walmer, Kent, aged 79, Mary Anne, widow of Capt. Peter Fisher, R.N.

At Crow-hall, near Gateshead, Capt. Lawrence Robert Shawe, Barrack-master, Newcastle. The deceased formerly served in the 5th Dragoon Guards, and had filled the post of Barrack-master at Preston, in Lancashire. In 1838 he married a daughter of Lord Bolingbroke.

Sept. 8. At Brighton, aged 36, Wm. Du Vernet, esq., late Capt. in H.M.'s 84th Regt.

After a prolonged illness, aged 22, Mary Emily, dau. of Arthur Pooley Onslow, esq., of Sendgrove, Ripley, Surrey, late of the Madras Civil Service.

At Brighton, at an advanced age, Eliza Clarke, of Belfield, co. Westmeath, and Spring-gardens-terrace, London, relict of George Clarke, of Hyde-hall, Cheshire, and dau. of Gen. Rochfort, R.A., Woolwich, nephew of the second Earl of Belvidere.

Sept. 9. At Ayr, Major Hen. Carmichael Smyth, formerly of the H.E.I.C. Bengal Engineers.

At Bildeston, Suffolk, aged 31, Clarissa Catharine, wife of the Rev. Acland James, M.A., Curate of Wattisham, near Bildeston, and eldest dau. of the late Baron de H. Larpent, of Holmwood-house, Dorking.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Bentham, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Bentham, R.A.

Sept. 10. At Liverpool-house, Walmer, Kent, aged 63, Lieut. Henry Wise Harvey, R.N.

At Enstone, Oxon, aged 89, Esther, widow of the Rev. Thomas Oakley, M.A.

At Launde Abbey, Leicestershire, aged 84, Mary, widow of John Finch Simpson, esq., of Launde Abbey.

William Padwick, esq., of the Manor-house, Hayling Island, Hants.

Sept. 11. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, after a long illness, Augusta Peel, wife of the Dean of Worcester.

At the Rookery, Sutton Coldfield, aged 80, Anne, sister of the late Rev. William Webb, D.D., Master of Clare College, Cambridge.

At his residence, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, aged 71, William Rawlins, Esq., M.D.

At Hampton-Gay, near Oxford, aged 24, Henry B., only son of the late Rev. Henry Willoughby, Rector of Frampton Cotterel, Gloucestershire.

Sept. 12. At Broadgate, Pilton, North Devon, (the residence of his father,) aged 35, Capt. Chas. Desborough, of the Madras Artillery.

Aged 102, Mr. John Cumming, farmer, Scalan, Braes of Glenlivet. He had passed his whole life in the immediate neighbourhood of Glenlivet, having been born within half a mile of the spot where he died. He was a man of lively disposition, and continued in strong health until within a very short time of his death.

Sept. 13. At Newbury, Berks, aged 71, John Haskins, esq.

At West-lodge, Ealing, Eliza Henrietta, wife of Col. Elsey.

At Southampton, Frederick Moffat, esq., eldest surviving son of the Rev. Charles Moffat, of Minster-yard, Lincoln.

At his residence, Ellinthorp-hall, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, aged 71, Heaton Clark, esq.

Sept. 14. At Exeter, Hugh, Earl Fortescue, K.G. See OBITUARY.

At Stoke Newington, aged 76, Lieut.-Col. Edw. Osborn, late of the Madras Army.

At Turnastone, Herefordshire, aged 83, Mary Anne, widow of Gen. Horsford.

At Southampton, aged 48, J. Marshall, esq., M.D.

Shot at Fulwood-barracks, Preston, by a private soldier, named Patrick M'Cafferay, of the 32nd Regt., Lieut.-Col. Hugh Denis Crofton, the Commandant, and Capt. John Hanham, the Adjutant of the 11th depôt battalion. The soldier, for some neglect of duty, which had been observed by the Adjutant, had been that morning sentenced to fourteen days' confinement to the barracks. About eleven o'clock Col. Crofton and Capt. Hanham were crossing the barrack-square in company, when the report of fire-arms was heard, and the two officers fell wounded. Col. Crofton was so severely hurt that he had to be helped to his quarters, but Capt. Hanham was able to walk without aid. It appeared in evidence at the inquest, that M'Cafferay, after loading his rifle, watched from his own room the approach of the two officers across the square, and when they were opposite to his quarters, and about sixty yards distant, he went into a lobby, where he was seen to kneel, take a deliberate aim, and fire at the officers. Medical aid being procured, it was found that the ball had first struck Col. Crofton on his left side, passed through the left lung, and gone out at his right side. It had then struck Capt. Hanham on the upper part of the left arm, and lodged near the spine. The ball was extracted about an hour afterwards. Col. Crofton died of his injuries on the following

night, and Capt. Hanham the morning after. M'Cafferay, when taken into custody, said that he had not intended to hit Col. Crofton, implying, no doubt, that he had been desirous of shooting Capt. Hanham. Both of the deceased officers were heirs to baronetcies. Col. Crofton, who was 47 years of age, was the eldest son and heir of Sir Morgan George Crofton, bart., of Mohill-house, co. Leitrim, a branch of the house of Crofton, Baron Crofton, in the Irish peerage. He had served in the army for more than twenty-six years—the whole, with the exception of three years, active service. At the battle of the Alma he commanded the 20th Regt., and at the battle of Inkermann, where he was severely wounded and had a horse shot under him, he commanded one wing of the British army. For these services he had been honourably mentioned in the despatches of the Commander-in-Chief, and, in addition to a medal and three clasps, had been decorated with the order of the Legion of Honour, and by the Sultan with the order of the Medjidie. He married, in 1849, the Hon. Georgiana Lucy, cousin of the present Lord de Blaquiere, by whom he leaves a family of three children, the eldest of whom is in the eighth year of his age.

Capt. Hanham, aged 38, was the third son of the late Rev. Sir James Hanham, bart., Dean's-court, Dorsetshire, and brother and heir-presumptive to the present baronet, Sir William Hanham. He entered the army in 1843, took part in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, was wounded at the battle of Moodkee, and was also present at the battles of Ferozeshah and Sobraon. For these services he had received a medal and clasps. The appointment of adjutant of the 11th depôt battalion was bestowed on him in October, 1856. He leaves a wife and four children.

Sept. 15. At Florence, the Hon. Georgiana, widow of Bateman Dashwood, esq.

At Mansfield-ho., Richmond, Surrey, aged 84, John Broadhurst, esq., of Foston, near Derby.

Aged 37, George Henry Littledale, esq., late First Royal Dragoons.

At Chelsworth Rectory, Suffolk, aged 76, Elizabeth Dorothy Brett, of East Grinstead, Sussex, younger dau. of the late Rev. J. Brett, formerly Rector of Grimston, Norfolk.

At Grove-pl., Hammersmith, Elisha Naylor, esq., solicitor, late Assistant-Record Keeper of the Inland Revenue Record Office, Spring-gardens.

In Upper Baker-st., Regent's-park, aged 75, Maj. Hawkes, formerly of the 21st Lt. Dragoons.

Sept. 16. In Charlotte-sq., Edinburgh, the Lady Jane, wife of Major-Gen. Edward Walker, C.B., Commanding in North Britain.

At Spring-lodge, East Hoathly, Sussex, after a few hours' illness, aged 81, Gen. George Rees Kemp, of H.M.'s Indian Army, Col. of the 22nd Regt. Bombay Native Infantry.

At Bishop's Itchington, near Southam, aged 45, Caroline Helen, wife of the Rev. William Fisher, M.A.

At his residence, Thurlow-pl., Lower Norwood, aged 95, Thomas Tanner, esq., for upwards of 81 years in H.M.'s Customs.

At Winchester Tower, Windsor Castle, aged 54, John Roberts, esq., late in command of the toy frigate on Virginia Water.

Sept. 17. Suddenly, Sir Wm. White, of Carah-lodge, Killarney, and Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., London.

At his residence, Cassillis-house, Southsea, Major-Gen. Mercer, late Col.-Commandant of the Woolwich Division of Royal Marines. The deceased entered H.M.'s service in 1803, and assisted at the destruction of the French squadron in the Basque Roads. In 1810 he repeatedly landed on the north coast of Spain, co-operating with the patriots. In 1812, while on board H.M.S. "Java," he was engaged with and captured by the United States' frigate "Constitution." In recognition of his services he had received the war medal with one clasp. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieut., October, 1805; capt., July, 1826; major, November, 1841; lieut.-col., November, 1846; col., May, 1851; and major-gen. in 1856.

At the Vicarage, Chepstow, Sarah Atkins, wife of the Rev. S. F. Morgan, and eldest dau. of the late George Milward, esq., of Lechlade Manor, Gloucestershire.

At her residence, North-parade, Bath, aged 89, Susannah, widow of Simon Rawling, esq., Staff-Surgeon H.M.'s 16th Light Dragoons.

Sept. 18. At Brompton, Maria, widow of Lieut.-Col. Henry Ross Gore, C.B.

At North-end-house, Twickenham, aged 16, Emily Simpkin, youngest dau. of Henry G. Bohn, esq.

At Baughton-hall-hill, Croome, Worcestershire, after a short illness, John Wells Fletcher, esq.

At Countess Wells' house, Aberdeenshire, aged 74, John Gordon, esq., of Cairnbulg.

At Perth, Chas. Alfred Phillips, esq., Classical Tutor of Trinity College, Glenalmond.

At her residence, High-st., Camden-town, aged 73, Josephine, relict of Capt. Wm. Pickering, formerly 56th Regt. of Foot.

At Raby-pl., Bath, aged 86, Eliza, dau. of the late Rev. George Davies, Incumbent of Flint.

Sept. 19. At Twickenham, aged 30, Sir Samuel Home Stirling, bart.

At his residence, Grove-end-road, St. John's-wood, Col. William White Moore, late of the H.E.I.C.'s Bengal Establishment.

At Pinner, Middlesex, aged 81, Miss Elizabeth Ann Collett.

At Beechwood, Tunbridge Wells, after a long illness, Clara, wife of James Scott Smith, esq.

At the Bridge of Allan, Agnes Salter, wife of Major-Gen. Foulerton, late of the Bombay Army.

Sept. 20. At Chorleywood-house, near Rickmansworth, aged 66, Lieut.-Col. Henry Connop, late 55th Regt.

At his residence, Grosvenor-pl., Bath, aged 78, Major Henry Marsh.

Sept. 21. Aged 69, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late James Wildman, esq., of Chilham Castle.

At Cambridge-ter., Hyde-pk., Melesina, eldest surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Stapleton, of Thorpe Lee, Surrey.

Sept. 22. At Kirtlington-park, Oxon, aged 75, Sir George Dashwood, bart.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	Population in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861.	Aug. 31, 1861.	Sept. 7, 1861.	Sept. 14, 1861.	Sept. 21, 1861.
Mean Temperature . . .			° 61·2	° 62·5	° 62·4	° 57·2	° 54·4
London	78029	2803921	1159	1127	1121	1110	1126
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463373	201	165	172	145	176
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618201	237	262	216	225	255
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	141	119	146	154	143
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571129	238	230	232	237	247
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773160	342	351	355	349	305

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered. Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Births Registered. Males.	Females.	Total.
Aug. 24 .	702	117	150	156	34	1159	909	844	1753
„ 31 .	630	138	150	171	38	1127	874	851	1725
Sept. 7 .	668	141	132	146	34	1121	871	897	1768
„ 14 .	621	149	163	140	27	1110	916	879	1795
„ 21 .	658	132	153	146	37	1126	944	886	1830

PRICE OF CORN.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Average of Six Weeks.	*s.* *d.* 51 11	*s.* *d.* 33 3	*s.* *d.* 24 9	*s.* *d.* 36 3	*s.* *d.* 43 4	*s.* *d.* 36 6
Week ending Sept. 14.	54 6	36 4	22 11	33 4	41 11	38 0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 19.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.* — Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, SEPT. 19.	
Mutton	4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Beasts	710
Veal	4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Sheep	7,720
Pork	4*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Calves	415
Lamb	5*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*	Pigs	270

COAL-MARKET, SEPT. 20.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 18*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 3*d.* Other sorts, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From August 24 to September 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	59	66	56	30. 05	cloudy, shrs.	9	59	68	59	29. 88	fair, cloudy
25	58	69	58	30. 08	do.	10	59	64	53	29. 87	do.
26	61	70	62	30. 14	do. fair	11	54	64	54	29. 91	do. cloudy
27	62	74	60	30. 19	fair, cloudy.	12	54	67	56	30. 06	do. do.
28	62	75	64	30. 02	do. do.	13	54	61	55	29. 97	hvy. rain, cldy.
29	63	74	60	29. 88	do. do.	14	56	64	50	29. 67	fair, cldy. shrs.
30	63	72	59	30. 11	do. do.	15	54	58	53	29. 69	cloudy, shrs.
31	63	70	59	30. 21	do.	16	56	60	51	29. 87	fr. cly. shrs. fr.
S. 1	63	76	61	30. 02	do.	17	54	59	55	30. 07	do. do. rain
2	62	73	62	29. 93	do.	18	50	63	55	30. 11	foggg, fair
3	63	70	59	29. 77	rn. fr. hy. shrs.	19	55	65	53	30. 04	fair
4	57	67	61	29. 89	do. do.	20	55	65	51	29. 77	rain
5	63	73	63	29. 99	fair, cloudy	21	54	59	51	29. 72	fair, rain
6	64	70	55	29. 77	cldy. hy. rain	22	55	57	58	29. 50	do. do.
7	57	66	53	29. 87	fair	23	56	62	51	29. 34	fr. cly. st shrs.
8	56	67	59	30. 01	do. cldy. hy. rn.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Aug. and Sept.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	91⅞ 2⅛	92 ⅛	91⅝ 2⅛	233½	8 dis. 4 pm.			102¾ 3
26	91⅞ 2⅜	91⅞ 2⅛	91⅝ 2¼	235	3 dis. 4 pm.	220		102⅞ 3¼
27	92⅛ ¾	92⅛ ¾	92⅛ ½	233½ 5	6 dis.	220		103¼ ⅜
28	92½ ¾	92½ ¾	92½ ½		2 dis. 6 pm.			103¼ ⅜
29	92½ ⅝	92½ ⅝	92½ ⅝	233	4 dis. 5 pm.		5. 6 pm.	103¼ ¾
30	92½ 3	92½ ⅞	92⅝ ⅞	233 35	7 pm.	219 21	7 pm.	103⅜ 4
31	92¼ ⅞	92⅜ ⅞	92½ ⅝	235	3 dis. 8 pm.			103⅞ 4
S. 2	92⅜ 3	92⅜ 3	92⅜ 3⅛		6. 8 pm.	220 21		103½ 4
3	92⅞ 3⅛	91⅞ ¾	91⅞ ¾	236	1. 5 pm.			103⅜ 4¼
4	92⅝ 3	91⅛ ½	91¼ ⅜	Shut	2 dis. 8 pm.		8 pm.	103¼ ⅜
5	92⅜ 3⅛	91⅛ ½	91¼ ½		2 pm.			103⅛ ⅜
6	93 ¼	91¼ ½	91⅜ ⅜		2 dis.		10 pm.	103⅛ ⅜
7	92⅞ 93	91¼ ½	91¼ ⅜		2 dis. 8 pm.	220	11 pm.	103⅜ ⅜
9	93⅛ ⅜	91⅜ ⅜	91½ ⅜		2 dis.			103⅛ ⅜
10	93¼ ⅜	91½ ⅜	91⅝ 2		2 dis. 8 pm.	222		103⅛ ⅜
11	93⅜ ⅝	91⅝ ⅞	91⅝ ⅞		4 pm.			103⅜ ⅜
12	93⅜ 4	92 ¼	91⅞ 2⅛		1. 7 pm.			103⅝ 4¼
13	93½ ⅞	91½ 2	91⅝ 2		2 dis. 7 pm.			103⅜ 4
14	93½ ⅞		91⅝ 2		2 dis.			103⅜ 4
16	93⅜ ⅝	91⅜ ¾	91½ ⅞		2 dis. 7 pm.			103⅜ ⅜
17	93⅜ ⅝	91½ ⅝	91⅝ ¾		8 pm.	221		103⅜ ⅜
18	93½ ¾	91½ ¾	91⅝ ⅞		4. 7 pm.	221		103½ 4
19	93⅝ ¾	91⅝ ¾	91⅞ ⅞		4 dis. 6 pm.	221		103⅝ ⅜
20	93⅝ ¾	91½ ¾	91½ ¾		2. 7 pm.	223		103½ 4
21	93½ ¾	91½ ⅝	91⅝ ¾		2. 7 pm.			101
23	93½ ⅝	91⅛ ⅝	91½ ⅝				9 pm.	103½ ⅜

ALFRED WHITMORE,
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Registrar-General's Return of Mortality and Births in the Metropolis—Markets, 579; Meteorological Diary—Daily Price of Stocks 580

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN *requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.*

SYLVANUS URBAN desires to be favoured with an intimation of the mode in which a letter can be forwarded to THE ITINERANT ANTIQUARY.

TOYS.

MR. URBAN,—In reply to "Jasper," I may mention that there is such a medieval word as *Toysa*, which, like *Torsellus*, means 'a fardel,' 'pack,' or 'trousseau' for outfit. It is not, therefore, impossible that the modern 'toys,' which contains *arma scholastica*, may be the eighteenth or nineteenth-century representative of the holder of such articles at a more remote period. *Toysa* is, at all events, nearer 'toys' than *scriptorium*. In my time, in Election Chamber, the scholars were divided into three 'fardels.'

I am, &c.,
MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT.

TURLUPINS.

MR. URBAN,—Can any of your learned readers inform me when, and by whom, the nickname of "Turlupins" was given to the precursors of the religious Reformation in France? I am aware that the word *turlupin* in the French language signifies 'buffoon.'

There has been a great diversity of opinion about the origin of the word "Lollard," the term applied to the early Reformers in Germany and England. Some have maintained that it is derived from the Latin word *lolium*, 'a tare,' implying thereby that the Lollards were like tares, only fit to be burned; whilst others have asserted that it took its rise from a man's name. I, however, incline to the opinion that it originated in the German word *lallen*, or *lollen*, 'to prattle' or 'stammer.' But I should be glad of information on this point also.

Of course, it is nothing wonderful to find opprobrious appellations applied to the first propagators of new opinions.

I am, &c.
E. J. THACKWELL,
Barrister-at-law.

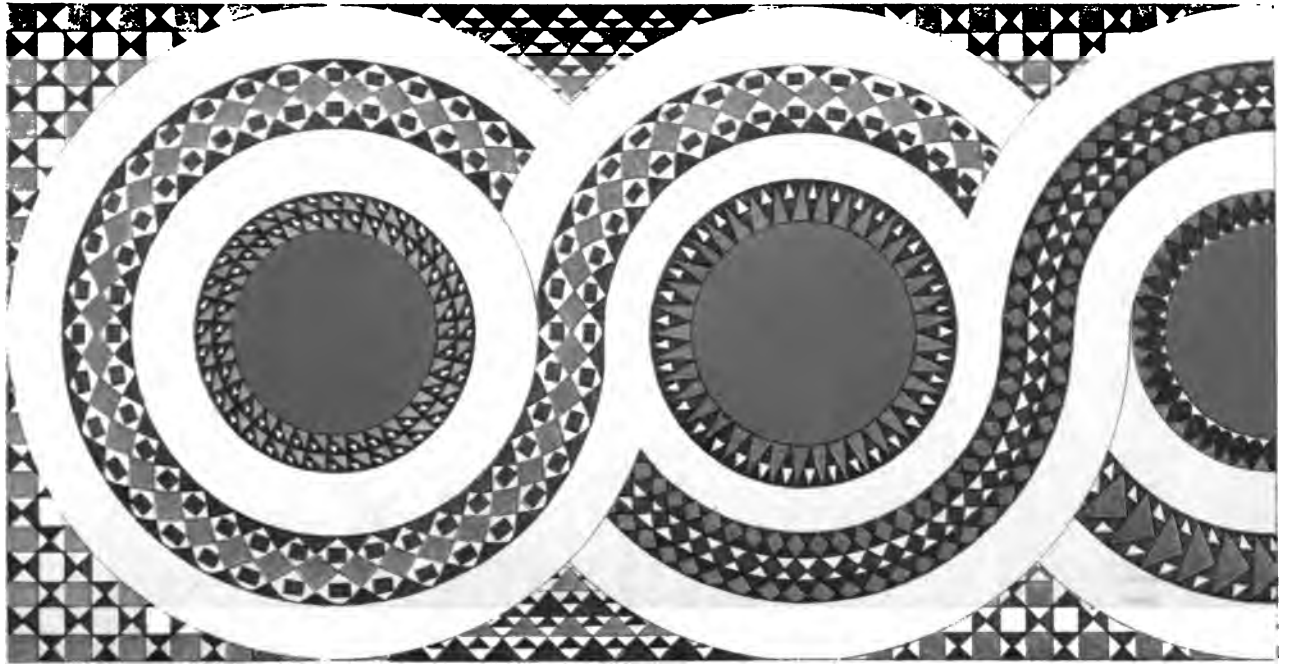
14, *Queen's-road, Regent's-park, London, Oct.* 8, 1861.

CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT, LONDON.

MR. URBAN,—Nearly all the writers who have described the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, speak of it as having formerly extended to the west as far as Smithfield, as having had extensive cloisters, north and south transepts, and so forth. Will you, or any of your readers, be so good as to inform me whether there exists any good contemporary authority for believing the church ever to have been finished beyond what we now see it. I am inclined to think that, save the east cloister, the chapel of St. Bartholomew, and perhaps the south transept, we now see as much of the old priory buildings as ever existed.

I am, &c. W. H.

The great pressure on our space again obliges us to defer several Reports, Reviews and Obituaries, which are in type.



MOSAIC PAVEMENT *(Opus Alexandrinum)* at *S. Clement* ROME, A.D. 1200.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

MOSAICS.

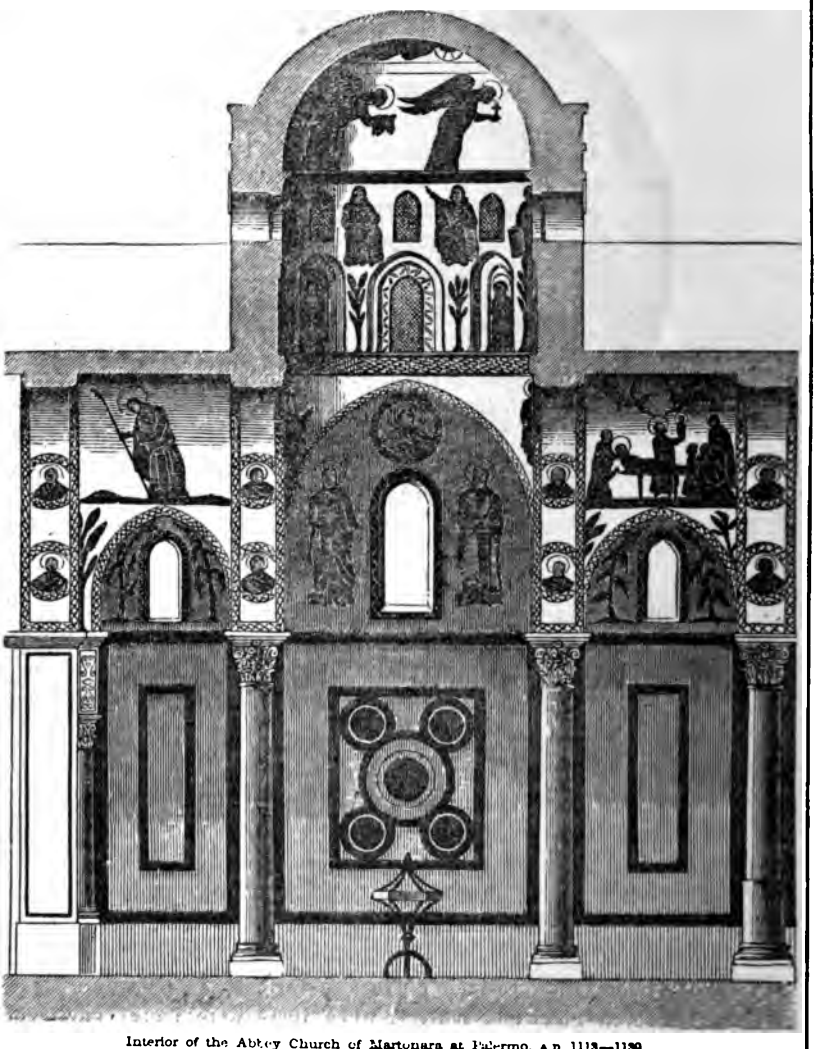
(*Concluded from* p. 350.)

Twelfth Century.

In Sicily, under the Norman dynasty, the churches were richly ornamented with mosaics, both inside and outside; the artists appear to have been of the Greek school, from Byzantium. The church of Martonara, at Palermo, is one of the best examples of this kind of decoration in Sicily; the work was executed between 1113 and 1139 (see next page).

It is probable that workmen from Egypt were also employed, and that the inferior kind of mosaic, called tessellated pavement, was re-introduced into Italy through this channel. The extensive use of tessellated pavements by the ancient Romans is too well known to need mention here, and belongs to another branch of the subject; but the art seems to have been lost, along with all the other fine arts, during the dominion of the Barbarians, and took refuge at Byzantium, until they were recalled to their native country in the more peaceful times which began towards the end of the eleventh century. There is, however, a distinction to be borne in mind between the tessellated pavements of the ancient Romans and those of later times. The ancient Romans used only square cubical tesseræ, although various materials were employed to produce different colours; and their tesseræ were not always of marble, as has been sometimes said. In the later mosaic pavements the tesseræ are not always square, but are cut to fit the places they are intended to occupy, and therefore often of very different forms: in these also various materials were used, such as coloured glass and pottery, when these were more convenient than marble or stone; these were, however, used rather for wall pictures than for the pavements.

In the church on the island of Murano in Venice the floor is laid with a rude tessellated pavement of this description, which is in a bad state and very uneven, having apparently suffered from inundations, but which is



Interior of the Abbey Church of Martonara at Palermo, A D. 1113—1130.

interesting from having an inscription executed in the mosaic itself, in a circle, giving the date of 1141.

Inscription in Mosaic in the Pavement of the Church of Murano at Venice.

About the middle of the thirteenth century some Roman mosaicists were brought over to England by Henry III., for the purpose of enriching the shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey, and some of their work may still be seen upon it, though much mutilated. They also laid down the fine tessellated pavement on the platform for the high altar in the same church, which is in good preservation, and can be seen when the smoke and dirt are washed off, but is scarcely visible on ordinary occasions. They also laid down similar pavements on the altar platform at Fountains Abbey, and in the small church of St. Margaret, near Ripon, Yorkshire. It is very possible that they laid down other pavements in England, but these are all that we are acquainted with.

The cathedral of Capua has a mosaic picture in the apse, evidently executed by Byzantine artists under the Norman dynasty, as shewn by the character of the work, and more decidedly by the inscription under it. The subjects are the usual ones of this period, the Virgin seated on a throne with the Christ as a little man, holding a staff with a cross at the top; over the head of the Virgin a half figure of the Father in a circular panel, and between the two the holy Dove descending; on either side of the Virgin are St. Peter and St. Paul, St. Stephen and St. Agatha, and in the spandrels of the arch Isaiah and Jeremiah, with inscriptions on scrolls. Beneath the

picture is this inscription,—CONDIDIT HANC AULAM LANDULFUS ET OTO BEAVIT M. CENA [b] RES MOREM VITREUM DEDIT UGO DECOREM [c].

Some of the best mosaics of the twelfth century are those in the church of St. Maria in Trastavera, or that part of Rome which is beyond the Tiber, rebuilt or restored by Pope Innocent II. in 1130—1143. On the exterior of the façade, in what we should call the west front, but which at Rome is by no means always to the west, is a representation of the parable of the wise and foolish virgins. In the centre is the Blessed Virgin on a richly ornamented seat, with the infant Christ at her breast; on either side are five female figures, richly attired, and with the nimbus; the five on the right hand have each a crown on her head and a lamp in her hand with a flame: on the left there are ignorant copies of these, part of some repairs of a later time; the other two are genuine, these have no crowns, and no lights in their lamps.

On the hemispherical vault of the apse, or tribune, and on the arch of triumph in front of it, are other mosaics: that on the vault is very remarkable in many ways, and the subjects alone would mark its late date.

In the centre are the figures of Christ and the Virgin Mother seated on the same throne, the Virgin to the right; Christ has His right hand on the shoulder of His mother, and in His left holds a book with this inscription,—VENI ELECTA MEA ET PONAM IN TE THRONUM MEUM. The Virgin holds a scroll on which is this inscription,—LEVA EJUS SUB CAPITE MEO ET DEXTERA ILLIUS AMPLEXARITUR ME. Three saints stand to the right of Mary, and four to the left of Christ: next to the Virgin is Pope Calixtus I. with his name inscribed; then St. Lawrence, and last Pope Innocent II., with the model of the church, as the restorer. Nearest to Christ on the left is St. Peter, then Popes Cornelius and Julius, the patrons of the previous church, and Calepodius the priest, who probably contributed to the rebuilding of the church. At the top of the vault is a half-rose, on which are the cross, the lamb, and the hand of the Father holding a crown over the head of Christ. Under the principal picture are the twelve sheep, with Jerusalem and Bethlehem at the two extremities, and the Holy Lamb in the centre standing on a hillock, from which flow the four rivers of Paradise.

Under the picture is an inscription, the two last lines of which are,—

"CUM MOLES RUITURA VETUS FORET, HINC ORIUNDUS
INNOCENTIUS HANC RENOVAVIT PAPA SECUNDUS."

Round the arch are—at the top, the Cross with A and Ω, then the seven

[b] This word is so engraved; Ciampini reads it 'mœnia.'

[c] Ciampini, following Ughelli, endeavours to explain away this inscription in a very ingenious and amusing manner, and conjectures that there may have been persons of the same name under the Lombards in the ninth century; but it will not do, the work is evidently of the twelfth.

golden candlesticks (Rev. i.), and the emblems of the four Evangelists; below, on either side, Jeremiah and Isaiah, each carrying inscriptions. Isaiah has from cap. vii.,—ECCE VIRGO CONCIPIT ET PARIET FILIUM; and Jeremiah from cap. iv.,—CHRISTUS DOMINUS CAPTUS EST IN PECCATIS NOSTRIS. Beneath the feet of the prophets are two figures holding tapestry strewed with flowers, and in the middle of each a vase and two doves.

The figure of Christ has the cruciform nimbus, with jewels; the Virgin has the nimbus: of the symbolical figures, two have the nimbus, the other two have not; the prophets and saints have none, shewing how entirely capricious the use of the nimbus was, and that there is no rule for it, as similar figures, in many other mosaics, have the nimbus.

The *pattern* mosaics, as distinct from figures or pictures, were much used at this period, especially in Sicily. At Palermo we have them in the Capella Palatina, 1132—1140; in a room of the royal palace, and on the tomb of King Roger, 1154; at Monreale, in the cathedral or Duomo and its cloisters, 1150—1160, and in the church of St. Simon; at Salerno, on the pulpit or ambo in the cathedral, 1153—1181, and in the church of St. Matthew.

Of the twelfth century we should also mention St. Ciriaco, at Ancona, of which a coloured lithograph is given by Mr. Gally Knight, as executed in 1189; and a large portion of the very remarkable series at St. Mark's, Venice, which was begun in 1071, but continued through a great part of the twelfth century.

Specimen of Pattern Mosaic from St. Mark's, Venice, c. 1120.

The Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem is the only one of the time of Constantine which has been preserved to us in Palestine, and the genuineness of this has been much disputed; it is said by Eutychius to have been rebuilt by Justinian, but he wrote four centuries after that time, and has merely recorded a vague tradition; whereas Procopius, who wrote at the time, and has left us a minute account of the buildings of that emperor, does not mention this church among them, which he would hardly have omitted, had it really been one of the works of Justinian. The careful investigations of the Count Melchior de Vogué, in his excellent work on the "Churches of the Holy Land," have clearly established that the style of the existing building agrees with the other known works of Constantine, and not with those of Justinian, and that the plan

and arrangements of the existing church, with its extensive crypts, agree with the descriptions of Eusebius and Jerome. He has, however, also demonstrated that the mosaics do not belong to the original construction, but were added in the time of the Emperor Manuel, in the twelfth century.

These mosaics are first mentioned by the Byzantine historian Phocas, who visited the Holy Land in 1185. He says, "The church of Bethlehem is a very long edifice, and cruciform, covered with a timber roof of incorruptible wood: around the altar the roof is semicircular, and of stone. It is also the liberal hand of my august master (the Emperor Manuel Commenus Porphyrogenitus) which rebuilt this church, and adorned it throughout with mosaics on a gold ground. In gratitude for this service, the Latin pastor of the city caused his image to be placed in different parts of the church, and even in the sanctuary, over the grotto" (or apse) [d]. Allowing for the exaggeration natural to the Greek race, and merely substituting repaired or restored for rebuilt, this account is correct, and the existing remains of the mosaics, though much mutilated, shew them to have been very fine, and of this period. This history also accounts for the mixture of the Greek or Byzantine with the Latin or Roman character, which we find in this work. A full and complete description of these mosaics, with the numerous inscriptions contained in them, has been preserved to us by Quaresimus [e], and is translated into French by the Count de Vogué, who also gives some very beautiful engravings of them in their present mutilated state. As this description occupies about forty pages of his handsome quarto volume, it is obviously impossible to do more than summarize it here, valuable as it is.

These mosaics covered the whole of the walls of the nave as well as the apse, and were divided into five ranges, commencing immediately above the entablature of the columns, and extending to the roof.

1. The genealogy of Christ, the figures in busts only.
2. A series of pictures representing the principal Councils of the Church, separated by foliage.
3. A frieze of foliage with two rows of heads, under the windows.
4. A series of angels, placed between the windows.
5. Another frieze, similar to the former.

At the west end was the tree of Jesse, with the figure of Jesse asleep at the foot, and the prophets in the branches, with the Nativity at the top.

In the crypt was a fine mosaic picture of the Nativity. Our limits forbid our entering more into detail, but by the kindness of the Count de Vogué we are enabled to give a specimen of the style of the mosaic pattern decoration.

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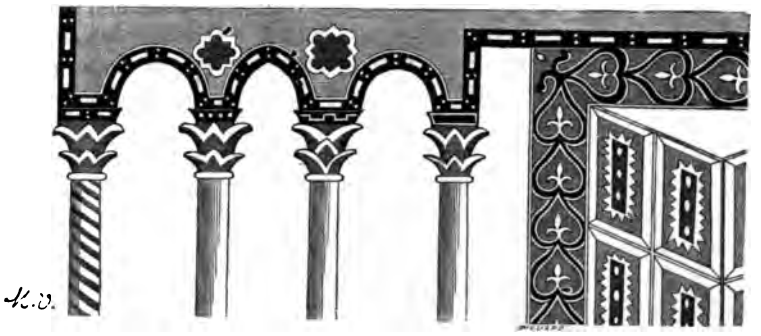
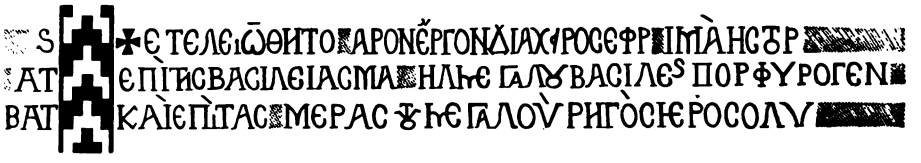
[d] J. Phocas, c. xxvii. ap. Leo Allatius, pp. 39, 40. [e] Elucidatio Terræ Sanctæ.



Portion of Mosaic in the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem, A.D. 1169.

The pointed arch between two semicircular marks the period of transition, and agrees perfectly with the date, which is further confirmed by the following inscription:—

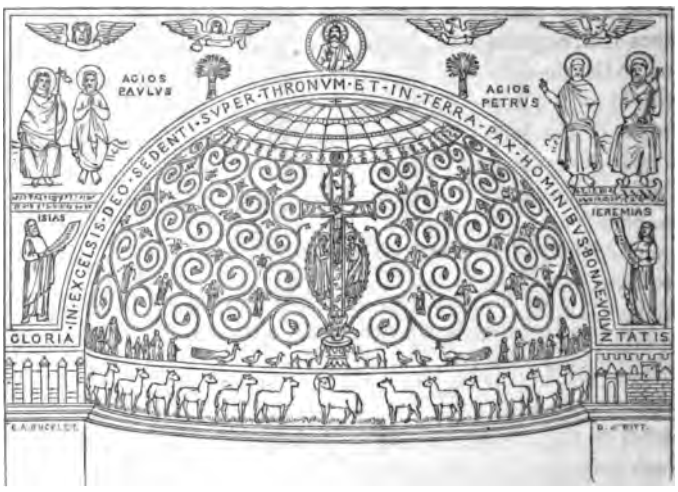


Inscription in Mosaic in the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem, A.D. 1169.

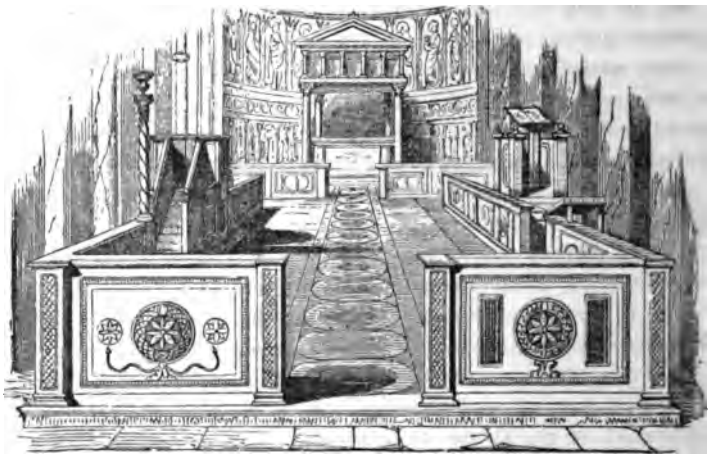
It will be seen that this is mutilated; and it has been most faithfully copied in its present state by M. de Guiraud, the companion of the Count. It has been preserved entire by Quaresimus, and may be thus translated:

"The present work was finished by the hand of Ephrem, painter and mosaicist, under the reign of the Emperor Manuel Porphyrogenitus Commenus, and in the days of the great king of Jerusalem, the Lord Amaury, and of the holy bishop of Bethlehem, my lord Raoul, in the year 6677, Indiction 2."

This date corresponds to the year 1169 of the Christian era. The Emperor Manuel Commenus reigned from 1145 to 1180; Amaury, the fifth king of Jerusalem, from 1163 to 1173; and Raoul, the fourth Latin bishop of Bethlehem, from 1160 to 1173. Thus all parts of this inscription are consistent with each other. For further particulars respecting this very interesting church and its mosaics, we must refer our readers to the valuable work of the Count Melchior de Vogué, which is equally distinguished by patient original research during many months' sojourn in Palestine, considerable learning, great care, and a degree of modesty which is very unusual in French writers.



Tribune, or Apse, St Clement's, Rome, c. 1250



Choir of the Church of St. Clement, Rome.

THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

The great church of St. Paul outside the walls of Rome was destroyed by fire in 1823, and the present work there is almost entirely modern imitation. But some fragments of the old mosaics were preserved in the entrance hall, between the monastery and the transept of the church; these belong to the time of Pope Honorius III., A.D. 1216—1227. They consist chiefly of the heads of St. Peter, St. John, and St. James, with some fragments of the background, in which there are birds mixed with foliage on a gold ground. The vault of the apse and the arch in front of it have been restored, and the mosaics imitated, but they are modern work.

The church of St. Clement at Rome is a very remarkable one in every way, and contains some fine mosaics. It is said by a very ancient tradition to have been founded on the site of the house of S. Clement I., pope and martyr, A.D. 91—100, and it is certain that there was a church here in the fifth century, but it was several times rebuilt, and it appears to have been destroyed during the civil wars of the tenth and eleventh centuries, and again rebuilt at the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth. The level of the ground had been so much raised by the number of buildings destroyed in all this part of Rome, that the old church was completely buried, and the new one was built above the level of the capitals of the columns of the old church. This was distinctly proved by the excavations made by the Irish monks now established there, in the years 1858 and 1859, when the whole of one aisle of the old church was dug out, and the floor of it was found at about fifteen feet below the level of the present church; the old columns remaining *in situ*, with their bases, and some retaining their capitals also; others had lost them: the whole were antique marble columns, and had evidently been used again. The columns in the existing church are also antique, but these were so abundant in Rome that the supply was almost inexhaustible, and certainly was not exhausted in the thirteenth century. On the outer wall of the original aisle some curious early frescoes were discovered. At a still greater depth, as much as ten or twelve feet below the level of the original floor of the aisle, the walls of a Roman house of an early period were also discovered, built of large squared stones almost of Etruscan character, and certainly belonging to a period before the Christian era.

The existing church is richly ornamented with mosaics of the thirteenth century. The floor is covered with a tessellated or mosaic pavement of the pattern which is very common in Rome in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and which is known as "Opus Alexandrinum." The choir is enclosed with a low marble screen, which is evidently older than the present church, and has been taken to pieces and re-arranged on a different plan to what it was originally made for, as several of the panels have been cut in half and replaced in a different position, the patterns not

fitting the present arrangement. The screen is formed of slabs of white marble, about three feet high, and covered with patterns in low relief: it is probably work of the seventh or eighth century, preserved from the old church and used again in the new one, but newly arranged. The two ambones and the great paschal candlestick have evidently been introduced at the latter period, as they do not form part of the old arrangement, and are not work of the same time as the screen; they are also richly ornamented with glass mosaics of the thirteenth century, the work of artists whose names are well known, and are recorded by inscriptions in several places. The ciborum or canopy over the altar is also a very elegant Gothic work of the thirteenth century, with trefoiled pointed arches, and enriched with glass mosaics of the same description. On the arch and vault of the apse, or tribune, is a fine mosaic picture, also of the thirteenth century, and the work of Greek artists from Byzantium, as is evident from the inscriptions.

At the crown of the arch is a half rose or scallop-shell, with a cross, the Holy Lamb, and the hand of the Father holding a crown over the head of the Saviour, who is represented on the cross in the centre of the picture. This crucifixion is attended by St. Mary and St. John, and on the arms of the cross are twelve white doves, symbolical of the apostles. The foot of the cross is hidden by a bush rising from the mound, or Calvary, on which it is placed, from which flow the four rivers of Paradise; two stags are drinking from these rivers, in allusion to Ps. xli. 2, "As the hart panteth for the water-brooks," &c. From the bush branches spread on each side of the cross over all the surface of the vault, in the elegant flowing lines usual in work of the thirteenth century. On the upper branches are birds, and on the lower ones genii mounted on dolphins; beneath the branches are groups of figures representing man, woman, and child; then on the surface of the earth, shepherds with their flocks, water-birds, and a dolphin, symbolical of the birds, beasts and fishes. Among these fanciful enrichments are the figures of the four great Doctors of the Church, St. Jerome, St. Augustine, St. Gregory, and St. Ambrose, who are represented as seated and writing, with their names inscribed.

On a zone or band at the foot of this picture are the usual twelve sheep, with the Holy Lamb in the centre, and at either end Jerusalem and Bethlehem. Between this zone and the principal picture, is this inscription relating to the relics here deposited:—

✠ Ecclesiam Christi . nostri similabimus isti.

✠ De signo crucis . Jacobi Deus . Ignatii qui . in supra scripti; requiescunt . corpore . Christi

✠ Quam texarentum . sit crus facit exerentum.

The picture is surrounded by a border of flowers and fruit, and on the top or keystone of the arch is the monogram of Christ, with the usual Greek letters A and Ω. On the face of the arch is represented a bust

of Christ, with the right hand in the attitude of blessing, and the left holding the Book. The symbols of the four Evangelists are arranged on the sides, half hid in clouds: the lion and the ox each hold a book, the angel and the eagle each a crown.

Over the lion of St. Mark are figures of St. Paul, with his name inscribed, AGIOS PAULUS, and St. Laurence, inscribed DE CRUCE LAURENTI PAULO FAMULARE DOCENTE. Lower down is the Prophet Isaiah, with his name inscribed, ISAIAS, and holding a book open, on which is written VIDI DOMINUM SEDENTEM SUPER SOLIUM. (Cap. vi.) The corresponding group is St. Peter and St. Clement, both seated; St. Peter has the right hand raised, in the attitude of speaking, his left holds a book, with the inscription AGIOS PETRUS; St. Clement points with his right hand to the anchor which he holds in his left, the emblem of his martyrdom, which is also indicated by a boat and two dolphins at his feet. The inscription is, RESPICE P. MIS. SUM CLEMENS, AME TIBI CHRISTUM. Lower down in the picture is the Prophet Jeremiah, standing, his name over his head, JEREMIAS, holding an open book, in which is inscribed, HOC EST DOMINUS NOSTER, ET SUSTIMABIT ALIUS.

It may be noticed that the nimbus of Paul is cruciform; the angel and the eagle have the nimbus, the rest have not.

The church of St. John Lateran is said to have been founded by Constantine, but was entirely rebuilt by Pope Nicholas IV., 1288—1294, and a great part of it again destroyed by a great fire in 1307. The apse, however, was preserved, with its mosaics, which had been begun at the expense of Pope Nicholas by Jacobus de Torrita and Jacobus de Camerino, and finished by Gaddo Gaddi after the fire. The subjects are similar to those at St. Clement. The figures represented are the Pope Nicholas IV., St. Francis of Assisi, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John Baptist, St. Antony of Padua, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Andrew. Under the feet of St. Peter is this inscription, JACOBUS TORRITI PICT. OH. OP. FECIT. This artist was a brother of the Order of St. Francis, and executed also the mosaic behind the altar in the church of St. John at Florence. Below the picture is this inscription: EXTERIOREM ET ANTERIOREM RUINOSAS HUJUS SANCTI TEMPLI A FUNDAMENTIS REEDIFICARI FECIT ET ORNARI OPE MOSYACO NICHOLAUS P.P. IIII. FILIUS BEATI FRANCISCI SACRUM VULTUM SALVATORIS INTEGRUM REPONI IN LOCO UBI PRIMO MIRACULOSE APPARUIT QUANDO FUIT ISTA ECCLESIA CONSECRATAS ANNO DOMINI MCC. NONAGESIMO. The figures of the other apostles are arranged on the surface of the arch, and at their feet on either side are small figures of the two mosaicists, represented as kneeling on the ground at their work, with the implements of their art, and their names inscribed. This mosaic was repaired in the seventeenth century, as appears from another inscription, ALEXANDER VII., P.M., LABANTEM ABSIDAM REPARAVIT, ORNAVIT ANNO M DC LXIII.

In the church of St. Maria Major is another series of fine mosaics, of the same date and by the same artists as those at St. Clement and St. John Lateran, but here the principal subjects are the life and coronation of the Virgin; most of the figures are the same, with the addition of the Cardinal Jacobus de Colonna. The figure of Christ is of colossal dimensions, those of the apostles very tall, the other saints about half the size, and the two artists quite small, and humbly working on their knees. Each of the figures has the name inscribed, and in the root of a tree is the date 1295. All the saints have the nimbus.

In St. Peter's, or the Vatican, is a celebrated mosaic, called the Navicella, or the little ship, originally executed by Giotti in 1298, and his design appears to have been tolerably well preserved in the copy we now have. The subject is the storm calmed by Christ, and in it are represented the fury of the winds and waves, and of the evil spirits who surround the vessel. Although the design has been copied, it is hardly probable that any portion of the original work exists after the numerous changes the picture has undergone, of which the history has been preserved by Baldinucci. It was originally placed in the atrium, paradise, or small cloister at the entrance of the old church. Paul V. removed it to a wall above the staircase, in 1617, with the help of Marcello, Provincial of Ceuto, who restored it in several places. But as, in this situation, it was exposed to the weather and was fast becoming deteriorated, Urban VIII. removed it to the interior of the church, over the principal doorway, in 1639. It was restored by Innocent X. to the spot where it had previously been placed by Paul V. Subsequently Alexander VII. removed it again to the new porch, and had it entirely restored by Orazio Mamutti Sabino in 1670-76, who in fact made a new mosaic picture from the old design. A drawing of it, which was made before it was removed, is preserved in the church of the Capuchins. It is a more faithful representation of the work of Giotti than the existing mosaic.

On the Mount Cælius at Rome, near the church of St. Maria in Dominica, over the door of a house which was formerly an establishment of the Order of the Holy Trinity for the Redemption of Captives, is a circular medallion of mosaic work on a gold ground, protected by an arch of white marble. The subject is the Saviour seated, drawing captives to Him with each hand; one of the captives is a negro in chains, the other a white man carrying a cross, with chains at his feet. The inscription is, SIGNUM . ORDINIS . SANCTÆ . TRINITATIS . ET CAPTIVARUM; and on the marble is engraved, MAGISTER JACOBUS CUM FIGLIO SUO COSMATO FECIT HOC OPUS.

On a tomb in the church of St. Maria Major is a mosaic representing the Blessed Virgin with the infant Christ, the Bishop of Albi, St. Matthias, and St. Jerome. These inscriptions are engraved on the marble:—HIC DEPOSITUS FUIT QUONDAM DOMINUS GUNSALVUS EPISCOPUS ALBANENSI

ANNO DOMINI M°. CC°. LXXXVIIII. (A.D. 1299.)—HOC OPUS FECIT JOHANNES MAGISTER COSME CIVIS ROMANUS."

On a tomb in the church of Maria supra Minerva is a mosaic, with figures of the Virgin, a bishop, and St. Dominic, with the inscriptions,—HOC EST SEPULCHRUM DOMINI GULIELMI DURANTI EPISCOPI MIMATENSIS ORD. PRÆD. — JOHANNES FILIUS MAGISTRI COSMATI FECIT HOC OPUS.

Of the *pattern* mosaics before mentioned we have some fine examples remaining in the church of St. Nicolas at Pisa, 1250, the pavement of the cathedral at Lucca, and at Ravella, in the cathedral, 1266; the church of St. Pantaleone, and its pulpit by Nicollo Rufilo, 1272, and the tomb of Lucca di Savelli; on the pulpit in the Ara Cæli at Rome, 1266, the style of which is exactly like those in St. Clement; in the façade of the church at Civita Castellana, and of the cathedral at Orvieto, said to be of 1290—1300, but appearing later.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY. On the porch of the church of St. Maria Major, behind the modern balcony, an ancient mosaic is preserved, representing the legend of visions and miracles which preceded the construction of the Liberian Church. This mosaic is attributed to Gaddo Gaddi, who was brought to Rome in 1308.

In the church of St. Maria-in-Trastavere, besides the mosaic of the twelfth century already described, is a series of six subjects from the apocryphal life of the Virgin. These were executed by Pietro Cavallini, between 1351 and 1364.

In Rome there are some curious examples of the application of this art to the purpose of tombs made flat in the pavement, in a similar manner to those made of tiles in France and England. In the church of St. Laurence is a mosaic tomb supposed to be of this period, representing two knights on horseback with shields, lances, and flags, and the horses' trappings all covered with armorial bearings; the helmets are small, plain, and fitting close to the head, and one of them has the nasal piece; these figures are placed in a diamond-shaped panel enclosed in a square, and the corners filled up with dragons; the borders are filled with the quilloche ornament. Another is, or was, in the Basilica Liberiana, and is engraved by Ciampiani; it also represents two knights, with their shields, banners, and armorial bearings, and by the side of the figures is this inscription, also in mosaic,—SCOTUS PAPARONE JOH'O PAPARONE FILI ET FELX SAX RESTA. MDXII. Under their feet is another inscription,—FABRICIUS GUASTAFERRUS LAURÆ PAPARONE EX FILIA NEPOS REST CUR.

Pavements of this period of the rude mosaic, or Opus Alexandrinum, are not uncommon, as in St. Michael's and the Baptistery at Florence.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY. In the crypt of the church of St. Croce in Jerusalem are some mosaics attributed to B. Peruzzi, in 1537.

In the church of St. Maria-scala-Cæli, at the three fountains, on the vault

behind the altar is a mosaic executed by F. Zacchio, a Florentine artist, from the design of John de Vecchio. The subjects are the Blessed Virgin with the infant Christ in the attitude of blessing, surrounded by clouds from which appear the heads of cherubim, and two angels holding a crown over the head of the Virgin. Beneath are Pope Clement VIII., St. Anastasius, St. Bernard, St. Zeno, St. Vincent, and the Cardinal P. Aldobrandini. On a stone is inscribed the date 1594.

The art of working in mosaic still continues to be extensively practised at Rome, and some of the modern mosaic pictures are very fine, whether in imitation of old mosaics or after modern designs. The workmen appear to be as skilful as ever, and the mosaic brooches, so well known to our fair readers, are executed by the same process as the large mosaic pictures, though on a very minute scale, and therefore requiring more skill and care on the part of the artists. These form an important article of manufacture and export, and afford one of the few modes of employing the population in modern Rome.

An attempt has recently been made to revive this art in England, but it has been almost confined to glass mosaic, and to patterns suitable to the Italian or the Byzantine styles, as in the church at Wilton, near Salisbury, where the pulpit and some other parts are ornamented in this manner with brilliant effect. But it is remarkable that no attempt appears to have been made, either in ancient or modern times, to introduce mosaic wall-pictures; yet these are the richest and the most durable kind of ornament that has ever been applied to the decoration of churches, and any one who has seen the mosaic pictures at Rome, and especially at Ravenna, must feel a wish to have them introduced in his own country. What other decoration can we name which looks as well at the end of a thousand years as on the day that it was first put up, and only increases in interest from the lapse of time? Probably the difficulty has always been felt, that it is only by importing the artist-workmen from Rome that the work can be executed, and while this must be expensive, the patronage they would meet with is very uncertain. The encaustic tile-pavements of the middle ages were the substitute in the northern countries for the mosaic pavements of Italy, and of late years an imitation of the effect of pattern-mosaics on the walls has been made in tiles in several instances, and with considerable effect. The reredos of the altar is ornamented in this manner in Hursley Church, near Winchester, in Hawarden Church, near Chester, and many others. In St. George's Church, Oxford, coloured tiles are introduced in the side walls in patterns, but so sparingly that the effect is feeble, and hardly to be perceived unless attention is specially called to it. Mr. Butterfield has also introduced coloured tiles and alabaster and marble in patterns on the walls of Balliol College Chapel, Oxford, and in the church in Margaret-street, London; these form a kind of mosaic, but not of the best kind, and the effect is not generally thought pleasing.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTION OF SCULPTURES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Our readers will have learned by some casual announcements in the daily and weekly papers, that within the last month or two there has arrived in England a considerable accession to the family of antique statues which adorn our national Museum. We do not speak here so much of the treasures disinterred at Halicarnassus and Cnidus by Mr. Newton, late our Consul at Rome, and now keeper of the Department of Classical Antiquities, because it is announced that he is about to publish a full account of his explorations and their results, which we shall have another opportunity of discussing as soon as his book on the subject appears. But we purpose here to say something in detail about the sculptures which have lately been dug up at Cyrene, on the northern coast of Africa, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Smith and Lieutenant Porcher, and—we feel bound in justice to add—originally at their own expence, though subsequently aided by a grant of a ship from the Foreign Office. Such public spirit and enterprise has been already met by the Trustees of the British Museum, who have assisted these gentlemen with a liberal grant of money and supplies to enable them to complete what they have so auspiciously commenced; and we feel that they ought to reap the fuller reward of publicity, and to be recognised by the voice of the nation at large as benefactors to the cause of art education.

We are sorry to say that at present these exquisite statues are lodged in a miserable shed, a sort of lean-to between the pillars which support the architrave of the great front of the Museum, facing Great Russell-street. This miserable lean-to (for it is nothing better) is made of rough deal boards, scarcely weather-tight, and painted black, and is already stuffed nearly to repletion. What will be the case when the remainder of the Cyrenaic statues arrive, as they are expected shortly to arrive by H.M.S. "Melpomene[a]," is a mystery which passes our poor comprehension, and we think will puzzle even those who are more accustomed than ourselves to the geography of the back-yards which generally are to be found behind artists' studios, and which almost always exhibit an air of confusion and disorder from which it is pleasant to escape. It is a poor consolation, after traversing the length of the shed upon our right, to be told in answer to our anxious inquiries, that if we will turn into the lean-to on our left

[a] Whilst these pages are passing through the press, we learn that sixty-five cases of sculptures and inscriptions from Cyrene have been safely landed at Malta, and will shortly reach the British Museum, being brought home in H.M.S. "Supply."

we shall find the art treasures from ancient Halicarnassus in about the same state of admired confusion; and considering that the gorilla, whose genuineness has been questioned by Dr. Gray, and the certificate of whose birth and parentage is still so seriously impugned by incredulous sceptics, has been accommodated with a prominent position in the Department of Natural History, it is not creditable to find Demeter, and the nymph Cyrene, and Mausolus, and Apollo Citharædus, and the youthful Bacchus, and even Jupiter Ammon himself, compelled to stand outside, like Irish or Italian beggars, on the steps of the great portico, and to plead for admission in vain. Surely it is not right or fair to welcome indoors the stuffed carcase of an animal of an inferior race, and to close our gates against the *spirantia signa*, the breathing living statues of gods and goddesses of more than mortal mould. But, joking apart, the Elgin marbles have a gallery exclusively devoted to themselves; the Græco-Roman *salon* holds a large store of miscellaneous treasures from all parts of southern and south-eastern Europe; the Phigaleian statues, recovered fifty years ago from the wilds of Arcadia by the sagacity and perseverance of Mr. Cockerell, have found a home near the Egyptian sculptures and the Assyrian bulls and lions of Mr. Layard; even the Lycian statues and sculptures, brought home by the late Sir Charles Fellows some fifteen or twenty years since, have had a permanent home assigned to them, though the gallery in which they stand is far more cramped and crowded than it should be: but no accommodation, as yet, has been provided for either our Cyrenaic or our Halicarnassian treasures. This is not as it should be, nor is it fair either to the nations whom we have robbed of their sculptures, or to ourselves as a nation, whether we view the matter simply in relation to art education, or as the case of a people who have a position and a character to maintain in the eyes of foreigners for appreciation of ancient art, and for justice to those who have devoted their energies to the work of exhuming and restoring to the light of day these mute but eloquent memorials of the school of Phidias and Praxiteles.

Among the statues and other remains from Cyrene, a writer in the "Athenæum" specifies as worthy of particular notice a small figure of the nymph Cyrene herself, struggling with a lion. This figure, however, is certainly of a late date, and to us appears, as compared with many of the others, to be rude and coarse in its execution: it has suffered only the most trifling mutilation. Not far from it we notice five heads, apparently portraits, (so perfect and distinct is the individuality of each); a leg of a colossal figure, bold and decided in its outline, probably from an acrolithic statue; a panther, somewhat smaller than life, with open mouth, apparently about to spring upon its prey — a most spirited and life-like figure; a Bacchus, from the Temple of the same deity; a small figure of Jupiter Ammon; several other statuettes; and last, but not least, a colossal statue of Apollo Citharædus, about nine feet in height. The latter is a fine

example of Greek modelling; but his right arm unfortunately is gone, as well as his left hand. The serpent coiling up the quiver at his side is admirably carved to the life. Of this statue our cotemporary, the "Athenæum," thus speaks in a recent number:—

"The head of the god, which, as is most common in statues of the period in which it was executed, is rather small, has a noble and dignified expression; the hair is clustered and knotted behind, crowned with laurel, which last is characteristically somewhat stalky, that is, the leaves are small in proportion to the size of the stalk sustaining them. The original surface of the whole work is in a wonderful state of preservation, being very clear and white and sharp. The one hand resting on the lyre, the other has been thrown up above the head, as in the statue of the Apollino; the figure is naked above the hips, where the drapery is gathered in free folds, to fall to the feet, which are sandalled, the sandals bearing a great heart-shaped shield or stud holding the thong between the toes. These extremities are rather large, and therefore a little out of proportion. The lyre is a good deal broken, and, as might be expected, imperfect; it is decorated with a row of small shields along the frame, such as the Amazons are usually represented as holding on their arms. There are holes in the bow for metal strings. On the stump by the side of the statue is a bow and quiver."

The real truth is, that the British public are not yet aware of the fact that lying scattered about under the unsightly sheds to the right and left of them as they walk up the steps of the great portico at the British Museum, there are ample materials for the construction of a gallery of sculpture from the eastern Mediterranean alone. Let the visitor look around him, and he will see that almost every portion of the classical coasts of the Archipelago and Asia Minor are represented to a greater or lesser extent. From Cnidos, thanks to Mr. Newton, (exclusive of the sculptures from the Mausoleum,) we have a colossal lion, of the finest period of Greek art, four statues, a small female head of great beauty, besides several animals; one statue from Clazomenæ, two from Halicarnassus, two from Rhodes, two torsoes from Cos, and two from Crete; while Mitylene contributes a torso, and the island of the hundred cities sends a large sarcophagus, representing scenes from the life of Achilles.

The remarkable collection of sculptures and inscriptions from the *temenos* of Demeter at Cnidos includes the seated figure of the goddess Demeter herself, of exquisite style and finish, and the intensely interesting statuette of Proserpine, who—whether it arose from a delicate and sensitive euphemism or no, we do not here dispute—is not often found among the extant types of Greek mythography.

Not far off are the archaic seated figures taken from the Sacred Way at Branchidæ, near Miletus, statues which it is almost certain that Herodotus himself must have seen with his own eyes, inasmuch as they stood there at a date before the Persian war[b].

[b] A description of these statues will be found in Mr. Newton's Despatches to the Foreign Office, written during his expedition, and published by command of Her Majesty in 1858. "The traveller," (says Mr. Newton,) "who stands on the site of

The artistic resources of Asia Minor and the Archipelago are further illustrated by specimens of sculptures from other parts of Greece, Asia Minor, and the Archipelago, and even from distant Macedonia, contributed to the Museum at various times by such "travelled thanes" as the late Colonel Leake and Mr. W. R. Hamilton, to say nothing of more recent explorers, such as Mr. Newton, MM. Saltzmann and Biliotti, Capt. Spratt, R.N., and now Lieutenants Smith and Porcher.

Such being the case, SYLVANUS URBAN, ever forward in his zeal to promote the cause of art, would respectfully ask whether it is too much to hope that the Trustees of the British Museum will do their best to supply the nation with one or two galleries in their great repository for the adequate display of these statues, which at present seem "born to blush unseen," and if housed at all, are housed in a building which is neither quite water-proof, nor quite dust-proof; and dust, in such a climate as this, we should remind our readers, is a more fatal foe to sculpture than most people are aware. These sorry sheds are already full to overflowing; and how and where the Superintendent of the Department of Antiquities will be enabled to accommodate such further "little strangers," or large strangers either, as may happen to reach our shores from time to time, is a thing which passes our comprehension.

"We are very sorry, but really we have no money in our corporate capacity for building purposes," is the not unnatural reply of the Trustees of the Museum. "Our purse-strings are held by the House of Commons, and they alone can supply the necessary funds." Very true: then it is clear that the Trustees must apply to Parliament, that is, in other words, to Her Majesty's Government, and to their financial organ, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for an adequate vote of money for this all-important purpose—an object which is, as we have shewn above, "due debt" to ourselves, to the enterprising travellers whom we have sent out, and last, not least, to the good people of Cyrenaica and Doris, whose loss is our gain.

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the Sacred Way at Branchidæ, and sees Samos at the distance of a few hours' sail in the offing, can hardly fail to connect this historical tradition [respecting the Samian school of sculpture, *scil.*] with the statues before him, which were probably executed by the artists mentioned by Herodotus, and which he himself, as a native of Halicarnassus, could not have failed to have seen."

THE DECIPHERMENT OF CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS.

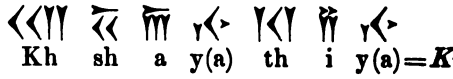
For several centuries nearly every traveller returning from the far East has borne witness to the marvellous appearance of many of the mountain escarpments on the high road to Persia. High up from the surrounding plain, inaccessible alike to the investigator and to the destroyer, a mass of scratches has been distinctly visible interwoven with the rain channels of successive storms. Similar marks were seen on the ruins of old Eastern cities, but whether they represented signs, syllables, letters, or sounds, and, if either, in what remote or recent language; whether they were historical records, and, if so, of what king or dynasty; or whether they are all these partially if not wholly commingled, no one could tell. All but the bare fact of their existence was alike dark and incomprehensible,—the language, the alphabet, the authors, and age,—and each returning traveller could give but an idle, baseless supposition regarding the origin of the records, if records they were, or of the mode by which the mysterious characters might eventually be deciphered. Chardin thought they might possibly be read *perpendicularly:* Tyschen in 1798, and subsequently Munter, supposed them to be legible, like the modern Persian and other Eastern languages, from *right to left:* Dr. Hagar proclaimed them to be *monograms:* Lichtenstein thought that many of the characters had *no meaning at all,* and that the essential ones might be read from *right to left:* and Dr. Fryer, who noticed these arrow-headed signs among the ruins of Persepolis, left it as his opinion that they would remain unintelligible like the handwriting on the wall, (*Mene tekel,*) till some divine expositor should interpret them.

Subsequent discoveries have proved all these statements to be fallacies; but they shew the difficulty that investigators have had to contend with, and excuse in some measure the doubt with which the result of later and more successful study has been in some quarters received. This doubt has been further strengthened by a knowledge of the difficulties which men of the most powerful intellect experienced in deciphering the Egyptian hieroglyphics. The Rosetta stone bore an inscription in hieroglyphics, in hieratic, and *in Greek* characters. The latter language was of course known, and with the aid of Plutarch's Pantheon and Manetho's classification of the dynasties, the investigators had some light, though faint, to guide them in their arduous undertaking.

No such light illumined the first steps of the cuneiform scholars. The concrete unintelligible mass had to be resolved to its primitive elements by the fire of their own brains. It was not accomplished by simple ingenuity, but by the shrewdest observation, the most careful analysis, the most diligent comparison, the most brilliant scholarship, and the clearest reasoning, all pressed into the service of indomitable perseverance; and the names

of Rawlinson, Hincks, Grotefend, Lassen, and Burnouf will be ever associated with the most remarkable intellectual triumphs which the world can boast of. The communications of our distinguished countrymen, Sir H. Rawlinson and Dr. Hincks, on this subject, are scattered miscellaneously over the pages of the Royal Asiatic Society's Journal, and that of the Royal Irish Academy, for the last fifteen years. They are so full of matter essential to the philologist, so crowded with the unintelligible Zend, Hebrew, Arabic, and Cuneatic signs, as to make the several papers scarcely less mysterious than the cuneiform itself, and the reader still remains ignorant of the means by which this marvellous success has been attained. We will endeavour to make the matter somewhat clearer, for the results are so important that no doubt should exist as to the general correctness of the interpretation.

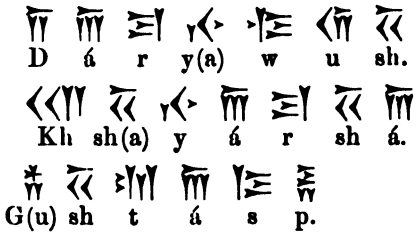
So far back as the year 1800, Grotefend made the first onslaught on this seemingly impregnable mystery. Niebuhr had copied and published some cuneiform inscriptions from Persepolis, and to these Grotefend applied himself; and in 1802 he read a paper thereon before the Literary Society of Gottingen, but it was not till 1815 that a complete account of his system was published. He noticed that the arrow-headed characters differed from all other modes of writing by the absence of everything like *roundness of form*, and by their angular shape, such as would be formed by impressing a brick in various ways upon a soft piece of clay; that the characters were composed of arrow-heads and obtuse angles; that the former of these almost invariably pointed downwards, and from left to right, and the latter had their openings to the right; for instance,—



Kh sh a y(a) th i y(a)=*King.*

Hence he conjectured, and rightly, that the inscriptions should be read from left to right. He noticed likewise that the arrangements of the arrow-heads were different in three distinct inscriptions which were placed in juxtaposition, and that whilst he could recognise but forty separate combinations in the first inscription, those of the second were infinitely more numerous, and in no case resembled the first; whilst the combinations of the third were likewise distinct and equally characteristic. He concluded, therefore, that an identical record was graven in three distinct languages, even as an edict of His Majesty of Austria may be published in German, Italian, and Hungarian, and consequently that the first would be the principal inscription. In a proceeding so difficult, the first advance could be nothing but pure conjecture aided by probabilities. Feeling convinced that there must be some sign to divide the words, he settled that such sign must recur most frequently, and always singly, and he fixed on . Supposing this to be correct, the characters placed between two

such signs composed the words. Observing, then, that sometimes ten characters occurred in one word, he concluded that each character could not be a syllable,—as it was improbable that there were words of ten syllables,—and must, therefore, represent a letter. Thus he arrived with something like certainty at the conclusion that the inscriptions were tri-literal and tri-lingual, *i.e.*, composed of three languages, each having its distinct alphabetical characters. It was natural, then, to suppose them to be the records of *kings*, and then arose the question, What dynasty did they belong to? After much research, which it is beyond our purpose to recapitulate, he truly conjectured that it must be the Achæmenian dynasty of Persian kings. They alone, by their conquest of Media and Babylonia, would require their inscriptions carved in three languages. In this case the record in the *Persian* language would occupy the post of honour. One point was thus gained, an identification of the Persian cuneiform as distinguished from the others; but the Persian Achæmenian language had been for ages unspoken and unknown, so that the light thus struck made the *darkness* of the enquiry only more apparent. Nothing daunted, however, he re-examined the Persian record, and noticing certain groups of characters several times repeated, he fixed on them, guessing that they represented kings' names, and ran through the whole list of the Achæmenian kings to see which they would with greatest likelihood answer to. Previously, however, it was imperative to ascertain the original Persian pronunciation of the names, so as to enable him to give the true phonetic power to each letter when he might afterwards meet with it. By various analogies and researches in Strabo and the Zend Avesta of Anquetil du Perron, he settled the original name of Darius at Dariavush or Dariaves, of Xerxes at Ksharsha, of Hystaspes at Gushtasp, of Arsames at Arshama, of Artaxerxes at Artakhshatra, of Cyrus at Khurush, &c. The three groups of cuneiform which he then tested were the following[a]:—



Several of the before-mentioned names he was enabled at once to discard on account of their being either too long or too short to match the cuneiform characters. He found on examination that there were but three kings of this dynasty whose names being, like the cuneiform text, composed

[a] The letters placed under each cuneiform character give the improved interpretation of Rawlinson and Lassen.

of nearly the same number of letters, had also, like it, their first and last letters all different[b]. This conjecture was confirmed by the fact that the first letter of each name was not again repeated in the three groups. Thus he found the equivalents of the three groups, and his next object was to identify each, and give to each character its phonetic value. On examining the old Persian pronunciation of these three names, it was at once evident that as the last letter of Ksharsh*a* occurred again in the centre of the same name, that group of characters would be its equivalent which had the same arrangement (see group above), and this reasoning was confirmed by the fact that the same character 𐎠 (*a*) was the second in D*a*riavush, and the last but two in Gushtasp. Again, the last character but one in K*sh*ar*sh*a, 𐎢 should be repeated as the second, and should be likewise found last in Dariavu*sh*, and near the commencement of Gu*sh*tasp. The comparisons consequent upon this discovery identified beyond the shadow of a doubt the three names of Darius, Xerxes, and Hystaspes, and to these Grotefend subsequently added that of Cyrus,

𐎧 𐎢 𐎡 𐎢 𐎢
Kh u r u sh.

By this means he fixed the equivalents of twelve out of the forty letters composing the alphabet of the old Persian language, in whatever position he might find them, and confirmed beyond doubt his conjecture that the sign 𐏐 divided each word.

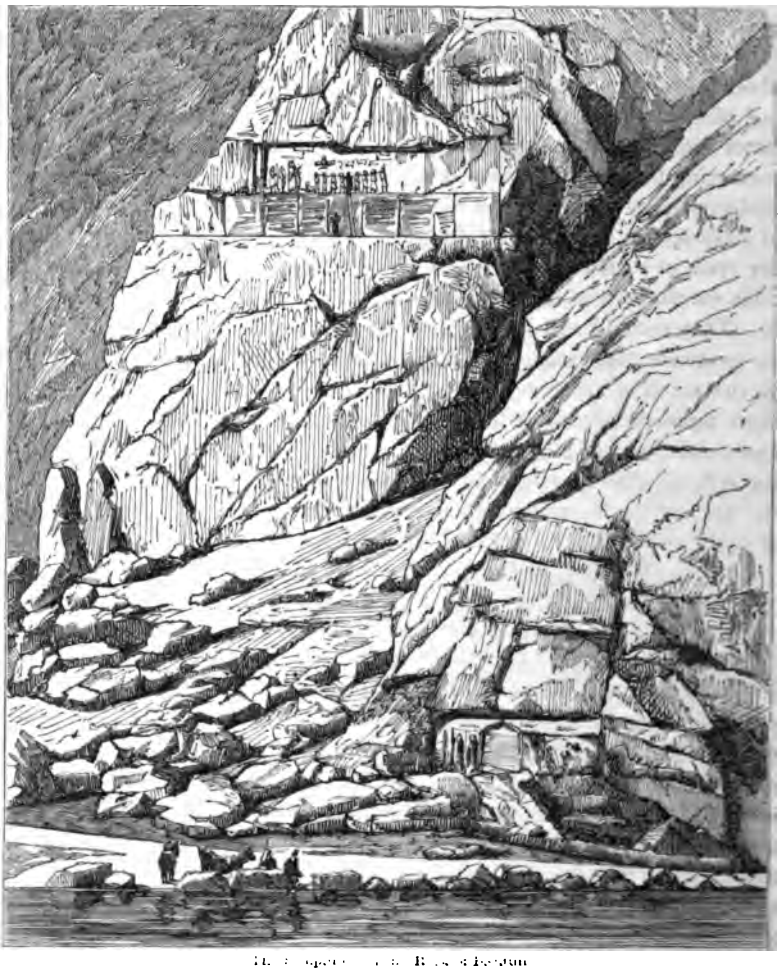
Although there were undoubtedly minor errors in this first reading, and although later students have attained more authentic interpretations than M. Grotefend, the merit and honour is his of having made the first breach in this intricate study. The next scholar who made a real advance on Grotefend's discovery was Professor Rask, who identified the two characters 𐎥 (*m*) and 𐎣 (*n*). M. Burnouf and Professor Lassen followed in 1836; the former with a treatise on twenty short lines of cuneiform at Hamadan, containing an invocation to Hormuzd and a few proper names, and an examination of the Niebuhr inscription at Persepolis; the latter with a valuable memoir on the Persepolitan inscriptions. At this preliminary stage of the enquiry, when the language was unknown, the proper names — of people or of places — were of course the pregnable points, because if a portion of the name were interpreted, conjecture supplied the remainder, which an analysis of other names subsequently confirmed. Meanwhile Sir H. Rawlinson, then stationed at Kermanshah, unaided by Grotefend's discovery, applied himself to the tri-lingual inscriptions of Hamadan; and on comparing the Persian records, found that

[b] There was at first some difficulty about the central *a* in Dari*a*vush, but Rawlinson's and Lassen's improved reading, Darywush, thoroughly removed it.

the characters coincided throughout, except in certain particular groups; and it was only reasonable to suppose that the groups, thus brought out and individualized, represented proper names. He further remarked that there were but three of these distinct groups in each of the two inscriptions; for the group which occupied the second place in one inscription, and which from its position suggested the idea of its representing the name of the father of the king who was there commemorated, corresponded with the group which occupied the first place in the other inscription, and thus not only served determinately to connect the two inscriptions together, but, assuming the groups to represent proper names, appeared also to indicate a genealogical succession. The process of identifying the component letters of each name was then naturally very similar to that adopted previously by Grotefend. These independent discoveries differed in detail only sufficiently to confirm their general accuracy. A collation of the first two paragraphs of the Bisútún inscription with the tablets of Elwend supplied Sir H. Rawlinson with the Cuneatic forms of Arsames, Ariaramnes, Teispes, Achæmenes, and Persia, in addition to the names of Hystaspes, Darius, and Xerxes, and thus, as he informs us in his valuable treatise published in 1839, enabled him to assign the determinate values to eighteen characters. Therefore, before he met with the alphabets of Grotefend and St. Martin, he was already in advance of their system of interpretation. In the very heart of Asia, amidst inconvenience, danger, and difficulty, far away from any aid which fellow-labourers in the same field might have afforded, the gallant and scientific soldier applied himself, in solitude, to his arduous task, afterwards to find that M. Burnouf and Professor Lassen had anticipated many of his discoveries, and—what was of more importance—*confirmed* them.

Hitherto the labours of the cuneiform scholars had been confined almost exclusively to the inscriptions at Hamadan and Persepolis, but Sir H. Rawlinson's residence at Kermanshah gave him an opportunity, which he did not neglect, of examining and copying the famous tri-lingual record on the rock of Bisútún. The difficulties attending such an enterprise will be best understood by a brief description of the locality. It is situated on the high road from Babylon to Persia. Quitting the city of Kermanshah, the traveller proceeds due east for eighteen miles, over rich plains studded with Koordish tents, until he reaches a naked rock, which presents an almost perpendicular face to the plains of nearly 1,500 feet. The lower part has been with great labour smoothed away to the height of 100 feet, and 150 feet in breadth. A rocky terrace projects from the base, and slopes gradually to the ground below, where large masses of hewn rock lie scattered confusedly about. At about fifty yards from the base, there is a spring of water. It is now pretty generally admitted that Bisútún is the Baghistan of the Greeks, the mountain near which Semiramis encamped, and made a garden twelve furlongs in width. "She cut out," says Diodorus

The Rock of Bisutun



Siculus, quoting the account of Ctesias, "a piece of the lower part of the rock, and caused her image to be carved upon it, and a hundred of her guard, who were lanceteers, standing round her." This corresponds with neither of the sculptured tablets now remaining, and must either refer to Tauk-i-Bostan (Arch of the Garden), on the same mountain range nearer to Kermanshah, where still remain the Sassanian sculptures of Kosroes, or else, as Sir H. Rawlinson suggests, Kosrau Purvis, the husband of the fair Shireen, destroyed the work of Semiramis by excavating deeper into the rock to make room for his palace. Just over the spring of water above alluded to is a mutilated Greek inscription of Gotarzes, but the principal object of interest at Bisútún is high up upon the smoothed rock, and it was necessary, says Sir H. Rawlinson, in order to reach the sculptures, to scale in the first place a precipitous mountain to the height of about 500 feet, and then to stand upon the topmost step of a ladder placed almost perpendicularly against the rock, and resting on a foot-ledge of no more than eighteen inches in width. The sculptures now remaining consist of about 1,000 lines of cuneiform writing and thirteen figures, surmounted by one of Ormazd, to whom the rock was dedicated. M. Otter mistook this latter for an armorial bearing, and M. Gardamme for a cross. Ker Porter, correcting the former traveller, suggested almost as absurdly that the whole sculpture was a record of the conquest of Israel by Shalmanassar, King of Assyria and Media; and Keppel fancied that it represented Esther and her train in supplication before the King of Persia. All these idle suppositions vanish before the light which the cuneiform scholar has thrown upon it. They record the ancestral glories of Darius, the son of Hystaspes, and his gratitude to Ormazd, after his return from the destruction of Babylon on the revolt of his governor, the pretended son of Nabunidus. The principal figure is of course Darius, with two armed attendants behind him. Under his foot is the chief of the rebels, Gomates, who strove to overthrow the religion of Zoroaster. The other rebels stand before the king, and over the head of each is an inscription recording his name and crime. The style of the record will be best understood by a short quotation. It begins,—

"I am Darius, the great king, the king of kings, the king of Persia, the king of (the dependent) provinces, the son of Hystaspes, the grandson of Arsames the Achæmenian. . . . . Says Darius the king, By the grace of Ormazd I am (I have become) king; Ormazd has granted me the empire."

Upon this sacred rock of Baghistan, Darius, says Sir H. Rawlinson, addressed himself in the style of an historian to collect the genealogical traditions of his race, to describe the extent and power of his kingdom, and to relate, with a perspicuous brevity worthy of imitation, the leading incidents of his reign. We are hardly prepared, indeed, in the narrative of an Eastern despot, to meet with the dignified simplicity, the truthfulness, and self-denial which characterise this curious record. His grave relation of the means by which the crown of Persia first fell into his

hands, and of the manner in which he subsequently established his authority, by the successive overthrow of the rebels who opposed him, contrasts most strongly, but most favourably, with the usual emptiness of Oriental hyperbole.

(*To be continued.*)

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES IN FRANCE.

The Camp of Attila.—A recent letter in "The Times," from the Camp of Chalons, says,—"The Emperor when here inspected the famous camp of Attila, which is in the vicinity. It is really a curious remnant of olden time. It is an immense oval of more than three kilometres (nearly two miles) in circumference, and its ramparts are still from ten to fifteen metres high. It is close to a little river, and at a very short distance from the Roman road. The Emperor has purchased a hectare (2½ acres) of land in order to have excavations made, and if, as is hoped, they lead to the discovery of curious things, it is probable that he will buy all the camp, and annex it to the Crown domains, thereby preserving it from destruction. It is certainly one of the most interesting places which has occupied the attention of learned men, and the Emperor, it is said, has positively expressed the opinion that it was in the camp and the neighbouring plains that the great battle of Attila was fought. Hitherto the theatre of the battle has been the subject of controversy, some authorities affirming that it was in these plains, others that it was near Méry, in the Aube. I believe that the Emperor will express his opinion on the matter in his 'Life of Cæsar.'"

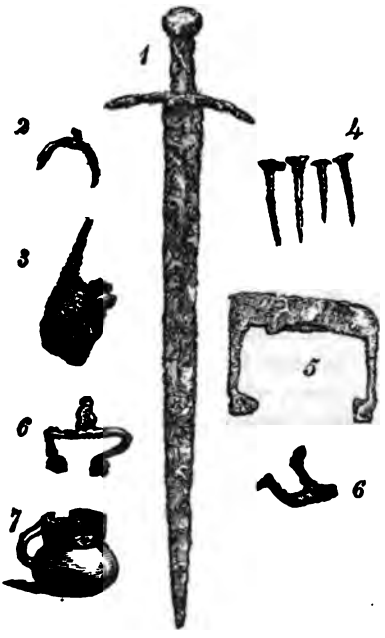
Portus Abucinus.—The Archæological Commission, accompanied by M. Amédée Thierry, Senator, went a short time ago to visit some excavations which have been made by a gentleman named Galaire, near the village of Port-sur-Saône, department of the Haute-Saône, on the site which historians are of opinion was formerly occupied by the Gallo-Roman town of Port, (*Portus Abucinus*). At only a few inches below the surface of the soil are the ruins of a vast Gallo-Roman habitation. Between the remains of the walls, which are now about three feet in height, are fragments of pavements in concrete, mosaic, marble, and brick, all for the ground-floor apartments. Fragments of pottery and of earthenware, vases, tiles, bricks used for stoves, frescoes, and household utensils, together with coins, articles of jewellery, &c., have been brought to light, and carefully preserved. Other excavations, at a distance of between 200 and 300 yards, have led to the discovery of the ruins of other buildings.

Wissant.—Excavations are being made at Wissant, under the direction of M. Cousin, the President of the Société Dunkerquoise. Already the foundations of upwards of one hundred small houses have been brought to light; but we have not yet heard more. It is probable they are Roman, and like those discovered at Etaples a few years since. The sand has accumulated from fifteen to eighteen feet, so that the excavations are troublesome and expensive.

NOTE ON A CHRISTIAN GRAVE OF THE MIDDLE AGES, FOUND AT ETAPLES, IN 1861.

In May last, M. G. Souquet, Vice-consul at Etaples (Pas-de-Calais), communicated to me the particulars of the discovery of a tomb in the old fosse of that town, which to him appeared to belong to the Merovingian era, and he forwarded to me a photograph of certain objects found therein, on which he was desirous of obtaining my opinion. In his letter M. Souquet said, "A workman, digging recently in the ancient fosse, uncovered a wall of great length, against which he found bones and divers objects represented in the photograph. They were enveloped in a bed of black earth, apparently the result of the decomposition of a wooden coffin. This supposition is strengthened by the discovery of nails, rings, and other ironwork suitable only to funereal purposes. The tomb was probably that of a Franco-Merovingian warrior."

The objects found, and represented in M. Souquet's photograph, were thus described by him:—



"1. An iron sword, double-edged, with a pommel of copper; the blade is grooved, and is 3 feet 2 inches (88 c.) in length.

"2. An iron spur.

"3. An iron plate, surmounted by an iron cylinder, with a handle underneath. We call it a chandelier.

"4. Four iron nails, two with round, and two with square heads[a], thus somewhat resembling the letter T. [M. S. having afterwards sent me two of the nails, I found them to be 3 inches (9 c.) in length.]

"5. An iron object resembling the back-piece of a saddle.

"6. Two stirrups, with three branches.

"7. A small earthen vase, full of ashes."

Though the photograph sent to me (and now reproduced) was a very good one, of course it was not sufficient for a scientific judgment, which

[a] It is necessary to say that they are flattened.

can only be based on a view of the objects themselves, together with a perfect knowledege of the site in which they originally lay, and on this last point I had no information. Nevertheless, my desire to comply with the wishes of my correspondent, and also the interest that I felt in his communication, induced me to make the following reply, although I was conscious of the absence of many of the elements that are essential to a sound judgment:—

"*Dieppe, June* 8, 1861.

". . . . . I am much interested in your Etaples grave, but still, with nothing more than the photograph that you have sent, it is impossible for me to pronounce any decided opinion. The grave appears to me to resemble most a Christian interment of the middle ages, notwithstanding that it possesses also several of the characteristics which we ascribe to the Frank epoch, for there can be no doubt that the Franks were Christians, especially in the Carlovingian era.

"This grave cannot be carried farther back than the Carlovingian era (the ninth or tenth century), or it may descend to the twelfth or thirteenth century. The real date must be determined by the precise nature of the objects that it contained.

"The sword (1), I know, is not often found in graves of the middle ages, still there are instances of its deposit. Your sword has the length of a Merovingian blade, but that is all, as the handle is widely different. Thus I remain in uncertainty as to its date.

"The spur (2), however, is of Merovingian date. I have found its parallel at Envermeu at the feet of the deceased, as I have fully shewn in my 'Gaulish Sepultures[b]' and in my 'Tomb of Childeric[c].' Other spurs, with fixed points and without mullets, have been met with in graves which appear to be some contemporary and others later than Childeric and the Merovingians. Thus in 1846, in the cemetery of Selzen, near Mayence, M. Lindenschmit[d] found a spur at the foot of a warrior; M. Troyon[e], of Lausanne, mentions another, discovered in the tombs of Chavannes-sur-le-Veyron, which belong to the sixth or seventh century; such spurs were found in 1844 at Yébleron (Seine-Inférieure) in a bucket which belongs to the middle ages[f]; M. Parenteau, of Nantes, speaks of spurs as found in the trenches of Pouzauges (Vendée) which have all the characters of an era near to our own[g]; and M. Comarmond[h], in his 'Description of the

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[b] *Sépultures Gauloises, Romaines, Franques et Normandes,* p. 177.

[c] *Le Tombeau de Childéric Ier., restitué à l'aide de l'archéologie,* p. 161.

[d] *Das Germanische Todtenlager bei Selzen,* p. 4; *Sépult. Gaul., p.* 177.

[e] *Colline de Sacrifices de Chavannes-sur-le-Veyron,* p. 11, fig. 5; *Archæologia,* vol. xxv. p. 397, pl. xvii. fig. 5; *Le Tombeau de Childéric,* p. 155.

[f] *Le Tombeau de Childeric,* p. 161.

[g] *Fouilles de Pouzauges,* p. 16, pl. 11., fig. 6.

[h] *Description des Antiquités et Objets d'Art du Musée de Lyon,* tom. ii. pp. 431, 432.

Antiquities in the Museum of Lyons,' notices spurs both in iron and in bronze, of the same kind as ours. The prick-spur belongs especially to the earlier part of the middle ages, but we are not sufficiently acquainted with this epoch to affirm that it may not be found in the twelfth or thirteenth century. On the contrary, the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE[i] notices a prick-spur which was recently found at Little Marlow in a grave attributed to the year 1300.

"No. 3 may perhaps have been a lamp, but too little is left of it to speak with certainty. I say the same of No. 5, which is too imperfect for me to judge what it was. No. 6 may have been stirrups: I will not contradict it, but such antiquities are completely new to me as found in a grave. No. 4 are nails, of which you inform me that some have square heads. Square-headed nails, or rather screws, are found in wooden coffins of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. I have mentioned them in my 'Christian Graves of Bouteilles[k],' and M. Charma in those of the Lazar-house of Châtillon[l], but they are far from being as long as yours. Allow me to remark that there is a deficiency in your photograph, in not giving the measurement of the various objects, except the sword, and that I am ignorant of the proportions of the rest.

"The vase (7) I am particularly desirous to see, as likely to tell me more than all the rest. The form, I see, is somewhat of that of Christian vases of the middle ages. You say that it contains ashes: does it not also contain charcoal? is it pierced with holes? is it glazed either inside or out? and, what position did it occupy with respect to the corpse? I wish very much to see the vase; your sending it will give me great pleasure, and I trust that it will serve me as a guide to the explanations of your curious tomb."

With a promptitude for which I beg to thank him, M. Souquet forwarded the vase to me at Dieppe, when I found it filled with charcoal that had been burnt,—a point of more consequence than might at first be supposed.

The inspection of the vase removed all my doubts. The grey earth of which it is composed, its awkward shape, and the form of the *pichet*, indicated clearly the middle age of the Christian era. It could not be earlier than the thirteenth century, and perhaps belonged to the fourteenth. By its want of glaze, it belonged to the class of *pichets* which I have found

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[i] GENT. MAG., December, 1860, p. 617.

[k] *Sépult. Gaul.*, pp. 34, 35; *Note sur des Sépultures Ang.-Norm. trouvées à Bouteilles, près Dieppe, en* 1856, pp. 3, 4; *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvii.; *Sépultures Chrét. de la période Ang.-Norm. trouvées à Bouteilles, près Dieppe, en* 1857, pp. 24—27, (8vo., Caen, 1859); *Bull. Mon.*, tom. xxv. pp. 103, 1032; *Sépult. Chrét. à Bouteilles* p. 11, (4to., Londres, 1858.)

[l] *Rapport sur les Fouilles faites au Châtillon, en* 1841, pp. 20—22, fig. 15.

so abundantly in the Christian graves of Bouteilles[m]; of Martin-Eglise, in 1857; of Rouxmesnil, in 1858: of Etran, in 1859[n]; of Janval in 1860[o]; and of Petit-Appeville, in March and April, 1861.

The charcoal with which it was filled, and the scent which it still retained, sufficiently indicated the use to which it had been put at the funeral. It was a censer for the dead, as M. de Lafons de Mélicoq[p] so well terms it. This practice, which was customary in the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and even in the seventeenth century, does not appear to me to ascend beyond the thirteenth. At least, at the present day we have not discovered any evidence that establishes its existence in the eleventh or twelfth centuries, the epoch in which perhaps it had its origin, whilst such is abundant in the thirteenth, and above all in the fourteenth. Thus, then, from the form of the vase, and its employment in the grave, the interment cannot be dated earlier than the last-mentioned era.

On the strength of this evidence I wrote to M. Souquet that the Etaples grave appeared to me of the Christian middle age, and belonged to the time of the last of the Capetian dynasty or to that of the first of the house of Valois. I also remarked to him, that beside this vase the workman might meet with others, as this kind is seldom found alone; often we find them in fours, and more frequently in sixes. I further requested him to inform me whether there was not a chapel, a church, or a Christian cemetery in the neighbourhood of the discovery; and I expressed my regret that I had not received the coffin-nails.

On the 8th of July M. Souquet sent the nails, and also the information that I had requested. He said that the vase which he had forwarded had not been found alone in the grave:—"I saw beside it many fragments of another vase of the same kind of earth. I have also in my possession the bottom of a vase of grey earth, which is covered externally with a reddish glaze. I presume that the place where these objects have been discovered was once a cemetery, as we have found many bones in it. If you examine the plan which I have published in my 'History of the Streets of Etaples,' you will see that the grave was near the church of Notre-Dame, which was formerly parochial and encompassed by its cemetery. This cemetery was interfered with in 1378, in the course of fortifying the city during the wars with the English, and again in 1590 during the troubles of the League; it was completely abandoned in 1790, on the suppression of the parish of Notre-Dame."

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[m] *Sépult. Chrét. à Bouteilles,* 8vo. pp. 50—52, 4to. pp. 20, 21, figs. 1, 4; *Bull. Mon.* tom. xxv. pp. 273—300; *Archæologia,* vol. xxxvii. pl. xi. figs. 1, 4.

[n] *Quelques Particularités relatives à la Sépulture Chrétienne du Moyen Age,* pp. 5, 7 of *L'Art Chrétien,* tom. iv. pp. 428, 430.

[o] *Guide du Baigneur à Dieppe et dans les Environs,* edit. 1861, p. 115.

[p] *Annales Archéologiques,* tom. xix. p. 279; *Archéologie Céramique Sépulcrale,* pp. 15, 16.

This information is sufficient to support my deductions, and to enable me to draw a sound archæological conclusion.

It is evident that the grave with which we are concerned was in a Christian cemetery, and in that portion which was abandoned in the latter part of the fourteenth century; a fact which explains the preservation of the various objects to our day.

From the vases with charcoal found with the deceased, and the type of these vases, the interment must date from the end of the thirteenth or the beginning of the fourteenth century.

The form of the sword does not contradict this attribution. The form is evidently of the middle age, and it appears to belong also to the fourteenth or fifteenth century, as we may see on the gravestones of those periods [q], and also by a discovery recently made in England [r].

The wooden coffin was equally in use at that epoch; we know of many examples. The nails from Etaples do not resemble those of our country of the eleventh or twelfth century [s], but we have no knowledge of those of the fourteenth, and no doubt such things have in all ages admitted of much variety. Besides, their length proves that the planks of the coffin must have been very thick, a circumstance that agrees well with the custom of the thirteenth century, when even the trunk of a tree (*in trunco* [t]) was employed in Christian burial.

Lastly, the person was buried armed, as is proved by the sword; and that he was a knight is shewn by the spur.

Our studies in Christian sepulture, but recently commenced and circumscribed in area, have not as yet made us acquainted with the practice of armed inhumation in our own country, but there are other places where burial with arms endured for a much longer time. A French traveller, who visited the Low Countries in the seventeenth century, states that in

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[q] See on this subject some excellent papers in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, from July, 1858, to March, 1859, (but particularly those for July, August, September, and October, 1858,) entitled "The Arms, Armour, and Military Usages of the Fourteenth Century;" the author is Mr. Hewitt, of the War Office, London.

[r] At Holme-hill, near Market Weighton, Yorkshire. See GENT. MAG., July, 1861, p. 18.

[s] See *Sépult. Chrét.*, 8vo., pp. 24—27; *Bull. Mon.*, tom. xxv. p. 2; Charma, *Rapport*, pp. 20, 22, figs. 10, 11, 13, 15; *Mém. de la Soc. des Antiq. de Normandie*, tom. xix. pp. 494, 495.

[t] Dom Luc d'Achery has cited the following passage from a statute of Maurice, Archbishop of Rouen (1231—1236):—"Sepeliri vel in terrâ, vel super terram, in plastro, in trunco."—*Spicilegium*, tom. ii. p. 522. In my "Tomb of Childeric" I have noticed several interments of this kind, particularly one of the ninth or tenth century, found at Selby, in Yorkshire, in 1857. T. Wright, in GENT. MAG., Aug. 1857, pp. 114, 119. (*Le Tombeau*, pp. 45, 47.) In 1860 M. Mallary found, in the church of Bourg Lastre (Puy de Dôme), among stone coffins of the eleventh or twelfth century, the trunk of a tree containing a woman and a child. *Revue des Soc. Savantes*, 2e série, tom. v. p. 147.

those provinces which border upon our own those who are of noble extraction are interred with their arms[u]. It appears, then, that the custom of armed burial continued longer in Artois and the Boulonnais than in Normandy.

We have said that the deceased was a man of gentle blood. The spur proves this, for at that period it was the sign of nobility and mark of knighthood, as is affirmed in the old proverb — "Vilain ne sait ce que valent éperons[x]." From all this I conclude, with a fair semblance of probability, that the grave at Etaples is that of a Christian knight who was interred with his arms in the thirteenth or fourteenth century of our era.

L'Abbé Cochet.

Dieppe, July 14, 1861.

Restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. — Mr. Guinness has undertaken the work of restoring this fine building in the true spirit, and is carrying out his intention with consummate taste and judgment. Great labour, as well as extensive research, has been brought to the accomplishment of the task, which requires not merely the preservation of every detail of the original plan, but the detection and removal of all innovations, and the restoration of the design in its original beauty and harmony. The finest cathedrals in England — Westminster, Salisbury, and York — were visited and compared, and the result has been to shew that, in almost every instance when St. Patrick's was repaired or improved, the ancient model was departed from. All these incongruities it is intended shall be removed, and the restoration will be as complete as ancient research and modern science can make it. Before taking down any portion of the building a series of elaborate measurements were taken, and accurate drawings, both of vertical and horizontal sections, were made of even the minutest details. That marvel of modern science, photography, was also employed, and stereoscopic views were taken at various points, to preclude the possibility of any mistake in the subsequent re-erection. It is expected that two years will be occupied in the restoration of this cathedral, and the cost, instead of being £20,000 or £30,000, as at first estimated, will probably reach to £80,000, which Mr. Guinness will have the exclusive honour of spending on the work.

Roman Cemetery in Normandy.—A labourer in ploughing a field at Manneville-la-Goupil in Normandy very recently, turned up some articles which appeared to indicate that a Roman cemetery had existed on the spot. The Abbé Cochet immediately caused excavations to be made, when a funeral urn containing the burnt bones of an adult, a cup in green glass, three bronze statuettes, one of them one of the Antonines, and some other articles were discovered.

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[u] *Voyage des Pays-Bas*, p. 41, edit. 1677.

[x] *Bull. de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie*, année 1856, tom. iv. p. 280; Rabanis, in *La Revue Européenne*, tom. xii. p. 623 (Oct. 1, 1860) after M. Deloche, *Cartulaire de Beaulieu*.

CELTIC AND SAXON GRAVE HILLS[a].

In our memoir of the late Mr. Bateman we alluded to this volume, published but a short time previous to the death of the author; and also to the "Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire," published by him in 1848, and reviewed in the March number of our Magazine of 1849. The two works comprise a large mass of information on the sepulchral usages of the early inhabitants of the midland counties of England—information more complete, as well as more extensive, than has ever been published on the British antiquities of any particular division of the country. The investigation of upwards of 400 tumuli is recorded, and in a manner so painstaking and judicious as to leave nothing to be desired by the archæological student; while the craniological notices give additional value to the researches, and the use made of many of them in the *Crania Britannica*, now in course of publication, should stimulate others who open barrows and ancient cemeteries to preserve the skulls of their occupants. The permanency of forms of the human crania and their striking peculiarities should surely be taken into consideration by the scientific excavator; and yet they have been hitherto almost entirely disregarded. We direct attention to the remarks made by the editors of the *Crania Britannica*, on the conclusions which Mr. Bateman arrived at on studying the skulls of the Derbyshire graves in connection with the modes of sepulture and their general remains. Many of his discoveries are also there illustrated with engravings of the skulls, and of ornaments and other remains in juxtaposition.

Derbyshire and the north of Staffordshire have preserved far more of their British antiquities than the south and east of England, which have been more extensively cultivated from an earlier period. The urns indicate rude and early art with ornamentation not always tasteless; and usually of forms and patterns which seem quite uninfluenced by contact with Roman civilisation. They are generally accompanied by weapons of flint, stone, and bronze, horns of the deer, and tusks of the boar. The barrows which contain jet ornaments of elegant workmanship are probably of later date, and may be considered Romano-British. In many cases the skeletons of the more primitive interments were enveloped in skins of animals, which had doubtless formed the dress of the deceased when living. It will be remarked, in reading Mr. Bateman's volume, that most of the barrows are called *lows*, the Anglo-Saxon *hlæw*, a small hill, or tumulus. Full one hundred and fifty are thus designated with distinguishing prefixes. The

[a] "Ten Years' Diggings in Celtic and Saxon Grave Hills, in the Counties of Derby, Stafford, and York, from 1848 to 1858. By Thomas Bateman." (London and Derby. 8vo.)

Saxons perfectly well understood their sacred character, and in very many instances resorted to them for the interment of their dead, burying them in the upper part, high above the original deposit. Of itself this practice would somewhat denote a sparse and poor population, which the remains themselves indicate, for they are by no means so intrinsically rich as those of the Saxon cemeteries of the south and east of England. Not that they are in any way less worthy the study of the archæologist, as for example the contents of the barrow at Benty Grange, near Monyash, which contained the silver decorations of a leathern cup, crosses and wheel-shaped ornaments, some enamelled ornaments, and, rarest of all, the iron framework of a helmet, surmounted by the image of a boar. This is so curious that such of our readers as are not yet acquainted with Mr. Bateman's volume, cannot fail to see in the following account how very much depends upon care and knowledge in excavations such as Mr. Bateman conducted so successfully. As the historical interest of the helmet was, we believe, first pointed out in the *Collectanea Antiqua*, we extract, in this instance, from that work [b], full engravings being given in the "Ten Years' Diggings:"—

"It will be observed that the framework of the helmet, which is not unlike that discovered in Gloucestershire, is ornamented with a cross and the figure of a boar or swine, the one a Christian, the other a Pagan emblem. The hog is a common adjunct to some of the Gaulish coins; and Tacitus, speaking of the habits and customs of the Germanic tribes on the right shore of the Baltic, observes that they bore, as a charm against the dangers of war, images of wild boars:—'Matrem deum venerantur: insigne superstitionis, formam aprorum gestant. Id pro armis omnique tutela: securum dea cultorem etiam inter hostes præstat.' The historian's account is confirmed remarkably by several passages in the poem of Beowulf. In a description of warriors it is stated that—

> 'They seemed a boar's form
> to bear over their cheeks;
> twisted with gold
> variegated and hardened in the fire:
> this kept the guard of life.'—l. 604.

"When Beowulf is prepared for encountering the mother of Grendel, he is represented clothed in mail, and wearing a helmet over the hood of mail:—

> 'Surrounded with lordly chains,
> even as in days of yore
> the weapon-smith had wrought it,
> had set it round with the shapes of swine,
> that never afterwards brand or war-knife
> might have power to bite it.'—l. 2,901.

"In a funeral ceremony the figure of a swine is mentioned as a conspicuous object:—

> 'At the pile was
> easy to be seen
> the mail-shirt coloured with gore,
> the hog of gold,
> the boar hard as iron.'—l. 2,213.

[b] Vol. ii. p. 240, *et seq.*

"In a subsequent passage the helmet, surmounted by the figure of a boar, is again spoken of:—

'Then commanded he to bring in
the boar, an ornament to the head,
the helmet lofty in war,
the grey mail-coat,
the ready battle-sword.'—l. 4,299.

"Nothing can be more satisfactory than the explanation of the hog upon the Saxon helmet found in Derbyshire presented by these citations from Tacitus and the poem of Beowulf. Vestiges of this superstition are said still to linger in Sweden, where, in the month of February, sacred to Frea, the peasantry make little images of boars in dough or paste, which they apply to several purposes."

We have observed that the word *low* is generally applied to the Derbyshire barrows. A very remarkable sepulchral mound near Hartington is called Hob Hurst's House. Its diameter is twenty-two yards, and its height six feet. The cist it contained was made of slabs of stone, each nearly a yard broad; but this structure, which must have cost much labour, contained only calcined bones drawn to a corner after the funeral fire, and enclosed with a semicircle of small sandstone boulders. Mr. Bateman observes:—

"In the popular name given to the barrow, we have an indirect testimony to its great antiquity, as 'Hob Hurst's House' signifies the abode of an unearthly or supernatural being accustomed to haunt woods and other solitary places, respecting whom many traditions yet linger in remote villages. Such an idea could only arise in a superstitious age long ago, yet sufficiently modern to have effaced all traditionary recollections of the original intention of the mound; it likewise affords a curious instance of the inherent tendency of the mind to assign a reason for everything uncommon or unaccountable, which no extent of ignorance or apathy seems able totally to eradicate."

Startling results were not to be expected in the field of research which the author entered upon and so assiduously tilled; but he sought not for effect, collecting and recording facts with unflagging perseverance and with a truth-loving spirit which give additional value to his reports, and render them of substantial use.

"Theory," he says, "the bane of nearly all the older antiquarian works, has been avoided; and the very few deductions I have ventured to make from recorded facts, are either demonstrable, or such as may be fairly inferred. There will, however, be found an accumulation of suggestive facts, sufficient to enable the student to elaborate his own theory with regard to the origin, affinities, belief, customs, personal appearance, and civilisation of the ancient inhabitants of the country of the Cornavii and Parisii."

Mr. Bateman's volumes will therefore take their place among the works of reference on our national antiquities.

We see announced for publication a "Continuation of the Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities in the Museum of Lomberdale House," and a "Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Library at Lomberdale." As both of these works appear to be nearly or quite complete, it is to be hoped that Mr. Bateman's executors will carry out the intentions of the author fully and liberally.

AMERICA, BEFORE COLUMBUS.

THE statement that America was discovered by Columbus has been repeated so often that people are inclined to inquire whether it is true. Columbus is said to have been a native of Genoa, named Christopher Colon, but Christopher Colon signifies Christopher of Cologne, a city on the Rhine, celebrated for one odour and for sixteen distinct varieties of horrible fœtor.

Whoever may write the pedigree of Columbus will possibly shew how he was related to Hildebrand de Colon' and Nicholaus de Colon', who came to Portsmouth in a ship called the "Welfare," 14 Henry III., A.D. 1229-30, and received license from the king to return to their own country [a].

The learned Cardinal Wiseman, in his second lecture before the English College at Rome, observes that we cannot explain how, as Muratori has proved, Brazil wood should be entered among the taxable commodities at the gates of Modena in the year 1306, or how Andrea Bianco's map, preserved in St. Mark's Library at Venice, and constructed in 1436, should place an island in the Atlantic with the very name Brasile, fifty-six years before the first voyage of Columbus.

But at a much earlier period, the end of the reign of Henry III. and the commencement of that of Edward I., Brazil wood is frequently mentioned upon the Patent Rolls, among the goods that were taxed on entering the gates of London. Here is an abstract of one of these entries, dated 7 Edward I., A.D. 1279 [b]:—

"*Concerning the Tax for Maintaining the Walls of London.*—The King to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and others his citizens of London, greeting. Know that, in aid of the repair of the walls and enclosures of our city aforesaid, we have granted unto you that from the twenty-fourth day of February, in the seventh year of our reign, until the end of three complete years next following, you may take in the same city, on each, &c., &c. On each hundred weight of pepper, ginger, &c., Frankincense, Brasill, quicksilver, vermillion, and verdigris for sale, two (pence), &c., &c. On each pound

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[a] Rot. Pat., a° 14 Hen. III., part 1, m. 8.

[b] "De muragio London'. Rex Maiori vicecomitibus et ceteris civibus suis London', salutem. Sciatis quod in auxilium reparationis murorum et clausur' civitatis nostræ prædictæ concessimus vobis quod a vicesimo quarto die Februarii anno regni nostri septimo usque ad finem trium annorum proximo sequentium completorum capiatis in eadem Civitate de qualibet, &c., &c. De quolibet Cent' piperis, Zinzibi', &c., Thuris, Brasill', vivi argenti, vermellon', et viridis greci venalium duos (denarios), &c., &c. De qualibet libra gariophili, Nuc' Muscat', Maceorum, Cubeb', venalium, unum quadrantem, &c., &c. De qualibet centenâ Bord de quercu venientium de partibus transmarin' venalium, unum obolum, &c. De quolibet panno serico sive aureo unum obolum. De quolibet samitto et panno operato cum auro, duos denarios, &c. De quâlibet Navat' carbonis maris ven' sex denarios," &c., &c.—*Rot. Pat.*, 7 Edw. I., m. 27.

of cloves, nutmegs, mace, cubebs, for sale, one farthing, &c., &c. On every hundred of oaken boards coming from parts beyond the sea for sale, one halfpenny, &c. On every cloth of silk or gold, one halfpenny. On every samite and cloth worked with gold, two pence, &c. On every ship load of sea-coal for sale, six pence, &c., &c."

A small volume in the British Museum, containing the history of the Grocers' Company of London, also refers in a note to the early mention of Brazil wood.

This Brazil wood appears to have been logwood, required for the purpose of dyeing a fine red. When we refer to the costumes of that time and observe the splendid velvets of royal and noble persons, we perceive that no cost was spared to obtain the finest dyes. Logwood was cut chiefly on the shores of the Bay of Campeche or Honduras, on the southern shores of the Gulf of Mexico, but being a vegetable dye it is fugitive, and at last fades under the rays of the sun. It has been partially superseded by the cochineal, an insect found on a species of cactus.

Genoa was celebrated for its fine velvets, and it is possible that the "Knight of fair Liguria" had heard of Brazil and of Brazil wood from his infancy. Some writers have supposed that Christopher of Cologne first heard of the existence of America on his visit to Iceland, in the month of February, A.D. 1477; but we perceive that a regular trade with Central America had been going on for some two centuries before the first voyage of Christopher of Cologne.

But how is it that our common books know nothing of all these facts, and speak of the discovery of America by Columbus? The explanation lies in this,—that the invention of the art of printing preceded the first voyage of Columbus in 1492 by about half a century, and by half a century only. There were no newspapers in those days, and very few books. The principal information that can be now obtained regarding that century is from manuscripts, and many of these have perished.

The old story of the Carthaginian sea-captain who was pursued by Roman vessels, and who ran his ship on shore, preferring to make her a wreck rather than permit the Romans to discover whither he was going for tin, is an example of that mercantile caution that knows how to keep a valuable secret when there is any profit to be gained thereby. The existence of this early American trade might have been better known to historians if the jealousy of the merchants of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries had not impelled them to conceal it as far as possible.

The celebrated Baron Alexander von Humboldt has carefully examined the discoveries of the Northern antiquaries with regard to the visits made to North America by the Scandinavian and Icelandic sea-rovers at a period at first much earlier, and at last contemporaneous with the American trade in logwood. He comes to the conclusion that parts of America were seen by a mariner named Bjarme Herjulfson in the year 986, as he sailed southward from Greenland. This seaman first saw the land in the neighbour-

hood of Nantucket, one degree south from Boston; then he came in si
of Nova Scotia, and afterwards of Newfoundland. Fourteen years l
another adventurer named Leif sailed from the north, and discovered l
as far south as the forty-first degree of north latitude, which is near
latitude of New York. A colony was afterwards established on this c
by the Northmen, which was visited in 1121 by a Christian mission
from Iceland; but accurate information respecting the former intercou
of the northern nations of Europe and the inhabitants of Greenland
Iceland with the real continent of America, reaches only so far as
middle of the fourteenth century, when in the year 1347 a ship was
from Greenland to Nova Scotia to collect timber and other necessar
Upon their return from Nova Scotia this ship was overtaken by stor
and the crew were compelled to land in the west of Iceland. This is
last account of America preserved for us in the ancient Scandina
writings[c].

But we have seen that, forty years earlier than this date, Brazil w
was paying a tax at the gates of Modena, and seventy years earlier t
this voyage Brazil wood was paying a tax at the gates of London.

Thus it appears that a continuous commercial intercourse has gone
between Europe and America for a period of a thousand years, and
the voyages of Columbus may be estimated for what they are worth,
no more.

Perhaps the Portuguese historian, João de Barros, whose first Dec
appeared in 1552, may have been right when he described Christophe
Cologne as "A deceitful man, and vain of shewing his abilities, and v
fanciful and imaginative concerning his island of Japan[d]."

The English opinion of the Spanish character at that time, and for
rest of the century, was not much more elevated than that of João
Barros.

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[c] For a more detailed account of these voyages reference must be made to the se
volume of Humboldt's *Cosmos*, chap. vi.

[d] "Homem fallador, e glorioso em mostrar suas habilidades, e mais fantastico,
imaginações com sua Ilha Cypango."

Original Documents.

WILLS AND INVENTORIES, CORK, *temp.* ELIZABETH AND JAMES I.

IV.

WILL OF EDMOND OGE GERALD, DATED APRIL 25, 1618.

IN Dei nomine Amen. I, EDMOND OGE GERALD, of Culogorie, in the county of Corke, Gent., being infirm in body but (thanks to God) perfect in sense and judgment, do make my last will in manner as follows: first, I commend my soule to Almightie God, to the most blessed Virgin Marie, St. Michæl the Archangel, to my holy patrons Sainct Collman, St. Francis, and all the blessed company of heaven, my body to be buried in the cathedral church of St. Collman[a], [Cloyne]. I do constitute my son James my heir in all my lands, fearmes, and other purchases of land, said son to pay all my debts. Item to my granddaughter Onorie fitz Richard Gerald three young cowes that shall go to be bulled the next summer, and three capells of twoe years old and three other cowes and gerans of like sorte to my other granddaughter Ellene Roch. Dated at Cullogory, xxv. April, 1618.

WILL OF ADAM GOOLL, PROVED NOV. 26, 1571.

FIRST my soul to Almighty God, my body to be buried where my friends and my brother James Myagh shall please. To my eldest son and heir my dwelling-house as my father left me, also the land called Ardemanan; to my sonnes Henry and Davy the rest of my purchased lands; my wiffe Johanna Myaghe to have the house she dwelleth in as long as she be widowe; my said wiffe and sonns to pay every of my daughters xl*li.*, my brother James Gooll xx. nobles, and to the rest of my brethren iiii. nobles current money of England apice, to delyver to my servant Jordayn Coppinger x*li.* and to give to Christ Church, Cork, v. marks, so that the olde faithe be set up; to my sister Catherine Gooll the beste golde rynge I have. And I order that my brother James Myaghe shall have my buget that is in keping with me hostas at Ronne[b] at the signe of the silver .... to be conveyed in such forme as is stated to Ireland, to be delivered to my wyffe and children. Made xxix[th] of July, 1571.

WILL OF PEIRS GOLD, PROVED APRIL 16, 1610[c].

IN the name of God Amen. I, PEIRS GOLD, sonn and heir to Gerat Gold, s. and h. to William, s. and h. to Gerat the elder, of the cittie of Corck, Gent.,

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[a] The Geraldine monument is in the north transept of Cloyne Cathedral. It is of black marble; the inscription is given in Smith's Hist. of Cork, vol. i. p. 144.

[b] Rouen.

[c] Some of the lands mentioned in this will [of Piers Gold] were sold by the trustees of forfeited estates to William Wakeham in 1702. The lands named in the conveyance are there said to be the estate of Ignatius Goold and Arthur Galway, attainted. Of this numerous family of Goold no branch escaped the forfeitures, as far as we can find. Strenuous exertions were made lately to connect some of the name now living

myndful of this our present peregrenacon of this our mortall and transitorie life, and being, God be praised, of sound memorie, howbeit weake and sick of bodie, do make this my laste will. First, I bequeathe my soul to God my creator and redeemer, to his most blessed mother the holie Virgin Marie, and the rest of the holie company of heaven, my body to be buried in Christ Church. Item where I have formerly by deed enfeoffed Steephen Tirrie of my dwelling-house and of my castle, towne, and lands called Castltowne and East Duglas, to have by way of joynter to the use of my married wife Johanna Tirrie during her natural life, upon condition that said feoffment should be cancelled whensoever I woulde builde another stone house to remain in lewe thereof to my said wife, now I leave said wife said dwelling-house during her viduitie and contynencie, yielding yearly to my heir Gerat the rent out of the newe house wherein now dwelleth Mr. Nuce. Item to said wife one moyetie of Balliefeighan-beg and more[d], Comaghenbeg and more, and Ballinoa within the liberties of Corcke, which I hold in mortgage of Patrick Tirrie for xl*li.* To have to said wife upon condition that she shall cherish and use her children well, and yearly pay my sonn Christopher v*s.*, and xii*s.* to some poore priest for remembrance of my soule everie year during her life. Item to said wife my landes of East Duglasse, Ardedarigg, and Ballirishigge during her life, paying to my sonn Stephen xx*s.* yearly. Item to my heir Gerat my nowe dwelling-house and garden after the decease of my wife or as soon as she marries, also my part of the garden called Garnyhowe, and the garden called Garrinyturkane, and my part of the garden juxta ecclesiam Sanctæ Crucis. To have, &c., to said heir, rem' to my son Stephen, rem' to my son Walter, rem' to my son Patrick, rem' to my son John, rem' to my brother James. Item to my heir Gerat and son Stephen my right in the castle and lands of Rathinyloade in Kiericurrihie expressed in the conveiance past by Cicilia Milloade to her son Gerat Gold thelder, my great grandfather. Item the mess' where Thomas Faggan dwelleth to said Gerat and Stephen,

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with any of the old stock, but without success. The baronet's estates lately sold by the Encumbered Estates Court are understood to have been acquired in the last century by purchase from the Ronaynes. They comprised Old Court, Rochestown, &c., which certainly belonged to the Ronayne family until then; having been conveyed to Maurice Ronayne, in 1606, by Patrick Roche fitz Maurice fitz Richard, of Cork, gent. Notwithstanding this late acquisition of these lands by the Goolds, there remains a MS. containing "Interrogatories on the part of Henry Gould and David Gould, complainants, against Sir Wm. Rives, Knt., his Majesty's Attorney General," which must be of the time of James I. or his son, and relate to these lands, or some of them, including Rochestown and Old Court; so that it would seem as if the Goulds had some former claims on these lands, which appear to have been then lately "held of the then Earl of Desmond attainted, as of his manor of Carrigline al's Beaver by fealty, suit of Court and the yearly rent of 10*s.* out of every plowland." The manor seems to have passed from the Crown to the Earl of Cork, as appears from one of the interrogatories. The above William Wakeham's lands came to the Tookers by the marriage of Nicholas, son of William Tooker, of Lisnagree, with Jane, daughter of Richard Wakeham, of Ballylegan, which Jane married, secondly, William Smith, of the great Island, and had issue by both husbands. William Tooker of Linagree, in 1700, sealed his will with *a chevron embattled between three sea-horses.* He had a younger son, Baptist Tooker, at St. Christopher's in 1700. The name "John Baptist" occurs in a pedigree of Tooker of Exeter in a Harl. MS. 1091, being a visitation of Devonshire, yet we find a John Baptist Tooker of Bideford disclaimed by the heralds in 1620.

[d] It is hardly necessary to remark that *beg* signifies 'little' and *more* 'great.'

also the lands I have by deed conveied to Stephen White and George Morroughe; my castle called Castletown, Farryn Idie, East Duglasse, Ardedarigg and Ballinrishigg, &c., to my sons Gerat, Stephen, Walter, Patrick, and John, and their heires; also said heires to be seized of the reversion of said lands as follows, first, Castletowne and East Duglasse to the use of Gerrat and Stephen equally and their heires, also the lands of Farryn Iducke and Lesahin juxta Duglas, also my land called Park Riough juxta West Duglas and the reversion of Ballinrishigg to my son Walter during his life, and after to Stephen. Item to said feoffees, &c., my third part of the towne and lands of Rossola and Ballicheskine in the great Island; and my part of Brownestown, Knockrea, Powle Idowrane, Carrigines, Farrinstownedoughe, Mone Ire, within the liberties of Cork, to the benefit of my son Patrick, begotten of my wife Johanna Tirrie. Item the reversion of Ardedarrigg to my son John. Item to my brother James a barrell of wheat, my dublett, my newe coath, hoase, and my russet cloake which he now wears, all my freese stockings and twoe rouffe bands, and all my shooes and pantables. To my sister Gennet a barrel of wheat. To my son Gerratt my newe black cloake with velvet lace, my gilt salt, and his owne silver cupp and my hatt. To my son Stephen my other black cloake faced with .... silver spoones and tastor of silver. To my wife the lower mill of Duglass, rem' to Stephen; also the upper mill of Duglass, rem' to Gerrat. Item to my base son Patrick my jerkin of frise, my hose, and xl*s.*, my wife to maintain him as long as he shall behave honestly. Item to said wife my interest in Ballinphillick, paing yearly for four years xxxv*s.* to Robert, Dominick, William, and Christopher. To John O'Conellane ii*s.* vi*d.* satisfaction for a brasslet which he alleadgeth my first wife Margaret Lavallyne to have, before I was married to her. Item to Thomas Skiddie xviii*d.* in satisfaction of a bottell of wyne which he delivered to Captaine Bostocke uppon my word. Item to Gerrat fitz Richard or his wife ii*s.* to have his or her blessing, for a pig of his which was killed for my taverne. Item that the deed passed unto me by Arte O'Keiffe and his wife shall be cancelled, likewise all obligations past unto me by Sir Owen M[c]Cartie, Knight, deceased, Sir Finin O'Driscoll, Knt., and Randll oge Duff. And I earnestly enjoyne upon my blessing that if any controversie should grow betwixt them, they shall submit themselves to the arbitrament of Mr. Philip Gold, now Archdeacon, David Tirrie, and their survivor. Item that my wife be compelled, by the tutors of my children, to put into the caskett in my great chest all evidences and writings of my conveiances, the key to remaine in the keepeing of Father William Miagh untill my son and heir come of full age, said evidences to be forthcoming if necessity should require. Witness my hand, May 6, 1609, Piers Golde. Beinge present John Hierlchie, Gerald Gold.

WILL OF DAVID LOMBARD[c], PROVED SEPT. 16, 1582.

IN Dei nomine Amen. Ego, DAVID LOMBARD, de Corke, mercator, sanus mente æger tamen corpore, quia mortem natura omnibus proposuit, et incerta est quam longa cujusque hominis vita futura sit, maxime vero morbis laborantium,

[c] The Lombards were a numerous family in Cork, of the same class as the Goolds. One branch of them seems to have escaped the forfeitures—the Lombards of Lombardstown. This line, however, has terminated in four sisters, coheiresses, two of whom intermarried with the families of Cotter and Delacour. There is a remarkable monument in Buttevant Abbey to the memory of a Lombard; it is described in Mr. Saint-hill's *Olla Podrida*, vol. i. p. 224.

condo meum testamentum, corpus meum sepeliendum in capella Beatæ Mariæ Ecclesiam Sanctæ Trinitatis, Corke, in loco majorum. Item facio filium Edwardum[f] meum heredem, cui do meum domum mansionis, omnia, h tates, &c. Habendum predict' f. et h. et hed' in feudo talliato quemadm pater meus eadem mihi reliquit. Item cum filios quatuor et unam filiam p heredem habeam, nec bona iisdem aut uxori distribuenda possideo, nisi ta tres aut quatuor patenas æreas et duo vasa vulgariter vocata, Servizes, hæc habeo dictis filiis, uxori, et filiæ do. Item constituo uxorem meam Alsonam et f. et h. executores meos et Robertum Tyrry ludimagistrum et germanum Jacobum tutores filiorum meorum.

WILL OF RICHARD MATHEW, PROVED MAY 10, 1582.

IN the name of God Amen. I, RICHARDE MATHEW, of Corke, merchan make my last will, my body to be buried in Christ Church. I bequeath to eldest sonn William my dwelling-house parcell of the mess' I hold by le William Sarsfilde, of Corke, Alderman, late deceased, contayning foure baies the taverne under said house excepted. To my sonn Patrick my aquavit and said tavern for three years; to my daughter Catherin my beste brewinge with his brandiron and my said tavern for other three years; to my dau Margaret my seconde brewinge-pann and said taverne for two years; to my John my brasen pann and said taverne for two years; to Andrew Morrogh bay of my mess', rem' to my sonn John; to my wyfe Alson Verdon my bake and the house wherin Robert Nogell dwelleth, rem' to my sonn William.

WILL OF JOHN TEIGE McCARTIE, OF CORK, PROVED DEC. 23, 1

IN Dei nomine Amen. I, JOHN TEIGE McCARTIE, of Corcke, merchan make my last will, my body to be buried in my parish church with my wyfe J Nugente. I make Walter fitz John Galwey and William Kent fitz Jame heirs and executors.

INVENTORIE.—First two caples, XXXV. sheep, xi. hoggs, a barne, a haga Nicholas Edmonde Corbally for terme of years, two brewing panns, a croc distilling aquavitæ[g] and a servize, soome pooter potts and one quarte. M Brethnaghe Tooker hath from me a candlestick with one great lighte whuches[h] and three coffers, one acre from Mr. John Galwey, another fro parish of St. Stephen, a table boorde and a carpet, three mowes in beans, and lyttle wheate as yet unthrashed. Item I have manured and sowen this 1577, iii. or iiii. acres of beans, peze, and barley. Item I have a fether bed shirts, ii. cadowes, a greate blacke mantell, a peace of orchal fryce conte xiii. bandlats. Item with Nicholas White, taylor, an olde cloake. I have Hyernani, half an acre na Kerrycryhie and iii. stangs Bele y Wohyr.

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[f] By indenture, Nov. 27, 1587, Edwarde Lombard, of Corke, merchant, Edmond Terrie fitz David, gent., "a plote of more or medowe ground in Sh being from the common way going to said Edmonds mill on S. to the nywe mill and in breadth from the water course of John Lawallins mill on W. to the w said Edmonds mill on E. To have for seaven years, yielding yearly iis. vid., always that said water shall have frie course to said Lawallins mill."—*(Sarsfield*

[g] "I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, parson Hugh the Welshma my cheese, *an Irishman with my aquavitæ bottle*, or a thief to walk my a gelding, than my wife with herself."—*Merry Wives of Windsor*, act ii. sc. 2.

[h] Chests.

Martell hathe from me ii. spoones in pledg. Francis Martells man a lytle spoone in pledg for x*d*. David fitz Oliver Tyrry hath a platter from me in pledge for a caples wages, one day labouring. I owe my cozen Feilymy M^c^Cartye, prieste, some old debts, and I will my executors pay him xl*s*. olde money, &cc.

Legacies.—I bequeath towards the reparacion of Christ Church two barrels of barley, to St. Stephen's Church one bushell to be paid next harvest, and to every poore prieste of Christ Church xii*d*. To David fitz Denys the ploughe yron; to Richard Mathewe my red gowne; to Nicholas Corbally a pair of black kiersey stokings; to Robert Lange my newe shirte; to my servante William Fyne a brasse servize, four shepe, and two bussells of barley, with so much beans to be delivered to him of my nexte harveste, &cc.

A LINCOLNSHIRE INVENTORY, A.D. 1652.

Mr. Urban,—I send you for publication in the Gentleman's Magazine an Inventory of the goods of a Lincolnshire farmer of the seventeenth century. I know few documents that give a more accurate picture of a rural household of the Commonwealth period. The original is in private hands.—I am, &c. Edward Peacock, F.S.A.

Bottesford Manor, Oct. 11, 1861.

A true and perfect Inventorie of all the goods and chattles of Thomas Teanby. late of Barton-rpon-Humbar, in the countie of Lincoln, yeoman, deceased, valued and apprised the xxij^th^ day of July, 1652, *by vs whose names are hereunto subscribed.*

Imprimis his purse and apparell, vj^li^.

In the Hall howse.

It'm one cubord, 2 longe tables and frames, six high buffit stooles, one low stoole, one short table, one glasse case[a], iij^li^ xj^s^.

It'm one Andyron, j gallowbalk wth crookes, a litle chaire, a paire of bellows, with other ymplements, viij^s^.

In the best parlor.

It'm one bed stead wth beddinge and furniture, one long table and frame, one liverie cupbord, two formes, three chaires, three high stooles, three low stooles, x^li^.

It'm eleaven quishions, two cupbord cloathes, xlvj^s^ viij^d^.

It'm one table carpet, with other ymplements, x^s^.

In the litle parlor.

It'm one stand bed, w'th beddinge and furniture and a foote stoole, iiij^li^ x^s^.

It'm one halfe headed bed, w'th furniture, liij^s^ iiij^d^.

It'm one trundle bed w'th bedding, and an oth'r foot'stoole, xxvj^s^ viij^d^.

It'm one oke pannell chiste, one flaunders chist[b], and one cradle.

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[a] A lo king-glass. "In the Parler on glasskase."—*Inventory of Henry Graye,* (1633,) *Raine's North Durham,* p. 193.

[b] Flanders chests are of frequent occurrence in old wills and inventories. I believe that "Flanders" does not indicate, in all cases, that these chests were of Flemish manufacture, but only that they were richly carved or coloured after the manner of the Flemings. There is a chest of this kind yet remaining in the church of Wath,

It'm a paire of sheets with seaminge, one paire of lininge sheetes, one longe table clothe, two towells, seaven pillow-bears [c], one litle table cloath, 19 lining table napkins, a paire of hempen sheetes, iiij[li] xv[s] viij[d].

It'm one face cloth [d] for a child, one cradle cloath, a paire of white vallance [e], one olde table cloathe, xx[s].

It'm about fower yardes of lining cloath, a store of hempen cloath, a web of harden, 2 paire of harden sheetes, a dozen of table napkins vnbleacht, xlvij[s] viij[d].

It'm [f] mantles, a little cusnet [g], a litle basket, and other implimentes there, xij[s].

It'm all the pewter and brasse, chaving dish, and a brasse ladle, iij[li].

In the house Buttrie.

Three barrells, j fry ...., one cheese-presse, one baskett, and other ymplementes, xj[s].

In the litle parlo' Buttrie.

It'm two treys, one boll, one basket, old yron, two stonpottes, and other ymplem[tes] there, xxv[s].

In the Kitchin.

It'm 3 brasse pans, one iron pot, three kittes, one mashtub, one pick, three bolls, j kimlin [h], one fruggin [i], w'th oth'r implem[tes], xxiiij[s].

In the chamber over y[e] hous.

It'm eight quarters of wheat, xij[li].

It'm two quart[r]s of peas, xl[s].

It'm two quart[r]s of mashlin [k] and barley, lv[s].

It'm ten seckes, a hopper, a strike skep, a meal tub, w[th] other ymplementes, xvj[s].

In the chamber over the great parlor.

It'm fower bacon flitches and a chawder of coales, two fir deales with horse trees, swingle trees, with other ymplementes, iii[li] v[s].

In the malt chamber.

It'm 12 quarters of malt or thereaboutes, with 2 quart[r]s of mashlin, xv[li].

It'm a new haire clothe, with malt shovells, xl[s].

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near Ripon, which is believed to be the one mentioned in the will of Christopher Beste, (1557):—"Item I gyffe unto George Best xls. y[t] he hathe of myne remayninge in hys hande, with all other stuffe he hathe ... except a Flanders kyste, and y[t] thing y[t] ys within it." "It'm lego Rob'to filio meo mea' .... mensa flandrens' et mea' o'tima Cista flandrens'."—*Will of William Bliton, of Kirton in Lindsey*, (1498).

[c] Pillow-cases.—*Halliwell.* "iij paire of fine pillobeares."—*Test. Rob. Widrington*, 1598, *Durham Wills, Surtees Soc.*, vol. ii. p. 288.

[d] An infant's veil.

[e] "A kind of saye, serge, or stuff to make curtains of beds with."—*Richardson.* Probably from the material being first imported from Valentia in Italy.

[f] *Sic.*

[g] Perhaps a little cushion.

[h] A tub, especially a brewing vessel; still in use. "Kimling, in Lincolnshire, or a kimnel, as they term it in Worcestershire. Vas coquendæ cerevisiæ."—*Littleton's Dictionary*, 6th edit.

[i] A fork with which fuel is put into an oven; still in use. Fr. *Fourgon*, "A coal-rake or an oven-fork."—*Boyer.*

[k] Maseldine, maslin, monk-corn, blend-corn, i. e. wheat and rye mixed. Lat. *mixtilio*, Law-French, *mestilo.*

In the Kitchin chamber.

It'm two stock beddes, w'th the furniture, xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d}.
It'm three axletrees, with other old wood, v^{s}.
It'm fowerteen sheep treys, vij^{s}.

In the Stable.

It'm eleaven horses, w'th plow and plowgeare, xlv^{li}.
It'm heckes and mangers, 3 ioystes, 28 fir deales, with other wood, xxxiiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

In the Yarde.

It'm fowerteen old swine, seaventeen holdinges [l], viij^{li} x^{s}.
It'm three swine stockes [m], v^{s}.
It'm three ladders wth a buckit and band, xx^{s}.
It'm fower waines, two rolls, 5 sheepe cratches [n], with oth^{r} loose wood, xj^{s} iiij^{d}.
It'm three yron harrows and a wood harrow [o], xvij^{s} vj^{d}.
It'm two yron swath rakes, x^{s}.
It'm the long helme [p], the litle helme, with about two loades of straw, vij^{li} x^{s}.
It'm 12 loades of manure, vj^{s}.
It'm an other loade of straw, v^{s}.
It'm eight oxen with yoakes and teames, xxxij^{li}.
It'm eight kine, eight yonge holding calves, xvj^{li}.
It'm seaven young beastes, v^{li}.

In the ffeilde.

It'm one hundred sheepe, xxxiij^{li} vj^{s} viiij^{d}.
It'm 20 trays and a fold pike, xiij^{s} iiij^{d}.
It'm 75 acres of wheat and rie, and 67 acres of barley, ccxij^{li}.
It'm 32 acres and three stonge [q] of beanes and pease, 8 acres of lintells, and 17 acres of white peas, lx^{li}.
It'm 28 acres of land cartmanured, and three acres sheepe foulded, xvij^{li} xij^{s}.
It'm land in tyle, xviij^{li}.
It'm a lease of Robert Pointers howse for diverse yeares yet to come, worth iiij^{li}.
It'm a lease of Thomas Teanby, blacksmith, house in Barton, worth v^{li}.

The totall sume is DLXIX^{li} XVI^{s} x^{d}.

THOMAS KERRIS,
THOMAS THOMPSON,
RICHARD .....,
} *Prisers.*

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[l] Young pigs. "It'm xviij ould swine and viij houldings."—*Invent. Joh. Nevill of Faldingworth*, 1590, *Midland Counties Historical Coll.*, vol. ii. p. 29.

[m] Swine yokes, or swine collars, i. e. a wooden frame for a pig's neck, to hinder it from going through hedges.

[n] Sheep troughs. Fr. *creche*, 'a manger.'

[o] i. e. harrows with iron teeth. In former days, as is here shewn, it was sometimes customary to use harrows with wooden teeth.

[p] A shed built of wood, sticks, or straw; still in use. Anglo-Saxon *helm*. "The greate helme in the staggarth."—*Best's Farming-book*, (1641,) *Surtees Soc.*, p. 58.

[q] A rood of land. Anglo-Saxon, *stenge*, a 'stake' or 'pole.' "Stang, a rood of land. *North.*"—*Halliwell.*

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

(*Concluded from* p. 380.)

Thursday, Aug. 22. EXCURSION TO COMPTON CASTLE AND TORR ABBEY.

This was a joint excursion of the Association and the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society.

The party, about eighty in number, went by the railway to Newton Abbot, and thence in carriages to Haccombe, the residence of Sir Walter Palk Carew, adjoining whose mansion is the beautiful Early English church, which was described by Mr. Crabbe.

It is built in a simple style, is almost entirely devoid of ornament, and there appears no mark of separation between the chancel and nave. It is dedicated to St. Blaise, measures 55 feet long by 30 broad, and consists of chancel, nave, and north aisle, divided by four massive pillars without bases which support pointed arches. Each bay is lighted by a plain twin lancet window, and under each is a low tomb-arch, the eastern one being occupied by a graceful recumbent figure bearing a shield,—on which are the Haccombe arms, Argent three bends sable,—and the next by a memorial cross. The east and west ends of the nave are lighted by triplet lancet-windows, the latter containing fragments of early stained glass that cannot be later than 1341, and may be much earlier.

The south door is of massive oak, very ancient, and on it were formerly four horse-shoes, nailed in form of a quatrefoil, and probably placed there to guard against witchcraft, a superstition not confined to Devonshire.

Over the western porch entrance is a bell-turret, which, together with the porches, is crowned with battlements, and placed there at the same time with the reredos-screen and other internal fittings, by Mr. Kendall of Exeter, about 1821, all of which are entirely at variance with the character of the building. The old wooden roof of the chancel, nave, and aisle, with the plaster which covered it, has been recently removed, (1861,) and the original character of the roof well and ably restored under the direction of Sir W. P. Carew.

In 1313, we find by Bishop Stapledon's Register that a small ordination was held in this church, but the original building must claim a greater age. A Sir Stephen de Haccombe is mentioned by Sir William Pole, as living 27 Henry III. (1242), and he may have been the founder of the church. In the episcopate of Bishop Grandisson, July 19, 1328, this church with its two altars was dedicated, probably on account of certain alterations and improvements then completed by Sir Stephen de Haccombe, who is supposed to have died about 1330.

The tombs and brasses at Haccombe, memorials of the Haccombes, L'Archdecenes, Courteneys, and Carews, are both numerous and handsome; the most ancient of which is that of a warrior of the Haccombe family, of exquisite design and execution. A diminutive effigy of a youth, carved in alabaster, supposed to represent a son of Sir Hugh de Courteney and Philippa his wife, who died at an early age at Oxford, excited especial interest.

The objects of interest in Haccombe Church are more numerous than is often found in so small a compass; although

there is reason to believe there were a still greater number of memorials in former days, as Leland, in his "Itinerary," says there are "divers fair tombes of the Lerc deknesat Haccombe;" but that family is now represented by one tomb only.

The Societies returned to Newton, and thence proceeded to Compton Castle, which, however, is more a fortified manor-house than a castle; it once formed the dwelling of the ancient families of Compton and Gilbert. A heavy machicolated and lofty arched gateway occupies the centre, on the south side of which is that portion of the ancient building made habitable for farming purposes. On the north, the elegant eastern window of the chapel displays itself, and the whole is flanked by two square towers.

The first remarkable feature is the very numerous and curious bartizans, or machicolated projections, which hang out over and protect the doors and windows.

The chapel is about 20 ft. by 14 ft. 6 in., and 20 ft. in height. On the north side of the chapel are two doorways affording an entrance into the tower, which is presumed to have been the priest's chamber.

The ruinous buildings in a western direction mark the extent of that portion of Compton Castle. On the south side the kitchen and offices are very perfect. Proceeding from the kitchen, and entering a ruinous building near the south-east end, may be observed a curious contrivance, once covered by the flooring, for concealing property in times of danger.

The manor of Compton was held by Osolf, in the reign of Edward the Confessor; and at the time of the Domesday Survey by Stephen, under Joel de Totneise. In the time of Henry II. it was the residence of Sir Maurice de Pole, after which the Lady Alice de Pole gave it to Peter, surnamed of Compton, in whose family it remained seven generations. The castle and estates were conveyed, through an heiress, to the Gilberts *temp.* Edward II., who retained possession until the latter part of the last century.

From Compton the party proceeded to Torr Abbey, where a modern mansion occupies much of the old site. Mr. Ashworth, architect, read a paper, from which it appeared that the abbey was founded in 1196 by William Briwere, who placed in it a canon and six brethren of the Norbertine order. After some changes of proprietorship, the property came into the hands of the Carys, of Cockington, near Torbay, its present possessors.

The chief remains are a large gateway, which flanks the front of the modern mansion. It has two arched passages of different heights, built of red rock, vaulted, and having rude chamfered ribs with corbels and bosses rudely carved with the abbey arms, those of the founder, Briwere, of Mohun, and Speke. In Leland's time there were three gatehouses standing, one of which fell about ninety years since.

North of the remaining gateway extend two ranges of buildings erected on a vaulted basement, indeed quite a crypt, the groining springing here and there from shafts about four feet in height, and lighted by deeply splayed small windows. In one place we find a good Early English base and dog-tooth enrichment, dating perhaps as early as 1200. The entrance to these vaults is through a doorway in front of the tower. In this place is a two-light traceried window of Decorated date. Through this tower a staircase ascends to a door which admits to a small apartment with a trough or sink of stone, and arched, which was doubtless the lavatory near the entrance to the refectory. This is now the Roman Catholic Chapel, or rather was, before the Church of the Assumption was built on Walden Hill. Until the passing of an Act of Parliament in 1779 in favour of Roman Catholic worship, the chapel was a place of concealment in the roof, and Mr. George Cary at that time converted this refectory, then used as a laundry, into a chapel.

Eastward of the chapel are some ruins, probably connected with the central tower.

On the site of the east end of the choir are small portions of window-jambs, and a south chapel or aisle, with part of a newel staircase, and a piscina with circular arch. From these remains of the

church, a wall runs southward, and in it is seen a Norman doorway, with a small window on each side. The doorway has three receding mouldings, carried on three shafts, and the windows two.

Not far from the old gateway is a grange, or barn, disguised by some modern Gothic windows to light the stables, into which this fine building has been converted. It is above 120 feet in length. A profusion of ivy, which has overgrown the building, prevents a perfect view of the buttresses at the sides and ends, as well as the three crosiers, and the abbey arms. The date of this building appears to be about the middle of the Pointed period.

Among the records preserved at Torr Abbey, one mentions that some wrecked sailors, forming a part of the Spanish Armada, were confined in this building, which has locally obtained for it the title of the Spanish barn.

From Torr Abbey the party repaired to Webb's hotel in the Strand, Torquay, where luncheon had been prepared, and it was freely partaken of; after which, the evening proving very wet, the largest number proceeded direct to the station, and took the first train to Exeter. The remainder, consisting of about twenty, proceeded to complete the programme by visiting Kent's Cavern, and Ilsam Chapel; but this ancient and curious building was inspected in so hurried and cursory a manner, that some of the party were inclined to pronounce it rather a domestic than an ecclesiastical building, looking on the bell-turret only as a means of calling the labourer to his meals, overlooking what has every appearance of being the base of a cross over the second gable; and as they did not visit the interior they were unconscious of the existence of a piscina. The late Dr. Oliver observed, in a letter to a friend, "it is undoubtedly a chapel, but a mystery is thrown over this curious building, and neither Ilsam or St. Michael's are mentioned in the Bishop's Registers."

At the evening meeting, Mr. Levien read a paper on the "Unpublished MSS. in the British Museum," and Mr. P. O. Hutchinson, of Sidmouth, another on the "Hill Fortresses of East Devon."

Aug. 23. EXCURSION TO TIVERTON.

The Association proceeded by railway to Tiverton, where, in the Town-hall, the Rev. J. H. Hughes read a paper on the Church, and Dr. G. A. Paterson one on Tiverton Castle.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parish was divided between the years 1146 and 1159 into the four prebendal portions of Pitt, Clare, Tydcombe, and Pryor. The church was designated a collegiate one in Bishop Broncscombe's register, and was so mentioned in Tanner's *Notitia*. Baldwin de Redvers, who succeeded Richard, councillor of Henry I., (to whom the manor of Tiverton was granted,) founded the priory of St. James, near Exeter, and annexed it to the great Cluniac monastery of St. Martin, near Paris. In the deed of gift, dated shortly before 1146, he granted towards the better maintenance of the priory the whole church of Tiverton, with all its appurtenances. After mentioning the subsequent patronage by the Rivers family, and subsequently by the Courtenays, until the attainder of Henry Marquis of Exeter in 1539, the church was described. The length of the chancel is 45 feet; of the nave, 91 feet; breadth of the chancel and aisles, 72 feet; height of tower, 152 feet. The whole of the evidence bearing on the probable position of the ancient edifice was then recited and commented upon. The more ancient existing features of the church shewed, from undoubted evidence, much of which had been brought to light during the late restoration of the fabric, that the Norman church had occupied part of the site of the present building, of which the north doorway, of Saxon structure, is the only existing portion; that this church was replaced by an enlarged structure at the close of the fourteenth century; and having been allowed to fall into disrepair, was duly repaired, and the tower built, early in the fifteenth century. John Greenway, in 1517, erected his beautiful monumental chapel, extended the width of the south aisle from thirteen to twenty-two feet, restored the rood-screen, and beautified the chancel-arch. The Courtenay Chapel, so frequently al-

luded to by local historians, occupied the site of the present vestry; and another chapel, belonging to the Earls of Devon, and mentioned in the will of Katherine, Countess of Devon and youngest daughter of Edward the Fourth, formerly stood in the south aisle, where the seats claimed by Sir Walter Carew, as owner of Tiverton Castle, now stand. This chapel was demolished in the time of Elizabeth. Walter Colles, precentor of Exeter, by his will, proved 1453, left to the church of Tiverton his new Missal and forty shillings.

Mr. Levien inspected the Missal, which was finely written and beautifully illuminated. He said it was not a Missal proper, and appeared only to contain prayers. He should be very happy to examine it carefully if sent to the British Museum.

Of the Castle it was stated that a castle was built at Tiverton in 1106, by Richard Redvers, Earl of Devon, but it is questionable whether any portion of the existing remains is of earlier date than the fourteenth century. Its history was traced down to the present time, including its siege and capture by Fairfax, it having been one of the four great Royalist strongholds in Devonshire.

"As to the existing remains, although much broken down and defaced, an inspection of them will sufficiently corroborate Dunsford's statement in his 'History of Tiverton,' that the Castle was at some past period a range of buildings nearly quadrangular, enclosing an area of about an acre, and having a round tower at the south-east, north-east, and north-west angles, and a square one at the south-west. The entrance was a great gateway under a large square tower projecting from the centre of the east front, and there appears to have been a square tower or bastion somewhat corresponding to it jutting out in like manner from the centre of the wall towards the west. The western wall was built on a steep declivity, rising to about sixty feet from the river Exe, which formed a natural defence on that side. On the north the ground was also high and broken, but probably strengthened by mounds and defensive outworks, of which some remains may still be traced. On the south, separating it from the churchyard, was a moat, crossed by a drawbridge. The east front was in like manner defended by a wide moat and a drawbridge opposite to the principal entrance. It is now filled up, and traversed by the new road leading to Bolham and Dulverton. One of the streets of the town running parallel with the eastern wall of the castle, at the distance of eighty or a hundred yards, now bears the name of 'Frog-street,' possibly in commemoration of the musical denizens of this moat; and the road outside the churchyard wall on the east is called the 'Works,' a name which it no doubt derives from having been the site of some of the external defences of the castle. Of the north side of the castle, including the tower at the north-east angle, we have few or no traces, owing, in all probability, to the circumstance that a modern house has been built upon it contiguous to the castle, and in great measure out of the old materials, and the gardens and garden walls have also been laid out on that side. On the west, overlooking the steep bank above the river, we have merely the lower portion of the external wall, forming a garden terrace-walk, but leaving distinctly traceable the exterior outlines of the castle on that side. Whether there ever was more upon the western side than a high defensive wall with strong buttresses and a central bastion tower we have no evidence: I am inclined to think there was not. The central bastion, however, presents some features of interest. In the thickness of its wall in the south-east corner is a regularly built oblong shaft, about two feet in diameter, which communicates with a chamber below. Access can be obtained to this chamber from the outside by means of a semicircular arched opening, just large enough for a man to crawl through, situated at the base of the bastion wall, and somewhat southward of its centre. Several persons now living have entered the chamber by this way, and describe it as a lofty apartment, at the further end of which were three rude archways blocked up with rubbish. They were believed to be the openings of subterraneous passages leading under the courtyard towards the towers at the north-east, south-east, and south-west angles."

Dr. Paterson then gave a description of the remains still standing on the east and south aisles.

The papers having been suitably acknowledged, the Association visited the large and finely restored Church, and then the extensive ruins of the Castle. They then proceeded by the railway to Cullompton, to visit the Church, which was

stated by Mr. Roberts to be of Saxon foundation. The manor with its church was referred to by King Alfred, who bequeathed it to his son Ethelward. William the Conqueror gave the church, which was collegiate, with its five prebends, to the Abbot and Convent of Battle, in Sussex. It was afterwards bestowed on the Priory of St. Nicholas, Exeter. The manor was subsequently granted by Richard I. to Richard de Clifford. It was afterwards held by the Earls of Devon; and Isabel de Fortibus, Countess of Devon, gave it to the Abbot and Convent of Buckland. After the Dissolution it was granted to George St. Leger, since which time it passed through many hands. The lord of the manor had formerly the power of life and death. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, (described in the cartulary of St. Nicholas Priory as St. Mary,) has a lofty pinnacled tower, with handsome windows and a peal of eight bells. It has several interesting monumental decorations on the exterior. Under the tower is kept a curious carved wood Calvary, which is said to have been erected over the rood-loft, and to have contained crucifixes. The beautiful and highly ornate screen and roodloft at once strikes the beholder, on entering the church. It has recently been carefully restored, in a manner which redounds to the credit of those who have subscribed towards the cost; but the tone of colouring is rather too gorgeous to be in keeping with the rest of the edifice. The Decorated roof is really beautiful, and the portion over the chancel has been well restored. The Lane Chapel on the south side is a very handsome addition to the church. The tower has been thrown open to the nave, and the organ placed on one side, so as to leave the western window in view. The buttresses in the south aisles had been added since the erection of Lane's Chapel.

The Association having thoroughly inspected this very handsome church, carriages were taken for

BRADFIELD HOUSE,

about two miles from Cullompton, the seat of the Walrond family for centuries, a fine Elizabethan mansion, which has recently been restored by Mr. J. Hayward, of Exeter. Here the Association were met by upwards of two hundred of the *élite* of the county, who had been invited to join them. The members were received by Mr. and Mrs. Walrond, and conducted to a large marquee, where a very elegant repast was provided. After this had been done justice to, the company adjourned to the hall, where Mr. Hayward gave a description of the edifice. He said:—

"He felt a difficulty in giving antiquarian interest to his subject, as there were no remains of very ancient work in the manor-house, and unfortunately he had not been able to meet with any records of its early history. Of the antiquity of a house at Bradfield, however, there could be no doubt, as Richard de Bradfalle in the time of Henry II. had his dwelling in this place, and the property is stated by Sir William Pole, in his Collections, to have come into possession of Richard Walrond in the early part of Henry III.'s reign. It must, however, have been prior to this; as by the original deed, which is still extant, Bradfield was granted by Fulke Paynel to Richard Walrond, and Fulke Paynel's son was in possession of his father's property in the first year of Henry III. Paynel was lord of Bampton, and the family was succeeded by the Cogans. Almost the only record of the house is that, in 1332, John Walrond obtained a licence for his oratory at Bradfield, a proof of the position of the family at that time, and of the house being then of some importance. Lysons states that many heiresses married into this family, and that a younger branch of it was settled at Bovey during several descents. The heiress of this branch married the late Lord Rolle.

"The earliest part of the present house is the fine hall, which, however, with the exception of the roof, has been much altered for in prosecuting the recent repairs, jambs of earlier windows were discovered in the walls, and one of them proved the existence of a window where the porch now stands. The roof, however, may be said to exist in its integrity, for although new timbers have been inserted where the old ones were decayed, and new carvings in exact imitation of the old have been substituted for those which were rotten, every possible care was taken to preserve all that could remain: so

much was this the case, that although the roof was greatly sunk in places, none of it was taken down, but it was raised to a true level and thoroughly repaired. The subsidence of the roof was partly occasioned by one of the trusses resting on an oak lintel over a very wide window of eight lights, and as this window was evidently of later date than the roof, no hesitation was felt in altering it by building a solid pier to support the roof and making two windows of moderate width in lieu of one of great breath. This has been the only alteration made in the hall, everything else having been scrupulously retained.

"As was before remarked, the hall is evidently the earliest part of the house, and it was erected most probably either at the latter end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century; the remainder of the house is of the period of Elizabeth and James I. The hall is about 44 feet long, 22 wide, and 35 high; and it has its entrance porch, its screen with a minstrels' gallery over, its dais and its bay or recess at the eastern end of the dais. At the end is the drawing-room, 34½ feet by 20, with its rich and quaint carvings and ornamental ceiling; and two other rooms complete the north front of the building. The south front contained a morning room or parlour, the principal staircase, the buttery with its curious hatch (which is still retained) opening into the hall, and the kitchen with the usual very large fire-place. The use of canine or human turnspits was dispensed with, and a small stream of water at the side of the kitchen turned a small wheel which set the spits in motion; beyond the kitchen were various offices now destroyed."

After having more fully described the house, Mr. Hayward said "that he might have then closed his remarks, but as the President, Sir Stafford H. Northcote, in his inaugural address, observed that one of the uses of archæology was to retain what was good that it might be adapted to modern wants, he hoped he should be pardoned if he briefly described what had been done with this object at Bradfield. He then pointed out the alterations that had been made by substituting bay windows for openings that were fitted with common wooden sashes, and the manner in which the monotony of the north and south fronts was relieved by gables over windows, projecting piers under chimney shafts, and a projecting porch with rooms over. Every room of the old house has been retained except the kitchen and buttery, and as these had a southern aspect, so desirable in this northern climate, they were removed, and a family room substituted for the kitchen. The old porch being inconvenient for the approach of carriages, a new entrance was made in the south front, and this, together with a small room, occupies the space formerly used for the buttery."

In conclusion, Mr. Hayward said "that he alone was responsible for the defects and merits, whatever they might be, of the restoration of this fine old manor-house, Mr. Walrond having most kindly left everything to his judgment; but that the taste and skill displayed in laying out the grounds were entirely Mr. Walrond's own, and that much as the place might be admired now, his great skill could only be properly appreciated by those who knew Bradfield before he took it in hand."

At the evening meeting at Exeter, Mr. Wright read a paper, full of curious matter, on the Municipal Archives; after which Mr. Pettigrew read a portion of a paper by Sir Gardner Wilkinson on Dartmoor, preparatory to the visit to that district. Sir Gardner said that the Phœnicians had left no records of their private life in the neighbourhood of Dartmoor, and but few —and those of a doubtful character—of their public works. It was, however, satisfactory to find some record of our own ancestors still existing in this part of the country, though they possessed no excellence in an architectural point of view. The rude masonry of the ancient Britons afforded evidence of their skill in raising ponderous stones and their success in fortifying their homes, before the Romans entirely subdued their manly spirit. These were specially found in the hilly parts of the country. Here the nature of the ground assisted in rendering the camps secure, and the absence of roads afforded greater seclusion than at present they possessed. Even now, with more easy approach, directly the visitor left the high road he could at once form an idea of the loneliness of that inhospitable region and the natural strength which the formation of the country afforded in the resistance of hostile attack. That the ancient remains might be fully inspected, one or two nights ought to be spent at the moorside inns. The paper then proceeded to treat of the classification and character of the

remains on Dartmoor, the sacred circles, cairns, concentric circles, avenues, barrows, tumuli, stone chests, cromlechs, long stones, logans, rock basins, hut circles, bee-hive huts, &c.; and compared them with similar remains in other parts of the kingdom. Stonehenge, for instance, was held to have been erected anterior to the Roman invasion. The inner circle was of older date than the outer, and of the stones which were stated to have been forty in number there were now but thirty-one. Stanton Drewe, *cum multis aliis*, were spoken of with an authority warranted by personal inspection and extensive experience on the subject of ancient British remains. With reference to the disputed points as to whether the circles were intended for the purposes of worship, some asserted that the worship of the ancient Britons, like that of the Scandinavians, forbad any representation of deity or the performance of any religious rites in any building; but the Scandinavians had stone cromlechs and circles, and Iceland was famed for its open temples. The remains on Dartmoor were not of Gallic origin; still less could they have been built after the Roman Conquest. The paper then reviewed at length the accounts given by Rowe and others. Some held that the circles of stones were nothing but seats to be used on the occasion of a meeting of the tribe; but their rough surfaces must have formed very uncomfortable seats, and the greater portion of the sitters must have been out of hearing. Accurate measurements were given of all the remains, the distance of the stones from each other, &c. As to the cairns, it was still a saying in Wales, "I would gladly carry a stone to his grave," and at Radnor it was, until very lately, the custom for mourners to carry a stone, which they cast down outside the churchyard. The lateness of the hour obliged Mr. Pettigrew to leave a large part of this paper unread, but it will appear under the auspices of the Association, and then no doubt will receive due attention.

Aug. 24. EXCURSION TO DARTMOUTH.

A large party proceeded to Totnes by the railway, and thence by steamer down the river Dart, to visit the ancient town of Dartmouth, with its capacious and almost land-locked harbour. After lunch at an hotel, they proceeded to the Church of St. Saviour, where the screen was much admired, and considered to be finer than even that at Cullompton. The brasses were noticed, especially a small one of the date of Henry VI., at the eastern end of the north aisle. On the wall over this is a mural brass of Mr. Tracey, surgeon, recently placed, from a design by Mr. Hayward of Exeter. With reference to this, Mr. Davis spoke in terms of high praise, saying how preferable it was to the wretched blots which disfigured most churches. Such a monument, or a memorial window, was by far the best means of commemorating the departed. The chancel table is supported by figures of the four evangelists. The door of the south porch is covered with iron-work—two lions and floral devices. It is dated 1631; but Prince says it is of the date of 1372, and the later date must have been the year in which it was repaired. A large body of the Association then made for the Castle, proceeding along the road on the side of the hill, from whence glimpses were obtained of lovely scenery both up the Dart and towards the harbour's mouth, with Kingsweir on the opposite shore, and the bright waters of the harbour dotted with white-sailed pleasure boats. Only a few of the party, however, reached the castle; but they were repaid for their exertions by the extensive coast view from the summit of the ruins. On their return the party devoted some time to Totnes, which was a place of some importance in Roman days. Its distance prevented a visit to the ruined keep of Judhael's Castle, but some of the members hurriedly inspected the church, which is a handsome structure, in the Perpendicular style. The stone fifteenth-century screen was much admired, as well as the rood-loft. On the chancel wall is a curious monument of one Christopher Blackall and his four wives kneeling in a row, date 1633.

At the evening meeting, Lieut.-Col. Harding read a short paper on a silver coin, which had been recently dis-

covered on Steep Holme, in the Bristol Channel. In the summer of 1860, Lieut.-Colonel Bent, R.E., visited Steep Holme, with a view to the erection of a battery. While he was surveying the island some men were engaged in the removal of earth for the improvement of a garden. Not far below the surface they found three skeletons laid side by side, without any trace of coffins, dress, or weapons. The bones appeared to be the remains of men who had died in the full vigour of life, and one of them must have been of gigantic stature. The skull was remarkable for its size and fine development, while the trunk and limb-bones were so long and massive that Colonel Bent estimated the height of the living man at fully seven feet. After a careful search they discovered in the earth, under the tallest skeleton, a piece of money, which proved to be a silver coin of Ethelwulf, the father of Alfred. It was unfortunately broken by the labourers, but was still in such good preservation that both obverse and reverse were very clear, and corresponding exactly with one of the coins figured by Ruding, p. 30, No. 19, Appendix. We know from the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 918, that a body of Norsemen, after ravaging the shores of the Bristol Channel, took refuge from the Saxon fleet on Steep Holme, where many perished from hunger; and he conceived it very probable that these men had been of the number.

The Rev. Dr. Thornton offered an explanation of a rubbing which had been taken from the Lustleigh stone. It represented an inscription on a stone of granite, at present forming the sill of the south entrance door in Lustleigh Church, but believed to have been originally brought from Cornwall. He did not profess to be a Keltic scholar, but from the place in which the inscription was found it was Welsh or Keltic; therefore he looked to those languages for the means of deciphering it, and from the best consideration that he was able to give, he should say that it was a Keltic inscription in rude semi-Roman characters. The first letter was *d*; then *a* from the Greek; *t*, *u*, *i*, *d*. This word appeared corrupted by the insertion of a *t*; and so they got the Christian name *David*, or Dafydd, Welsh. Then *o*, from the Irish, and *c*; *oc*, son of. The word in the next line appeared to read Conhino; *mh* was equal to *w*, and *nh* in the Southern Keltic had something the same force, probably a nasal *w*. Thus they had Cowin. *O* and *a* were interchangeable, as in the Prakrit, the spoken form of the Sanskrit; thus they got *Cawin* or *Gawin*, which was *Gawain*, a name as well known in Wales as John in England. Thus he read the inscription, "David the son of Gawain."

The proceedings of the Congress were brought to a close with the customary votes of thanks, which were suitably replied to; and it was stated that several of the papers which there had not been time to read would be printed either in the Journal of the Association, or in the new publication, *Collectanea Archæologia*.

Aug. 26. EXCURSION TO DARTMOOR.

In addition to the regular business of the Congress, a visit to Dartmoor was made on the 26th, by many of the members, the Teign Naturalists' Field Club kindly acting as guides. The party started early from Exeter, and proceeded by way of Moretonhampstead and Chagford. Those who have visited the Moor, do not require to be reminded about the importance of favourable weather. The weather, indeed, must ever be one chief element in out-door enjoyments; but to see the Moor to advantage,—or rather to see anything at all when you get there,—the atmosphere must be peculiarly clear, an event not of very common occurrence. When there are no rain-clouds, it often happens that the land is covered with the mist raised by the sun's heat; but on this occasion, the sky was clear and the sun shone brightly, so that when the visitors got on the Moor the magnificence of the sight on it and from it was in a great measure realized. Far away in the horizon could be discerned the fringe of Exmoor, while in the intervening country all the spots of interest were distinctly traceable. As the coaches mounted the series of hills ending in Longdown, the prospect grew

more and more extensive; and the members were fairly enraptured with it. Of altogether another character was the valley near Dunsford-bridge, with its pretty river, and well-wooded hills sloping down to the margin of the water. The descent and ascent immediately outside Moreton were sufficient to prove the mettle of the horses, but they made the entry into the town in good style. After a brief stay in Moreton, the party left for Chagford, passing through a series of "Devonshire lanes," where the overhanging trees were too low to be pleasant to people outside the carriages. Chagford at last was reached, and then, after some deliberation as to walking or riding the remaining distance, it was resolved to push on in the carriages, and in due time, after a ride of four hours and three quarters, (to be precise,) the party descended at the foot of a hill which led them upon the Moor. On this hill they were met by Mr. Ormerod, the secretary of the Naturalists' Club, and other members, to whose guidance they committed themselves. A short distance up the hill Mr. Ormerod pointed out the remains of an old chapel, now forming part of a farm-house; but a much greater curiosity was soon encountered. We refer to "Featherbed-lane," the name given to a boulder-bestrewed gorge, by which access is had to the Moor. At some remote period it may have been a bridle-path; but the torrents that sweep down the side of the Moor in winter have long since appropriated this as their peculiar channel. The earth has been washed away, leaving visible nothing but huge blocks of granite, some forming part of the rock, and others carried down from the Moor.

Once on the Moor, all felt themselves amply repaid for their exertions in getting there. Through the beautiful clear atmosphere the eye could range with scarcely any limit. Every field, and wood, and building, was as distinctly traced and as easily recognised as if the beholder had been looking upon a vast map laid out before him. Under these favourable conditions, the party followed Mr. Ormerod from a point near the Kister rock, viewing the singular remains of a remote era. After describing the various *tors*,—Kistor, Haytor, Rippontor, and others, Mr. Ormerod led the way to the hut circles, in which the ancient occupants of the Moor are supposed to have dwelt. The most interesting of these was Roundy Pound, where there are two of these circles of granite stones, one within the other. Leaving these, he proceeded to the Longstone, a huge block of granite, which begins the sacred avenue—a double line of granite stones—leading to Scorrill circle, the remains of a Druidical temple. Thence the party went to inspect a clam bridge on the Teign; but this, although picturesque, did not appear to possess any remarkable features. It is composed of large slabs of granite resting on pillars of the same material, all put together in a rough manner, but, from its solidity, no doubt well fitted to stem the swollen stream in winter. Having thus viewed all the objects of interest, antiquarian or otherwise, on this part of the Moor, the party wended their way to Fenworthy, the spot fixed for luncheon, where they arrived shortly after four o'clock. After this, Mr. Ormerod read some notes on the surrounding scenery, and at six o'clock the party left the Moor, the Exeter division returning to Chagford by a route different to that by which they had come. The return to Exeter was most satisfactorily accomplished, the coaches reaching the New London Inn about eleven o'clock.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 23. A general meeting was held at Uxbridge, at which the Rev. C. PARKER PRICE, the Incumbent, presided.

After some routine business had been disposed of, the Rev. Chairman read a paper on the Treaty of Uxbridge, which he justly described as the most remarkable event in the history of the town; and Mr. George Eves read a communication on its Antiquities. He said,—

"There are reasons for supposing that Uxbridge was one of the small boroughs established about the time of Alfred. That it existed in the twelfth century there is little doubt, as there is sufficient evidence still to be found in existing documents.

"In the most ancient record wherein the name of this place occurs, (about the year 1100,) it is Oxebrugge, in subsequent records Woxebruge, and for the last two centuries Uxbridge.

"There can be no doubt that Uxbridge was called a borough in the time of Henry II., as is proved by Basset's grant, which is here to-day, as well as from the appropriation-grant of Hillingdon Rectory to the Bishop of Worcester, dated 1281, and from other records which describe it as 'surrounded by a borough ditch.' It is not named in Domesday Book, but neither are the names of some other ancient towns to be found in that record. There can be but little doubt that the town existed as a borough before the Conquest, and it has been supposed that it formerly sent members to Parliament, but it does not appear from any of the records that this borough was summoned, though it is evident that at the beginning of the thirteenth century it was of sufficient importance to have possessed that privilege.

"Uxbridge is in the manor of Coleham. It is clearly proved that Gilbert Basset possessed the manor in the time of Henry the Second, and according to the historians of the town it continued in his family about 100 years.

"The possessors of the manor always claimed the rights of the manor and borough of Uxbridge as a part of their inheritance. In 1594 Alice, Countess of Derby, became lady of the manor, and held it until 1637. In the early part of the seventeenth century disputes arose between the townspeople and the Countess; in 1630 the Uxbridgeans refused to acknowledge her rights. Up to this time the toll corn had been sold by the bailiffs to the poor, and the profits should have been applied to charitable purposes. 'But some small part of it they employed in the repairs of the chapel, and the rest they wasted in feasting,' as her ladyship describes in her warrant or order of April 18, 1631. The warrant is in the possession of the lords in trust, and is here to-day with other interesting documents.

"The Countess soon brought them to their knees, first taking the case into the Court of Exchequer, and afterwards into the Star Chamber in 1633, when twenty-four of the towns-people were ordered to pay £200 for the profits they had received, and £20 to the king for leave to compound the suit. The Countess forgave them the money upon receiving a servile address from the burgesses. In October, 1636 (?), a court was held, Sir John Banks, steward, and seventeen jurymen of the burgesses being present: the Court granted a verdict in favour of the Countess's claims. This terminated her disputes with the towns-folks, as we read in an old manuscript that 'Lady Derby sent venison unto them, and there was a very grande entertainment att the Crown att Uxbridge, for the bailiffe and burgesses.'

"The Countess died in 1637, and the manor passed to George, Lord Chandos, who, when the civil commotions commenced, engaged on the King's side, and having killed a brother of the Lord Northampton, went to the Continent, when the burgesses once more laid claim to the profits of the fairs and markets, and enjoyed them several years. In 1662, George Pitt, Esq., who had married the widow of Lord Chandos, filed a bill in the Exchequer; and again in 1672, when the burgesses were forced to give way. About the year 1669, the manor of Colebam was alienated from the manor and borough of Uxbridge. In 1695 the manor and borough of Uxbridge was sold by George Pitt, Esq., to seven inhabitants of the town, for £500. At length, in 1729, the whole property became vested in Edmund Baker and Edmund Blomet, and was conveyed by them to trustees for charitable purposes; the trustees now bear the courtly tile of 'the Lords in Trust.'

"Uxbridge has always been noted for the number of its inns: Camden says in his time this town was 'full of inns.' There are still twenty-one left. (Much might be said as to the inns, but time will not allow.) I shall therefore only allude to the 'Crown,' 'the Treaty House,' which was described as a 'good house' at the time of the treaty; there is only a portion of the original house now remaining. The panelling of the presence-chamber and another is still to be seen. The chimneys are partly left, nearly everything else has been altered. The dovecot still remains; the lodge was pulled down a few years back, a photograph of which is in the Museum.

"The 'George Inn' still remains, but much altered. The outside staircase in the yard was removed about three years back: I have a print of it lent me by Mr. Hutson, shewing the yard, stairs, and entrance from street; it is taken from a sketch

made by Sir W. Ross, the artist, who was a native of this town: his father lived in a house that adjoined the church.

"There are still some few ancient houses in the town, but all much altered. Mr. Mercer's house, by the mill, has some panelling; also Mr. C. Morton's house, at the corner of Vine-street.

"In forming the sewers in 1856, a causeway ten feet wide, three feet below the present road, composed of flints, was discovered in two or three places in the High-street. This possibly was a Roman road, but few Roman antiquities have been found.

"The church, formerly the chapel, is dedicated to St. Margaret, and consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, separated by octangular columns and pointed arches, with a low square tower at the west end. The church has been restored in part by Mr. C. J. Shoppee, who has done it with taste. It is not known when it was first built, but the present church was built about 1447. That a chapel existed prior to this, appears from the appropriation grant of the church of Hillingdon to the Bishop of Worcester, dated 1281, and which refers to the chapel at that time existing.

"There are two tombs in the church, that of Dame Leonora Bennett, who died in 1638, being the principal one. She is represented in a recumbent posture: in the centre of the monument is sculptured the opening of a charnel-house, and above the figure is an inscription with coats of arms. Sir John Bennett resided at the Treaty House, and was the ancestor of the Earl of Tankerville.

"Several local trade-tokens have been found; specimens of several are here to-day; that of John Taylor, 1666, is in good preservation. Also various gold and other coins, specimens of which are kindly sent to the Museum. The bushel belonging to the Lords in Trust is worth notice. It is of bell-metal, and has on one side 'WOXBRIDGE, 1670,' and on a band of copper 'Winchester Standard Bushill,' and on the rim a crown and Charles II. This was the property of George Pitt, Esq., as he became possessed of the manor in 1669."

Mr. Durrant Cooper read a paper on various Ancient Deeds and Documents connected with the town, which were exhibited in the temporary Museum, and the Rev. T. Hugo made some remarks on other objects collected there, as bronze celts, encaustic tiles, medieval rings and coins.

The company then started on a visit to the neighbouring churches of Denham, Harefield, and Ruislip, but before leaving Uxbridge they inspected the Old Treaty House in which the Commissioners of Charles I. and those of the Parliament held fruitless deliberations for twenty days, now the "Crown Inn." After a pretty ride along wooded lanes, the party reached Denham Church, where they were welcomed by the Rev. C. Hall, the rector. The church is a structure of the fourteenth century, with some interesting brasses and monuments and a rood-loft. The building at one period had but a nave, and aisles were afterwards added. With regard to the monuments, that of one of the family of Peckham, who was a knight and lord of the manor, is exceedingly fine; there is also one to the memory of Dame Agnes Jordan, the last abbess of Syon, beside others well worthy of attention. It is said that Dryden wrote his translation of the *Æneid* at Bowyer-hall in the neighbourhood. The Bowyer family were great friends of the Stuarts, and it is said that Prince Charles was sometime concealed here. The attention of the party was directed to the *jube* loft and to an external window for confession which had been discovered by Mr. Street, who is engaged in the restoration of the church, and it is expected that in twelve months it will be accomplished. The principal peculiarities of the church were pointed out by Mr. Arthur Ashpitel to the company.

The party then proceeded to Harefield Church, distant about two miles. On their way thither they visited an ancient building, now used as a barn, but which at one time belonged to a great ecclesiastical establishment, although what its peculiar character was appears to be a subject of dispute. The architecture is Early English. The structure belonged either to the Knights Templars or to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who had an estate in the neighbourhood. The building is probably of about the year 1240, and not later than the reign of Henry III.

The church of Harefield is a beautiful structure, of uncertain date, containing some interesting brasses and monuments,

chiefly of the Newdigate family. There is also a large canopied monument erected to the memory of the Dowager Countess of Derby, one of the daughters of Sir John Spencer, of Althorp, Northamptonshire. Brakespere Chapel, on the north side of this church, was much admired.

The Rev. C. T. Weatherley, of Hillingdon, read a paper in which he gave some account of the lords of the manor, their residences, and of other places of interest in the locality; and Mr. Charles Baily made some remarks on certain pieces of armour in the church, consisting of helmets and gauntlets; he had no hesitation in saying that one of the helmets was as early as the time of Henry IV., or even Richard II.

The company then drove on to Ruislip Church, which is an Early English structure; it was described by Mr. Alfred White.

The members of the Society and their friends, after visiting the house and grounds of T. T. Clarke, Esq., of Swateleys, dined together at the Market-hall in Uxbridge, and thus concluded a very agreeable day.

JOINT MEETING OF THE BERWICKSHIRE AND TYNESIDE NATURALISTS' CLUBS, AT ALNWICK.

Aug. 29. When viewed "aright," Alnwick will be found to possess a varied interest that marks it as pre-eminently fit for a scientific and antiquarian rendezvous. Without being behind the times in matters relating to social progress, it yet retains many of the customs that prevailed in remote times. Thus, the curfew bell still rings out into the night its warning tones, awakening with the echoes thoughts of the fierce borderers who kept up the terrors this Norman institution sought to allay. Again, the ancient custom of watch and ward is still observed at the great annual fair held in July. On the Sunday evening preceding the fair-day, the adjacent townships, which owe suit and service to the Lord of the Manor, send their representatives to assist in keeping watch at the different entrances into the town, lest the Scots, or may be the Tyneside men, bent on less peaceful errand than that for which Alnwick was indebted for their company on the present occasion, should make their appearance. Chatton and Chillingham send four men; Cold Marten and Fowberry send four; Hetton and Hazelrigge, four; Fawdon and Clinch, four; Alnham and Alnham Moor, two; Tughall and Swinhoe, two; Longhoughton and Denwick, four; Lesbury and Bilton, two, and Lyham and Lyham Hall, one man. This goodly company, with the constables and some of the tradesmen of the town, proceed to the Castle, where they are received by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland's steward and bailiff, and are hospitably refreshed. Until the July of this year, the public were also admitted within the castle walls on the occasion, the gates being thrown wide open, and the tacit invitation was eagerly accepted by a large crowd. After the wassail was dispensed, the persons taking part in the ceremony, armed with battle-axes and broadswords, formed in procession and set out for the market-cross, attended by a great concourse. Arrived in the market-place, the several members took off their hats and stood uncovered while the proclamation was read from the steps of the cross.

It is a matter of regret that instances of drunkenness and riot were not unknown after the ceremony was concluded; because the fact of some persons being disorderly, year after year, led to the presentation of a memorial to the Duke to dispense with a custom that ended in so unseemly a disregard of the Sabbath day. The idea of substituting refreshments of an unexciting character probably did not occur, for a few days prior to the last fair the following notice was issued:—

"Alnwick July Fair.—In consequence of a Memorial from the Magistrates, Ministers of Religion, and others, requesting the Lord of the Manor and Borough of

Alnwick to use means for the abolition of the ceremony of proclaiming the Fair on Sunday evening, and the attendant distribution of Refreshment; Notice is hereby given, that the latter will be *discontinued*, agreeably to the expressed desire of the memoralists. By order, C. SEYMOUR BELL, Bailiff of the Manor.—Alnwick Castle, July 12, 1861."

Far removed from the fate of this hospitable custom of the ancient Percies, stands the Castle itself, stronger and braver than ever. We are so accustomed to a contemplation of the outlines of castellated architecture only as they remain to us in these days of peace, that a consideration of the appearance a castle would have presented in a siege would be altogether new to most of us. Supposing the outer moat to be still in existence, and all previous barriers overcome, it will be seen that, by throwing a few planks across it, an attacking party could reach the base of the walls, and with pick and axe could commence picking a hole through the wall, or, if they chose, undermining it. Men on the parapet of the wall could only see them and aim at them by leaning half their bodies over the battlements, when, of course, a shower of arrows would have been let fly at them. To meet this primary difficulty, a regular system of defence existed, which consisted, first, in the erection of projecting galleries, formed of wood, on the summits of the outer walls and towers. These overhanging galleries were covered with a roof-work, over which hides were spread to prevent the enemy from setting fire to them; and they were also machicolated and pierced with loop-holes. They rendered an approach to the walls so hazardous, as to cause the invention of corresponding contrivances on the part of the besiegers. Accordingly, their engineers formed moveable machines in the shapes of covered platforms, (called rats,) which they propelled up to the walls on rollers, much in the same way that our fishers sometimes place their boats beyond the reach of high tide. These rats, or *gats*, were also covered with raw hides, as the besieged would let down, by means of chains, swinging masses of burning tow, sprinkled with sulphur, to endeavour to set them in flames. The roofs were pitched at a sharp angle, so that stones or other heavy missiles hurled on them from above, would slip off immediately. Ensconced in this almost impenetrable shelter, the besiegers carried on their destructive purpose. Another engine that forms a remarkable object in the portraiture of a siege, is the moveable wooden tower. This, like the rat, or, as the Normans called it, the *chat*, was also propelled on rollers, and was covered with hides. It was furnished with ladders, and had a swinging bridge attached to its summit; so that, when once put into position, the bridge was thrown across to the top of the castle walls, and the assailants effected a landing. But this operation was not allowed to be accomplished without the most active opposition from the besieged. An implement called the *pierrôt*, which slung huge stones a great distance, was aimed at this large mark, and would often annihilate the labours of days in a few fortunate hits. The besieged, moving easily about in their projecting wooden galleries, poured fire, and water, and stones, and lead, and every missile at command through the machicolations on any foe brave enough to come within their reach; and kept up a harassing discharge of arrows at those at a greater distance. To shelter themselves from the flights of arrows, the besieged used large wooden screens, constructed upon the same principle as that applied to large easels in the present day, behind which they could carry on their operations, comparatively speaking, out of danger. For instance, the men engaged in the service of the battering-rams would conduct their movements under cover of these screens or mantelets. Thus, every destructive contrivance was met by expedients equally dexterous. These and other engines in common use are depicted by M. Viollet-le-Duc, in his work entitled *L'Architecture Militaire du Moyen Age*, with a masterly skill that conveys to the mind a most vivid realization of mediæval warfare.

It is especially interesting to find proof that the border castles for a certainty used these wooden galleries, (called in

Norman-French *houards*). That they did so is shewn in a vignette preserved with the MS. of Froissart in the Imperial Library at Paris. The French historian, whose acquaintance with English customs would be acquired in his five years' service as Secretary with the Queen of Edward II., has left a vignette shewing part of the castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and a length of curtain wall between two towers is represented as being defended from a covered wooden projecting parapet, or stage, as described. A fac-simile of this valuable drawing is given by M. Viollet-le-Duc in the work mentioned above, as in the translation by Mr. Macdermott.

Important defences of this kind would be only required on the occasion of an equally important siege. In ordinary times the massiveness of the architecture would be a sufficient protection for the inmates. The "wild and misdemeaned people" of North Tynedale—the Charletons, the Robsons, the Dodds, and the Mylbornes, concerning whom Dr. Charlton has given us such graphic accounts, shewing how "able and sufficient," how daring, how dauntless they were—had no chance against the passive force of feudal architecture. But when invested by an army, Alnwick Castle would have been strengthened by the girding on of the wooden armour in question.

There are some ancient houses in Alnwick which should furnish another source of interest. The most important of them stands on the north side of Narrowgate, and is easily distinguished by a bas-relief displaying the crescent and fetterlocks of the Percies, as illustrated by Mr. H. W. D. Longstaffe in his Heraldry of the Ancient Percies, (*Arch. Æliana* [a]). It is a two-storied quadrangular building, having an archway in the front facing the street, which leads into the open court-yard in the centre. But the premises have been converted into two shops, so that great metamorphoses have been made: the massive walls, with their small window-openings, the stone staircase, the huge oak beams protruding from the low ceilings, fragments of stone carving, and traces of a chapel, however, remain to invite further investigation. A second ancient house exists at the head of Canongate, which is said to have been a meeting-house in the reign of James II. This has been converted into dwelling-houses, losing in the transformation, as is too frequently the case, much of its interest. A third ancient house stands on the east side of Clayport; from this the mullions of the windows have not yet disappeared.

The claims of the ancient parish church upon the attention of the antiquary are too well known to require urging. It is a Perpendicular building, consisting of a nave with aisles, a chancel and a tower, all possessing embattled parapets. The south-east angle of the chancel presents peculiar details that are full of interest.

Nor does the still more ancient building, Hotspur Tower, need indication. Its massive archway spans the southern entrance to the town, and is too striking an object to be missed by the most unobservant.

The remaining portion of a chantry, in Walkergate, is another of the curiosities of architecture. An account of it, published in the Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, invests it with a history that adds to its attraction. The geology and botany of the neighbourhood offer great inducements for rambles in the parks—the Abbey lands, the Hulne-park, and the deer parks—or for a stroll as far as Ratcheugh Crag; and in every way maintain the correctness of the assertion that Alnwick offers unusual charms for scientific as well as archæological explorations.

A very large party of gentlemen met together on the 29th of August, influenced probably by these views, but more especially by the gracious permission of the Duke of Northumberland, that the Clubs should be allowed to view the Castle, and museums within the Castle. After a substantial breakfast at the Northumberland Arms, the minutes of the last meeting of the Berwickshire Club were read; and, in accordance with a resolution then passed, a proposal was made to the present

[a] See also Gent. Mag., July, 1860, p. 19 *et seq.*

meeting, by Mr. Clay, to raise a sum by subscription to defray the expenses of excavating and fencing the valuable Saxon building called Dun Edin's Hall, or Woden's Hall, near Abbey St. Bathans, the property of Captain Munro. This proposal having been seconded by Mr. Dickson, and carried, Mr. Milne Home, the President, next proposed that his Grace the Duke of Northumberland should be elected a member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club—a motion that was carried with much acclamation. The arrangements for the day were then disclosed by Mr. Tate, Secretary. It was agreed that the two Clubs would proceed together at 10 o'clock to the Castle, and at the conclusion of their visit that two parties should be formed, one to examine the geological district of Ratcheugh Crag, the other to view the beauties of the parks of Hulne Abbey. The whole party then proceeded to the Castle, where Dr. Bruce pointed out the leading features of the restorations, and shewed where, in excavating the soil to open out the bases of the postern tower, the foundations of the ancient "bakehouse, slaughter-house, priest-house, and midden" had recently been uncovered. From these æsthetic pursuits a descent into the lower regions of the kitchens was made, the noble proportions of which, no less than the complicated and ingenious machinery which they contained, excited the admiration of all, especially of the ladies who favoured the party with their company. His Grace having arrived from Foxton-hall to meet the Clubs, in the Egyptian Museum he most kindly and most ably explained the meaning and uses of some of the antiquities, and, in a running discourse, explained how, in the system of barter that prevailed in Egypt, it sometimes came to pass that slaves were figuratively quartered. The objects offered in exchange for a slave—perhaps a dromelary—not amounting to more than the fourth part of his value, a tally was made of a quarter of a slave, and the amount was consequently made up in other objects till the full value was given. His Grace pointed out tools that had been used in the days of Joseph and his brethren, and noticed the fact that the same form of tool was used among the modern Egyptians to this day. Some black for dyeing ladies' eyes also elicited interesting explanations; as did every other relic from this ancient world.

The President failed not to express the great gratification His Grace's kind reception had given both the Clubs, and a vote of thanks was most gratefully accorded. Before the Duke withdrew, the President formally announced to him that he had, that morning, been elected a member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.

Leaving the Castle by the barbican, the latter party made their first halt before the only remaining portion of the once extensive Alnwick Abbey—the gateway. Traversing the Abbey grounds, they emerged into Hulne-park, and, passing on their road the famous Trysting-tree and the Lady's Well, they next arrived at the ruined Abbey of Hulne. The larger proportion of the party made the ascent of Brislee Tower, where, every condition being favourable, a delightful prospect of the Cheviot country and the fertile vale of the Aln was enjoyed. At the forest gate the party lingered before another attraction of a different character—an ancient cist, which the Duke had allowed to remain untouched for the inspection of the Clubs. On the road back to the town, Mr. Wilson pointed out another remarkable object—the quarry from which 60,000 tons of stone have been quarried for the new works at the Castle. The party, under the guidance of Mr. Tate, inspected the basaltic whin sill, which, at Ratcheugh Crag, is intruded between limestone and shales, and, as well, visited the site of the camp on Peppermoor, in which oats of new varieties had sprung up unsown.

Meeting after these long rambles at the Northumberland Arms once more, 117 members of the Clubs sat down to dinner. Mr. Milne Home, President of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, and Dr. Johnson, of Sunderland, President of the Tyneside Club, most ably directed the proceedings of the Clubs, both at the repast and at the official business afterwards.

Mr. Mennell, Secretary of the Tyneside Club, read a paper by Mr. G. S. Brady, of the same Club, entitled "Notes on the Growth of a Seaweed," (*Callithamnion Rothii*); and another on a curious instinct of the Wasp, written by Mr. T. J. Bold, also of the same Club. A valuable paper on the remains of a Celtic town in Greaves Ash, near Linhope, with an account of the result of the excavations recently made there, was then read by the author, Mr. G. Tate, F.G.S., Secretary to the Berwickshire Club. Mr. Ralph Carr, of Hedgeley, produced a Saxon silver cross, found in the neighbourhood of Linhope, and proved to be of the period A.D. 750, and learnedly expounded the monograms thereon. Some learned observations of Dr. Bruce, upon the excavations at Linhope, and a discourse, which was listened to with great interest, by Mr. Williamson, upon the oyster and mussel beds now forming under his direction, at the instance of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, at Alnmouth, concluded one of the most successful meetings which it has been the lot of either of the Clubs to record in their Transactions.

CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The late Thomas Rickman.

[The first monthly meeting of the Chester Archæological Society for 1861 was held on the 26th of February last, but, owing to accidental circumstances, its proceedings were not reported in our pages. The chief business of the meeting, however, was the reading of a paper by Rickman, on Chester Cathedral, which was brought forward by the Rev. Canon Blomfield, who prefaced it by some interesting notices of the author, which we are desirous, even after this lapse of time, to preserve in our pages.]

"Premising that he appeared that evening rather in the character of an editor than of an author, he endeavoured, in the first place, to shew who and what Rickman was, and what were his special services to the architectural cause. Taking as his groundwork the short memoir of Mr. Rickman which appeared just twenty years ago in the Gentleman's Magazine, he explained that the future genius was born at Maidenhead, in 1776; his parents being simple Quakers, and his father a modest grocer, who, to the vending of teas and sugars, added the sale and practice of a little harmless physic. On leaving school, young Thomas found himself behind his father's counter, where he continued until 1797, when he took a situation in a London chemist's shop, exchanging that shortly afterwards for an engagement with a grocery firm at Saffron Walden. His father, meanwhile, having settled at Lewes, his native place, Thomas Rickman was prevailed upon to join him there as an apothecary, about the year 1801. Two years afterwards, however, not feeling at home in the medical profession, he bade final adieu to the dispensing of mixtures and pills, and became partner with a corn-factor in London, whence, about 1808, he removed to Liverpool, having just about that period had the misfortune to lose his cousin-wife, Lucy Rickman, of Lewes, whom he had married but four years before.

"At Liverpool, and while a simple assistant in an insurance broker's office, he commenced the study of that which has since rendered his name deservedly famous, viz. ecclesiastical architecture. A great walker, and having at that period, thanks to his Quaker education, no particular reverence for the Sunday as such, each seventh day found him rambling about some distant town or village, taking notes of the various churches on his way, and laying the principles of that sound system which has since been recognised as authority by all modern students of Gothic architecture. In these Sunday and other wanderings, Rickman is said to have personally visited and systematically examined some 3,000 churches, noting their peculiarities of style and construction, with the varieties of which he at length became so well acquainted that he had little difficulty in deciding, and in making his disciples able to decide, the almost precise date at which any church, or portion of a church, was erected. Strange that all these results should have been sought after by a man whose austere creed should the rather have led him to despise all formularies and ornamentation, both in religion and in religious edifices! But, as the rev. Canon observed, this

was not the only anti-Quaker predilection of this great architectural antiquary. Besides his intimate acquaintance with and reverence for the venerable temples of our holy faith, our 'man of peace' had imbibed from his early youth an almost ridiculous taste for military spectacle, and for the arts of war! He knew the services of almost every officer in the 'Army List;' he could tell the details of uniform of every regiment, not only of his own country, but of many leading military nations of Europe, and the strength and value of all known projectiles of war. While an apprentice with his father, he had appropriated to his own use an empty upper garret, on the walls of which he had carefully painted some hundreds of soldiers of various nations, the uniforms and appointments of each being depicted with more than pre-Raphaelite accuracy: other parts of the room were adorned with battle scenes, barracks, implements of warfare, &c.

"To recur to our narrative: his maiden sister had followed him to Liverpool, and had opened business as a confectioner; and those who were conversant with that town some forty years ago might perhaps remember her very odd-looking shop-front, the design for which had been contributed by Mr. Rickman himself. It was not so stated at the meeting, but it may be observed here that the design was taken by Rickman from the Choragic monument of Thrasyllus, in Greece.

"St. Mary's, Birkenhead, was designed by our friend and erected about this time: just then, too, he had married his second wife, Miss C. Horner, whom he soon afterwards lost in her first confinement.

"Now came the time when he was to leave Liverpool for Birmingham, when he took into partnership one of his old pupils, Mr. Henry Hutchinson; but on Mr. Hutchinson's death, in 1830, he carried on his large business alone for four years afterwards, when he allied himself to another friend and kindred spirit, Mr. R. C. Hussey, with whom he continued in professional union to the day of his death. Mr. Hussey is the gentleman under whose auspices and direction the numerous alterations and improvements have been carried on in Chester Cathedral for the last twenty years, and who has more recently conducted the restorations of St. John's Church.

"Ill-natured critics have maintained that Rickman was simply an antiquary, and not an architect, and that his numerous professional works never rose above mediocrity. But in contradiction of this, the Rev. Canon mentioned that when Parliament apportioned a million of money for the erection of new churches, and when the world of English architects were invited to send in designs for competition, the once Quaker-grocer succeeded in carrying off the first prize, and was summoned to London to arrange for carrying his plans into effect. The buildings of St. John's College, Cambridge, and the churches of Hampton Lucy in Warwickshire, and of Oulton in Yorkshire, were additional evidences of his inventive skill as an architect.

"On the 4th of January, 1835, having ten months previously been seized with apoplexy, Thomas Rickman quietly passed away to his rest, leaving a widow (his third wife) and two children as the inheritors of his name and fame. He lies buried in the churchyard of St. George's, Birmingham, of which church he was the architect, and where a monument, we believe erected by subscription, exists to his memory. As already stated, Rickman was originally a Quaker, but inclining later in life to a more florid ritual, he became an ardent disciple of Irving, whose tenets, as enunciated by the late Mr. Drummond, he continued to follow during the remainder of his days.

"The Rev. Canon related an amusing anecdote of his own personal meeting with Rickman. He was travelling on one occasion in a stage-coach, and had drawn the conversation gradually into an architectural channel. One of his companions in travel, an elderly gentleman in Quaker costume, after some general remarks, addressed him as follows:—'Young friend, thee seemest to have some taste for architecture: where didst thee pick it up?' The future Canon replied that the little he knew of the subject he had obtained from the perusal of Mr. Rickman's clever work on Gothic architecture. 'Indeed, friend,' said his querist, 'is that verily so? Then, I am Thomas Rickman.'

"The lecturer then proceeded to read the paper itself, which he considered Rickman must have originally written about 1817, while Dean Cholmondeley was at the head of the Chapter, and about which time the architect is known to have been very frequently in Chester on his ordinary Sunday expeditions. As the paper itself will be printed in full in a future number of the Society's illustrated Journal, it will be unnecessary here to say more than that Rickman declares Chester Cathedral to be as interesting, in an architectural point of view, as any of the cathedrals of England, York, Salisbury, and Canterbury perhaps alone excepted; and that some of the windows in St. Oswald's Church were not

surpassed even in York Minster. Rickman confessed that he had read little or nothing of the history of the cathedral; but Canon Blomfield shewed frequently, in his criticism of the paper, both from the annals of the Abbey and the pages of King's 'Vale Royal,' that, notwithstanding all this, Rickman had, in many notable instances, actually pointed out the very years in which the several stages of building or restoration had taken place. The paper, in fact, affords a perfect chronology of the building of the Abbey, from the earliest period down to its condition at the crisis of the Reformation. The Rev. Canon explained, in conclusion, that he was indebted for the immediate use of the document to Mr. J. Peacock, of Chester, who had received it some three years ago from Mr. Thomas Hodkinson, who had again, as he supposed, obtained it from Mr. Jones, formerly an architect of that city."

Mr. Thomas Hodkinson, who was present at the meeting, corrected the Rev. Canon's supposition, by explaining that Mr. Jones had never seen the paper, which he (Mr. H.) had copied from the original long since, by permission of the late Rev. Joseph Eaton, who, as precentor of the cathedral, held possession of the document, which Rickman had no doubt presented, forty years ago, to the then Dean and Chapter.

After some remarks by the Chairman and other gentlemen,

Mr. T. Hughes observed that reference had been made to Rickman having been in partnership with Mr. Hutchinson. It was evidently, he said, unknown to Canon Blomfield that this Mr. Hutchinson was father of the Rev. T. N. Hutchinson, formerly of the Chester Training College, but now of King Edward's School, Birmingham, whose beautiful drawings then adorned their walls, in illustration of the paper of the evening. Mr. Hughes explained, also, that Rickman was an old and welcome friend at the house of Mr. Harrison, architect of the Castle and Grosvenor Bridge; and that probably to that friendship was owing, in a great measure, this valuable testimony, from the greatest ecclesiologist of his day, to the architectural beauties and peculiarities of Chester Cathedral.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 2. BARRY DELANY, Esq., M.D., in the chair.

The following new members were elected:—Captain Edward Maguire, 1st Royals; Rev. Dr. Greham, Kingstown; John Otway Cuffe, Esq., Missenden-house, Bucks.; Richard Magee, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, Kilkenny Fusiliers; and Mr. Laurence O'Brian, Mullinahone.

The auditors, Messrs. J. G. Robertson and P. A. Aylward, brought up the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1860; shewing the gross receipts to be £316 0s. 2½d., and the outlay, £266 18s. 8d., leaving a balance in favour of the Society of £49 1s. 6½d. The outlay embraced an expenditure of £18 incurred that year in removing obstructions and acquiring an additional portion of the ruins at Jerpoint Abbey.

The Rev. Charles Vignoles, Rector of Clonmacnoise—with reference to a paragraph going the round of the Press, and which originated with a correspondent of "Saunders' News-Letter" regarding the recent discovery of a cavern near Clonmacnoise, described as "the retreat of the ancient Irish kings"—intimated to the Society that, from inquiry on the spot, "he has no hesitation in affirming that it is a pure fiction." He believed there was no doubt of the finding, some time since, of a gold crown and collar somewhere in that district, but of the particulars of the discovery nothing was known with certainty. The account of the cave, with its "ten *elaborately ornamented octagonal* slabs, covered with Ogham inscriptions," was too ridiculous, and obviously owed its origin to the prolific imagination of the newspaper correspondent[a].

[a] We printed this statement last month, (GENT. MAG., Oct. 1861, p. 357,) in the hope (as we then stated) of obtaining information upon the matter; and we beg to thank Mr. Vignoles for his statement on the subject.

The Marchioness of Ormonde presented to the Museum a portion of one of those ancient timber structures so frequently found near streams in Ireland, and ascertained to have been the water-mills of the primeval inhabitants. In reference to the subject of this presentation, Mr. Robertson made the following observations:—

"The members of the Society, no doubt, are aware of the extensive alterations and improvements now in progress at Kilkenny Castle. Among other works, a large pond has been this summer formed in the angle of the lawn adjoining the well generally called the 'Seven Springs.' It was whilst excavating the basin of this pond that the remains now brought under your notice were discovered. They appear to have formed portions of an ancient mill, and consist of a very large trough, three beams, and three slabs of oak. The trough being the most important part, and that on which the greatest labour was bestowed, is the only portion which has been placed in the Society's Museum. The timber is quite black, being now what is known as 'bog oak:' a great portion of the outside is decayed, and may be broken off in small pieces; the heart is, however, quite sound. The trough is 8 ft. long at the bottom, and 7 ft. 4 in. long at the top; in width, 3 ft. 2 in. at one end, and 2 ft. 4 in. at the other; depth, 1 ft. 2 in. at the wide end, and 1 ft. 10 in. at the small. It is excavated to a depth of 1 ft. 6 in. at the smaller end, from which the water fell on the wheel by two openings, of which the dimensions respectively are 6 in. by 8 in., and 9 in. by 12 in.; the thickness of the timber through which these openings are made is about 1 ft. The other extremity is open, and in the bottom near this end there is an orifice inside, 5 in. by 4. Two beams were 11 ft. long, by 14 in., by 9 in., with mortise holes cut in them 12 in. long by 6 wide, and 6 in. deep. One beam was 7 ft. long, by 15 in., by 6 in. Three slabs, the longest 7 ft. by 12 in., by 3 in. These slabs were rather feather-edged, and had mortise holes in them. I am informed by the workmen that the trough was found about five feet beneath the surface; the large beams under the ends of it, and the planks forming with the beams a sort of frame for supporting the trough. The workmen also state that the mould in which the timbers were was black bog earth, although the surrounding soil was gravelly. I may direct your attention to the great size of the tree which yielded a square piece of the timber of the dimensions of the trough."

The Rev. James Graves said that the students of Irish history were familiar with the main features of the capture of Thomas Earl of Ormonde, by the chieftain of the O'Mores of Leix, in the spring of the year 1600. A parley having been arranged between the Earl and Owny McRory O'More, the Earl, accompanied by Sir George Carew, Lord President of Munster, and the Earl of Thomond, with a small band of attendants, proceeded from Kilkenny to a place not now easily identified, but which seems to have been approached by the old road leading over the hills from Ballyragget to Ballinakill. Here they met O'More, attended by Father Archer, a Jesuit and a celebrated political character of the day, and a number of kerns; and while the parley proceeded, the retainers of the Irish chieftain gradually surrounded the Earl, and before their design was observed, succeeded in pulling him from his horse, at the same time making a general attack on his companions and attendants, who, however, contrived to cut their way through the attacking party and effect their escape to Kilkenny, leaving Lord Ormonde and three of his servants prisoners with the Irish. The State Paper Office in London contained the reports made to the English Government by the Irish officials of the day, which threw a great deal of curious light on the circumstances of this transaction, and elucidated many points which contemporary historians had left in doubt—in particular refuting an insinuation broadly made at the time, and often since revived, that the Earl had connived at his own capture, he having been suspected by the then Government of holding views favourable to the Irish party, in consequence of having refused to act as the tool for bringing about the suggested assassination of O'Neil. Mr. Graves then read a large number of the most interesting of the documents to which he referred, and which were ordered to be printed in the Society's 'Transactions.'

It appears from some of the letters that the Earl was, in the first instance, confined by O'More in the castle of Gortnaclea, a square tower—still standing—on the high-road between Aghavoe and Abbeyleix. From this place of durance Ormonde wrote the following letter to Sir George Carew:—

"My very good Lord,—I heartely thanke you for the lovinge and kynde postcript sent in my lord of Tomonde's letter. I am in such cáse here as I cannot send or receive ought by letter or message but that they must bothe see and knowe the same. Wherefore I must reffer all your proceedinges to your Lordship's grave and consyderate judgement, wyshinge you should acquaynt my Lord Dputie how thinges fell out here, to whome I am not allowed to wryte as yet. Your Lordship maye be advysed by his Lordship, seinge I cannot advyse you in partyculer nor suffered to wryte what I would. I doubt nothinge of your Lordship's good will towards me, and wyshe you should not of myne in any thinge I may possyble. I pray you to procure that no means be made to rescue me, for that my lyff stands upon it, tyll I maye knowe of Owny McRory what point he will be at with me. And so wyshing you all prosperous successe, I commyt you to God.—Gortneclehe, the 14th of April, 1600.

"Your Lordship's most unfortunate and very assured to you,

"THOMAS ORMONDE AND OSSORY."

The most curious part of the transaction seems to be that a female friend of the Earl was sent by the Government to open a communication with him in his captivity. The State Paper Office documents give no clue to enable us to discover who this lady, called Honora, was; but in a letter of Sir Geffrey Fenton's she is mentioned as "the gentlewoman who was to lie in the Earl's room."

The following letter from Sir Thomas Stafford to Sir Robert Cecill alludes to the terms of the Earl of Ormonde's release—his lordship had to give a bond of £3,000 not to revenge himself on O'More, besides the twelve hostages referred to:—

"Your Honor shall nowe understande thatt the 13th of June the Erle of Ormonde was sett att libertye and cam unto Kylkeunye. There ys xij. pledges lefte with Onye McRorye for the performaunce of all covenanntes betweene them. The Erle sythens hys lybertye hathe wrytten unto my Lorde Deputye, and beynge by hys ympryosonmentte weake and nott able to ryde, ys verye desyrous uppon secrette occasyons to confer with my Lorde, and my Lorde Deputye purposethe to satysfye hys desyre and determynethe to take hys jorney towardes my Lorde of Ormonde the 18th of June. I doe judge thatt the place of meatynge shalbee att Caterlaghe or Leughelane. . . . . Wythe the remembrannce of my moste humble servyse, I commytt your Honour to the protectyon of the Hygheste. —Dublyn the 20th of June, 1600."

Communications were submitted to the meeting from the Ven. the Dean of Leighlin on some "Anglo-Saxon Runes on early Cross Slabs in England;" and from the Rev. J. H. Reade on "the Sculptured upper Stone of a Quern, found in County Fermanagh."

The meeting adjourned to the first Wednesday in January next.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Aug. 7. JOHN CLAYTON, Esq., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

George Crawshay, Esq., of Haughton Castle, was elected a member.

Mr. Fenwick requested the Society to move in favour of conservation of the Weavers' Tower, a relic of the fast disappearing town wall of Newcastle. It was threatened by a police station. He remembered the circuit of the whole wall, and how it was occupied by the military during the last French war. Mr. Wheatley seconded the motion for a memorial to the Corporation, in accordance with Mr. Fenwick's views; and Mr. Longstaffe could not help recalling the barbarism by which the Pink Tower had been destroyed, and a most interesting feature lost to the John Knox Chapel. The Chairman believed that the plans did not involve the destruction of the Weavers' Tower, but admitted that it might be well to strengthen

the hands of conservation by the memorial proposed. The memorial was agreed to.

Mr. White read the following notes, and concluded with some references to the present condition and religious habits of Scotland:—

"Up Dee side a little west of Lumphanan station, and upwards of twenty miles west of Aberdeen, I observed a moated mount formed for defence against hostile neighbours. The top is flat, and may be about fifty yards in diameter, widening down to the base, and the fosse round it, about thirty yards wide, is filled with water. A low stone dyke runs round the edge of the summit, but this is of modern erection, and no traces of buildings are seen upon it. I also noticed a mount of similar construction up the river Don, near the railway from Aberdeen to Inverness.

"The battle-field of Culloden is a lofty and wide rounded moor, nearly all now in a state of cultivation, about five miles north-east from Inverness. It is nearly level on the top, ascending gently to the south-west, and may extend about three-quarters of a mile. Standing upon it we see on the east a higher range of heathy hills, while to the north the eye wanders over the broad expanse of the Moray firth, and the eastern coast of Ross-shire. On the west the firth narrows towards Inverness, branching up into Loch Beauly among dark mountains, while Ben Wyvis soars above them at a distance of twenty miles. I was fortunate in having the company of two young gentlemen, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Simpson, from Dundee, while examining the field; and Mr. Monro, the gamekeeper at Culloden House, very obligingly pointed out to us the several places of interest. Prince Charles occupied the highest point of the moor to the south-west, about half-a-mile or more from the Duke of Cumberland, who mounted, it is said, a very large stone, two yards high and five in diameter, near to the public road, and the battle was fought in the space between them. An old cottage is still standing amid a crop of oats, which was occupied by an aged lame man when the contest commenced, and a small cannon-ball having struck the pot on the fire in which his food was cooking, breaking it to pieces, he drew to his bed, and lay there till the battle was fought. At the edge of the enclosure, among the growing corn, Mr. Monro shewed us a well where a chief of the clan MacIntosh was killed. Being attacked by the English dragoons, he defended himself with his dirk and claymore so bravely, that when his body was discovered about sixteen of his foes lay dead around him. Robert Chambers records the circumstance with some variation, quoting from a note at page 200 of Cromek's 'Remains,' and giving the name of the Highlander as Golice Macbane, saying that he killed thirteen of the enemy. The public road runs over a slight elevation on the west side of the field, consisting of several acres that have hitherto escaped the levelling plough-share. On the edge of this ground towards Inverness, a large quantity of stones are collected, and a very rough foundation laid for a pyramid to commemorate the slain; but not being put together in accordance with the good taste prevalent in the nineteenth century, the erection very properly has been discontinued. Eastward again from this spot, on the opposite side of the road, among the stunted heather, appear the trenches stretching due north and south, and graves all green with grass where the brave Highlanders who fell there repose. On our way to Inverness we came to an old man breaking stones, who told us that he had seen several men that were present at the battle, but they disliked to hear it mentioned.

"On our course from Inverness through the Caledonian Canal, we passed on our right a ruined castle, which had belonged to the clan of Macdonnells. Still further on we observed a small obelisk at a well, on the margin of the loch, which had been erected to preserve an incident of the following tragedy. The young chief of the Macdonnells had been murdered by a distant branch of the same family. A vassal of the old chieftain went to avenge the deed, and killed a father and his six sons. Cutting off their heads, he conveyed the latter as a present to his lord, and on passing this well he washed the seven bloody trophies therein, that by their cleanly appearance they might be more acceptable to the receiver. Such was the outline of the tale as it was told me in sight of the memorial.

"On the eastern side of the bleak and rocky island of Iona, whence we see Staffa on the north, is a cultivated piece of land comprising about twenty acres. Some cottages and dwelling houses are upon it, but the principal objects of interest are an old monastery or nunnery, and church, both unroofed, about three hundred yards distant from each other; and near to the church is an old burying-ground, about fifty yards square, with a chapel in it, of which the roof is also gone. In this place

of the dead are either seven or nine rows of graves, closely packed together — one containing the remains of above forty early Kings of Scotland, four Irish monarchs, and eight Norwegian princes. The grave-stones here are very numerous,—indeed some of the rows are nearly covered with them. But in the ruins of the monastery, and especially in the church and also in the chapel of the burying-ground, are a large number of sculptured stones, all in a state of decay, but exhibiting much artistic beauty. Not many are of free-stone, the chief portion being of a slaty character, partaking of the common rag-stone upon which workmen sharpen their tools. Half-way between the monastery and church, close by the foot-path, is a tall ancient cross; and in the garth of the church is another magnificent cross, covered to the top with old moss, and not less than 14 feet high, placed on a huge pedestal of red granite, the corners of which are all rounded by the action of the sea air. Well might Dr. Johnson be deeply impressed with the appearance of this hallowed spot. I had one regret on viewing it, which was that in Britain we have Antiquarian Societies all over the land, and an Archæological Institute, and among these bodies no attempt has, to my knowledge, been made to throw a roof over some suitable portion of these ruins, and gather the remaining monuments under it, that they may be preserved to future times, telling those who come after us what was done in Iona during the early period of our Church history.

"The lighter departments of our literature have charms, however, for us equally powerful as carved stones. I landed at Greenock to see the last resting-place of 'Highland Mary,' the girl who caught the attention and drew forth some beautiful strains from the great national poet of Scotland. A large and very beautiful monument is placed at the head of her grave. On journeying to Ayr and Alloway Kirk I made free to intrude upon the privacy of Misses Agnes and Isabella Begg, nieces of Robert Burns. Two months ago I exhibited in this room specimens of the bard's handwriting, and drew thereby an inference respecting his personal appearance. Accordingly, it was with no small satisfaction that I learned from the lips of these amiable members of the Burns family the correctness of my supposition, for his eyes and hair were not black, but of dark brown. I also visited the poet's daughter, Mrs. Thompson, at Hope Cottage, near Glasgow, and thought I discovered in her eyes and brow much of the intellectual expression we see in the portraits of her father. Charles Dickens himself is not more remarkable for this peculiarity of countenance.

"When at Glasgow I could not forbear going over to Stirling, and in company with my two young friends, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Simpson, for we still kept together, I walked once more over the ground at Bannockburn. We were again so fortunate as to meet Mr. Laird, gamekeeper on the estate, another frank and intelligent man, who pointed out to us several localities connected with the history of the battle. What I learned only tended to confirm my opinion of the great talents Robert Bruce possessed as a consummate general. In case of defeat he had done all he could to preserve the remainder of his army; but fortune at last smiled upon him, and he became, through the means he possessed, the instrument of saving his country from foreign dominion."

Mr. White also described the stool, or rather bench, of repentance preserved in the west church of Greenock. Dr. Bruce had personally seen the rebuke administered in Glasgow. Some observations were made on the recent use and present legality of the punishment in England.

Dr. Bruce, F.S.A., gave some information and exhibited sketches obtained from Mr. Henry T. Wake, of Scotby, of some Roman remains discovered in May last, on the site of Mr. Thomas Blair's house, near the "Journal" Office, in English-street, Carlisle, in rebuilding which office, it will be remembered, former discoveries took place[a]. There were three inscribed stones. One, with a sunk square at the top, evidently for the reception of statues of the goddess mothers, the Fates, is inscribed—

MATRIB. PARC PRO SALVT
SANCTIAE. GEMINAE.

Another, a votive altar with the name IANVARIVS amongst other lettering, is very mutilated. The third, though mutilated, has a perfect inscription:—

PARCIS
PROBO
DONATALIS
PATER. V. S.
L. M.

The coins found were corroded and unim-

[a] GENT. MAG., April, 1860, p. 346.

portant. One seemed to be a small brass of the Lower Empire. Among other fragments of Samian there was one stamped AEMILIANVS. Some large oak cisterns, puddled with clay brought from a distance, were also found. The first two were supposed to be coffins, but a third proved to be six feet square. Their boards were about 1¼ in. thick, and were fastened together with wooden pegs.

In the same street some other relics of Roman dominion had also been found not long before. There was a little glass lachrymatory entire, and many fragments of Samian and other pottery, among them the following: — a mortarium, with the spout; a large piece, stamped in two places with AVSTIMANV; a Samian mortarium with a hole through it, and a lion's mouth through which the liquid ran; a piece of vessel made of a dark slate-coloured material, glazed, very hard and thin, slightly ornamented with diagonal dashes placed close together, and, to Mr. Wake's eye, of finer pottery than the best Samian ware that he had seen.

Mr. Longstaffe, F.S.A., exhibited a sulphur cast from the magnificent seal of the literary chancellor, Bishop Bury, probably the finest mediæval seal in existence, obtained from Mr. H. Laing, of Elder-street, Edinburgh, a very deserving and enthusiastic modeller of seals. Also a number of interesting electro-type impressions from the extensive cabinet of Mr. Trueman, the local collector of Durham, beginning with the curious saucer-shaped seal of Bishop Carileph. The conventual seal, embracing a Roman gem engraved with the head of Jupiter Tonans, made to serve as that of St. Oswald, attracted much attention.

Sept. 4. JOHN FENWICK, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

A paper by the Rev. James Everett was read, detailing, from personal inspection, the features of an old house at Wintringham, near St. Neot's. The moat of the buildings comprises an acre of ground. Within the house is a "priest's hole" for concealment, and a mantelpiece presenting, among insignia and initials of the owners, the arms and initials of Queen Elizabeth, set up in 1567, but possibly in remembrance of a traditionary visit from her during the reign of Mary. Mr. Everett also presented a rubbing from the brass of Sir John Radcliffe in Crosthwaite Church.

Mr. Longstaffe read a curious declaration by a priest of Barnard Castle in 1442. He had been confessor to one Jack Godwyn of that town, who acknowledged on his death-bed that he never duly delivered possession of Henry Hedlam's lands at Stainton, in pursuance of his charter, and that consequently this Henry continued seized at the time of his death. And this the confessor declares to all men, "for alsmskill as it is medfull (meritorious) and nedfull (needful) ever ilk cristen man to bere witness to trewth." Mr. L. also exhibited careful rubbings of the cross in Beckermont churchyard, Cumberland. They were made by the Rev. Frederic Addison, of Cleator, who has no theory on the subject, but who is decidedly of opinion that the inscription remains to be read, and that the versions of Haigh and Maughan cannot be supported. Mr. Haigh's drawing was compared, and the members confessed themselves unable to trace or consider possible some of the principal features therein delineated. The identification of Piegnalech, the burial-place of Tuda, bishop of Lindisfarne, with Beckermont, cannot therefore be accepted without better evidence of the stone being his monument.

A Catalogue of the Society's collection of books, prints, and drawings was decided on. It is to range with the Transactions, with extra copies for sale, and its preparation is entrusted to Mr. Dodd, the able compiler of the Infirmary Library catalogue, which was produced and greatly commended.

Oct. 2. JOHN FENWICK, Esq., V.P., in the chair.

Mr. Clayton read the following paper on the Roman Bridge at Cilurnum, (and the beautiful drawings mentioned in it were on the table):—

"The remains of the Roman bridge across the North Tyne at the station of

Cilurnum, the fifth station *per lineam valli*, are nearly half-a-mile lower down the river than Chollerford Bridge, by which modern travellers cross the stream.

"Camden, who, in the year 1599, journeying with Sir Robert Cotton, was obliged to rely upon hearsay evidence of the state of the Roman Wall, and of the country between the river Tippalt and the North Tyne, 'per prædones vero limitaneos per lustrare tuto non licuit,' seems to have found the banks of the North Tyne in a more civilized state, though he describes the population as 'militare genus hominum qui, a mense Aprili usque ad Augustum in tuguriolis cum suis pecoribus excubant.'

"He describes the course of the river North Tyne, flowing past Chipchase Castle, and not far from Swinburne Castle, 'Murum accedit et intersecat sub Chollerford ubi ponte fornicato conjunctus erat.'

"The first specific mention of the existing remains of this bridge is made by Gordon, (the oracle of Jonathan Oldbuck, under the familiar name of 'Sandy Gordon.') This intelligent antiquary gave his observations to the world, under the title of *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, in the year 1726, and was the first who attempted to appropriate to their proper localities the names of the stations *per lineam valli*, enumerated in the *Notitia Imperii*. He was for the most part successful in his conjectures; though otherwise in the case of Cilurnum, for having altogether overlooked the remains of the station of Hunnum at Halton Chesters, he applies the name of Hunnum to Cilurnum.

"'Descending,' says Mr. Gordon, 'from the high ground and passing through a place called Brunton-on-the-Wall, we came to the bank of the river called North Tyne, where are the vestiges of a Roman bridge to be seen, the foundation of which consists of large square stones linked together with iron cramps; but this bridge, however, is only seen when the water is low.'

"Horsley, in the *Britannia Romana*, published in 1732, corrects the error of Gordon in the name of the station of Cilurnum, and adds, 'There has been a considerable bridge over the river just at the fort, the foundations of which are yet visible.'

"In the summer of 1783, Brand, the historian of Newcastle, waded in the stream, and found 'innumerable square stones with holes in them, wherein iron rivets had been fixed, embedded on the spot.'

"Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, examined more minutely than his predecessors had done the remains of the bridge, and he found 'that many of the stones of the piers remaining in the water were regularly pierced with an oblong hole, wider at the top than at the bottom, plainly for a Louis by which they had been let down into their present beds,' shewing that the Romans perfectly understood an invention in modern times, originated by a French engineer in the reign of Louis Quatorze.

"Mr. Hodgson likewise found the iron cramps by which the stones were bound to each other, mentioned by Gordon, and gives a sketch of one of them. In Dr. Bruce's admirable work on the Roman Wall, we have a most accurate plan of the remains of this bridge, yet visible in the bed of the stream, consisting of the foundation stones of the western land abutment, and of two piers, at equal distances from each other. Dr. Bruce shadows forth a conjectural line for the eastern land abutment on the assumption that it would be found buried in the stream opposite the western abutment. Since the days of Camden, nothing more or less has been seen of these remains than is delineated by Dr. Bruce. It was reserved for the sagacity of Mr. John Coulson, (who distinguished himself so much in the excavations of *Bremenium*,) to discover, in the spring of last year, the remains of the eastern land abutment of the bridge of Cilurnum, which have been since fully developed by the spade.

"The shape and position of this abutment corresponds with that shadowed forth by Dr. Bruce, except that it is removed considerably to the landward of the stream.

"An accurate ground-plan of these remains has been prepared by Mr. Elliott, of Wall, and beautiful surveys have been made by Mr. Mossman and Mr. H. Richardson. In order to complete the outline of the bridge it will be necessary to operate in the bed of the stream, where will be found a third pier, partly in the water and partly under the embankment; it was partially seen during last summer. The whole span of the bridge, between the breastworks of the land abutments on each side of the river, is 180 feet. There are four openings between the piers, and the space between each of the openings is 33½ feet. There is an abutment 24 feet by 23½ under the platform of approach, and the roadway brought down to the bridge (including the parapets) is 22 feet wide; it is brought down to the bridge under the shelter of the Roman wall. Five

courses of the masonry of this abutment remain on the side which breasts the downward current of the stream; on the opposite side four courses remain: each course is eighteen inches in thickness. All the stones of the exterior bear marks of having been carefully set with the Louis, and in each of them is a Louis hole, and many are bound together with iron cramps and melted lead. The stones measure three feet in length of bed, and two feet in breadth. The masonry is of a very massive character, and the whole has been executed with great care and skill.

"Those who have seen the magnificent remains of the Pont du Gard (justly the pride of Gallia Narbonensis) lighted by the glorious sun of Languedoc, will think lightly of the meagre relics of the bridge of Cilurnum, under the darker skies of Northumberland. But it may be safely affirmed that the bridge over the river Gard does not span a lovelier stream than the North Tyne, and that so much as remains of the masonry of the bridge of Cilurnum is not inferior in grandeur of proportion and excellence of workmanship to the mighty structure reared by Roman hands in Gaul.

"Surrounded by the masonry are seen the foundations of the pier of a bridge of much smaller dimensions, and apparently of earlier date. From the position, it must necessarily have been placed before the Roman Wall was built or planned. Its dimensions would scarcely admit of a superstructure wider than would be required for the march of foot-soldiers; and its existence would seem to afford evidence in support of the hypothesis that the station of Cilurnum was one of the fortresses reared by the legions under the command of Julius Agricola. The station of Cilurnum has evidently had an existence anterior to, and independent of, the Wall of Hadrian. Whilst the stations of Procolitia, Borcovicus, and Æsica depend on the Wall of Hadrian for their northern rampart, the station of Cilurnum is complete in itself, and has had communications independent of the military way which accompanied the Wall. In the time of Horsley, 'there were visible remains of a military way, which seemed to have come from Watling Street south of Risingham to the station of Cilurnum, or the bridge beside it;' 'and from this station,' says Horsley, 'a military way has gone directly to Caervorran, which is still visible for the greater part of the way;' and this military way has in our day been distinctly traced by that able surveyor and accurate observer, Mr. McLauchlan. Agricola secured the possession of the valley of North Tyne by planting in its gorge the fortress of Cilurnum, and, amongst other communications with it, threw a bridge across the Tyne, of which this pier is the only remnant. The piers corresponding with it in the bed of the stream have either been washed away or absorbed in the works of the piers of the larger bridge built by Hadrian, obviously in connection with the Wall. In the drawings of the ruins, by Mr. Mossman and Mr. Henry Richardson, will be observed the remains of a covered passage, which has been carried across the works. It is not easy to conjecture its use, but it is obviously of a date posterior to the Roman occupation of the country, and many of the stones of the bridge have been used in its formation.

"Neither amongst these ruins nor in the bed of the river have been found the voussoirs of an arch. The inference is that the passage over the river has been upon a horizontal platform.

"During the excavation, a considerable number of coins have been found. The earliest in date is a silver coin, which is accurately described in the catalogue of the Roman consular and family coins, in the cabinet of our noble patron, the Duke of Northumberland, prepared by that able numismatist, Admiral Smyth. It is a coin of the Cassian family, of Caius Cassius, the assassin of Julius Cæsar, and is stated by Admiral Smyth to be somewhat rare. On the obverse is a female head veiled, representing the Goddess of Liberty, with the legend C. CASSIUS IMP. Cassius took the part of Pompey in the Wars of the Triumvirs, and was saluted 'Imperator' after his naval victory over the Rhodians. On the reverse is the *lituus* (the crooked wand used by the augurs), and a *præfericulum* (the round vessel carried before the priests), under which, across the field, is the legend 'LENTULUS SPINT.' Lentulus Spinther, according to Admiral Smyth, was entered into the College of Augurs in the same year in which he assumed the *toga virilis*, B.C. 57.

"Amongst the coins is a silver coin, in excellent preservation, of Julia Domna, the second wife of the Emperor Severus. On the obverse are the handsome features and neatly-braided tresses of the Empress, with the legend 'JULIA AUGUSTA,' and on the reverse, a robed female figure, having in her right hand a patera, and in her left a spear, and at her feet a peacock, with the legend 'JUNO.'

"Beside these silver coins, are several of brass, of the Emperors Hadrian, Dio-

cletian, the Constantine family, and of the usurper Tetricus, generally much worn. One of the coins of Diocletian is a fine coin of brass, and in good preservation. Birago, in his edition of Occo, ascribes to it the date of the year 284 of the Christian era. On the obverse is the head of the Emperor, with the legend 'IMP. DIOCLETIANUS P. F. AUG.;' on the reverse is the figure of the Genius of Rome, having in the right hand a patera, and in the left a cornucopia, with the legend 'GENIO POPULI ROMANO.'

"Among the *débris* removed during the excavation have been found much of the lead and iron which has been used in binding the stones to each other: a solid piece of lead in the shape of a horse's hoof; a well-finished altar of elegant shape, but without inscription; a circular stone about four feet in length, resembling an axle-tree, having its greatest circumference in the middle, and diminishing at each end. There are eight orifices in the stone, as if for receiving hand-spikes; and it has been suggested, that it has been used as part of the machinery for pounding mortar. Several mill-stones have been turned up, and also an ivory implement, which seems to have belonged to a lady's toilet, and many fragments of Samian ware, one of them bearing the potter's mark of 'Doccius;' a name as yet unknown on the Roman Wall, but which will be found in the list of potters' marks in Mr. Roach Smith's 'Roman London.'"

It appeared that Dr. Lingard, in 1807, while on a "tourification of the Roman Wall," met with an old man who told him that the stones of this bridge were united with iron rods. Dr. Bruce never could understand the reference, because all the cramps previously discovered had been of the double wedge kind. The excavated pier, however, discloses marks of rods running along nearly the whole length of the frontage; which frontage, by the way, the Doctor thinks is an addition by Severus, the stones being tooled in somewhat of an ornamental manner. The pier has a depression in the centre, being somewhat in the form of an inverted arch, and from its great extent it is probable that it had towers of defence placed on each side.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 5. The Society, under the presidency of D. GURNEY, Esq., F.S.A., visited the churches of Dereham and North Elmham, the ancient earthworks at the latter place, the church and hall of Elsing, and the church of Swanton Morley, returning to Dereham to dine. The members assembled at Dereham, and proceeded at ten o'clock to the church, where Mr. Carthew described the architectural peculiarities of the building.

This church is a compound of thirteenth-century work with slight traces of Norman in one part, and additions of fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth-century work in others.

The chancel shews a great deal of Early English work, but considerable restorations have been made here, and this part of the building has been so changed that the older features can scarcely be recognised. On the north side is a niche in the wall, supposed to have been originally an Easter sepulchre, next used as an aumbrie, and now restored in its colouring. The piscina on the south is double, and with the sedilia is Early English. The tower, which stands, like the tower of the cathedral of Norwich, between the chancel and nave, has Norman parts below, with additions upwards of Early English. The arcades above shew this latter style both in the arches and pillars. It is most probable this tower was never finished. The chief remains of the Norman period, as seen, are two twisted pilasters on each side of the chancel-arch, separating it from the nave. These are, most probably, *in situ*. There are north and south transepts, both Early English, afterwards converted into chantries, with apartments for priests above. The north was dedicated to St. Thomas, and the ceiling is ornamented with the double-headed eagle, and the letter T crowned. The south chapel displays considerable ornamentation on its ceiling, shewing the Lamb resting on an open book, and a series of coats of arms on

the hammer-beams of the roof. The coat of Bouchier is believed to denote the Cardinal of that name who was Bishop of Ely from 1444 to 1454, and afterwards translated to Canterbury, as the arms of that see are impaled. Some of the other coats cannot be relied upon, being supposed modern additions. The nave of the church has been despoiled of its early features. It has a clerestory, but one of a debased modern character. A "wagon-arched" ceiling now occupies the place of the original roof. The ill-considered and ordinary fashion of the changes in the nave contrast strangely with the gorgeous restorations of the chancel, which last is a mass of architectural reproduction, alteration, and colour of very high-toned character. The porch in the south is a very fine specimen of late Perpendicular, with niches, ornamental spandrels, and the name of the donor. Some parts of the porch tracery are very fine. Within the porch, on the east side, are the remains of a holy-water-stoup. The buttresses outside, east of the chancel, are peculiar, the summits being gablewise, with cusped openings, within which appear the head and bust of male figures, as if in the attitude of keeping "watch and ward."

The company then proceeded to the churchyard, and examined the tomb shewn as that of St. Withburga, who flourished at Dereham, and died about 740. It is not far from the west end of the church, and appears like a small vault on the ground, formed of stone, with architectural mouldings in the Early English style. Anciently a chapel stood over the spot, and a spring of pure water rising in the sepulchre at the translation of Withburga's body, many pilgrims resorted to the place. To the chapel succeeded another building, and the tomb was used as a bath-house even down to a recent period. Now the last building has disappeared, and Withburga's tomb is open to the heavens, though railed round, and flowers and shrubs planted in the enclosure. There are steps to descend into the vault, and above, on the wall, is an inscription recording the facts of Withburga's life and death in a few brief words.

The party next visited the church of North Elmham, which, like that of Dereham, is of mixed styles, the original being Early English, with additions of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Perhaps the Early English is a little earlier than Dereham. In this church considerable restorations have been made, but not in the purest taste. There are some fine fragments of fifteenth-century painted glass in two or three of the windows of the nave on the north side, one piece being the upper part of a Jesse window. The tendrils and leaves of the vine are boldly drawn and finely coloured. The interior jambs of the south doorway are carved in pillar-work. Outside the north door are the remains of some heads of small pillars, forming most probably, originally, an Early English arcade within the reredos. The church formerly contained some good carved wood-work, on bench-ends and backs of seats, but all has been unmercifully scraped and cut.

Mr. Fitch, the Hon. Sec., then presented to the church its original register, having first written the following inscription within the cover, explaining how it came into his possession:—

"This book, the Register of the Parish of North Elmham, commencing November, 1538, and ending September, 1631, was taken from the parish chest some years ago. It has been lately purchased by me. As the object of all archæologists should be to preserve, and not to destroy —to restore, and not to appropriate—I have this day returned it to the Rector, trusting that for the future it may be more carefully preserved.

"Robert Fitch,
"Hon. Secretary of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.
"*Norwich, Aug.* 5, 1861."

Mr. Carthew said a copy of this missing register existed, made, he had no doubt, at the time when copies were ordered to be executed and kept.

The party then proceeded to examine the Roman and Saxon earthworks close at hand, and the architectural fragments upon them.

These remains lie at a short distance, on the north side of the church, and as

far as they can be made out, consist of a parallelogram earthwork or fortification, with a mound, on which has probably stood a keep. Outside this can be partially traced the remains of enclosing banks of an elongated circle, as if the Romans had formed a camp (the parallelogram) within a British work of strength. At the upper end of the square work, protected by a fosse, are the remains of some early masonry, which tradition assigns as the ruins of the palace of the Saxon bishops of Elmham; some topographers and ecclesiastical antiquaries, however, declare that *South* Elmham, in Suffolk, was the site, and not North Elmham, in Norfolk, and at the former place are the remains of an ancient building of which little or nothing is historically known, but which tradition assigns as the minster of the Elmham bishops. The question, therefore, remains open. Nothing can be gleaned from the fragments of the buildings themselves, which include only a wall and corner, apparently a small chamber, and a few courses of masonry, perhaps the line of the exterior of a building.

The Rev. C. R. Manning read a short manuscript paper, the property of Mr. D. Gurney, translated from the Norris papers in the possession of Mr. Frere, detailing a visit made to the spot in the last century by the writer, and speaking of an old and very deep well existing within the earthworks, which could not be thoroughly examined because the water gained on the workmen. Mention was also made of the contribution of sepulchral urns and other objects of antiquity, found on the site and in the neighbourhood, denoting Roman occupation. The well still exists, and the depth is understood to be 180 feet. It is dry now, and should certainly be examined. North Elmham, it may be observed, is a well-known Roman locality, and several mortuary urns have been exhumed in the parish. A fine Roman or Saxon buckle was shewn by Mr. Fitch at the last committee meeting of the Society, which had been brought from hence. Much of the outer, perhaps British, vallum has been thrown down and destroyed.

The singular church of Elsing, which was next visited, is of the Decorated character, and is perhaps unique in the tracery of the windows, the cusped arches of the entrance on the north side, and the great breadth of the nave. There are no aisles. The chancel is lofty, and broad also. Much of the original character prevails, imparting a peculiar grace and eccentricity to the building, worthy both of examination by the antiquary and study by the architect. In the chancel of this church is the well-known and far-famed Hastings brass, a memorial of the founder of the church, Sir Hugh Hastings, A.D. 1347, the 20th Edward III. Recently, a series of fresco paintings were discovered on the walls of the north chapel, delineating passages in the life of John the Baptist.

The Rev. C. R. Manning described the church in a few words, and then read a short paper descriptive of the well-known Hastings brass; and Mr. Sotheron read another on the frescoes of the life of St. John the Baptist, which he described as unique in Norfolk.

The party next visited Elsing-hall, the seat of F. Browne, Esq., still a fine old moated mansion, although many portions have undergone considerable renovation. It was inspected with much interest, particularly the great hall, in which apartment the Rev. J. C. Valpy read a paper by Mr. Jeckell, architect, of Norwich, descriptive of the past and present condition of the building:—

"Elsing-hall was the property of the Foliots until, by the marriage of Margery, daughter of Sir Richard Foliot, with Sir Hugh Hastings, commander of King Edward the Third's army in Flanders, it became the residence of the Hastings family. There are but few visible remnants of the thirteenth-century building, the portion forming the present dwelling-house having been probably either erected or greatly altered by John Hastings about the middle of the fifteenth century. The only remains now visible of the earlier construction consist of some foundations of walls near the moat on the north-west side, and in the garden on the south-west side.

"During the excavations rendered necessary by the repairs of the house and the lowering of the soil a few years since, I was able to trace very thick walls round the enclosure on the east, north, and west

sides. On the east side, and north-east, they had been in many places faced with a brick wall, which is still visible. On the north-west and west the original flint walls may be still traced, though, from the accumulation of soil, they are not now in the moat. In the centre of the north side are still to be seen the abutments of the bridge and the gatehouse foundations of fifteenth-century workmanship. On the south side, the wall next the moat was thin, and apparently intended only to prevent the soil from sliding into the water. It is necessary to remark here that the water originally came within a few yards of the south windows, the flint turret now existing on the south-west side having two of its sides in the moat. In fact, the whole of the flat lower green or lawn on the south side of the house was, a few years since, water.

"It is remarkable that while the east, north, and west fronts are solidly built of flint and stone, protected by thick walls, with other buildings under them, the south side was of timber only, without any protecting wall, but instead thereof was defended by three channels or moats, and ramparts of earth. The dwelling-house itself is interesting, because it is a fairly perfect example of an intermediate house. We have very many good examples in this country of smaller manor-houses and large halls, but not so many of houses of this size. The main walls of the house are certainly as old as 1450, and in my opinion much older, so that the general arrangement is the same as it was originally. The dining-hall only differs from its primitive form in having no windows in the south wall, and in having an archway instead of a doorway.

"None of the original windows appeared to have been prepared to receive permanent glazing, but probably at first the glass was fastened to the iron bars, and taken out when not required, all the windows having had wooden shutters. That glass had been used was proved by our finding some old glass, from which we learn that the windows in the bay on the south were painted. On the east of the hall was the drawing-room (as we should have called it). This was formerly approached, not as now, directly from the hall, but from the staircase. All traces of the flooring and ceiling of this room are destroyed by the modern framing.

"In this room was a door communicating with the chapel, which still exists at the east end of the house; and above this room was the solar, forty feet long, being the entire length of the building, formerly richly decorated with colour, the pattern or device of which on the wall I have been unable to interpret, but the stalk-and-scroll border may still be distinctly seen round the room. There are remains of two fireplaces in the same situation, of different dates, one being fifteenth-century work, and the other Jacobean or Elizabethan. From this room there was a window opening into the chapel, and, as I believe, a gallery in the chapel, so that the occupants of the solar could observe the services and ceremonials in the chapel without descending. And at one time there was a window looking into the dining-hall. On the west side of the hall, the original hole in the wall shewed where the gallery had been, and from it the present beam was moulded. There seems to have been no staircase to the porch chamber, or any other way than the gallery. The doors underneath are partly old, and partly exact copies of the old doorways to the offices. The offices had been so altered about 170 years since, that nothing remains of interest.

"Externally, there are two small fragments of thirteenth-century work to be seen in the west or kitchen gable. They are parts of an old arch or doorway, used for corbels. In pulling down some of the walls for repair, similar portions were found, proving clearly that the building then existing here was one of far higher pretension as to richness of ornament than the present building. I think I may say that no original internal wall was laid bare that did not shew marks of decoration in colour, and as we know that another residence of the same Browne family was decorated with a representation of the 'Field of the Cloth of Gold,' at which Sir Anthony Browne was Master of the Horse to the King, I hoped to have found some historical family pictures here.

"On the east side, externally, the chapel is worth a visit, where, in spite of its small proportions, there are traces of a stone altar, piscina, &c. There is also the foundation visible of a tower, which appears to have been for the offices, communicating by a passage with the drawing-room and solar. On the south side may be seen the foundations of the old staircase to this solar, or 'Ladies' Chamber,' from which there was no communication upstairs with the servants' or west wing.

"Elsing-hall is interesting, not only from its architectural merits, but also from having been the residence for so many years of a family that is connected with most of the well-known Norfolk houses, and many of historic reputation,

including Talbot, Wodehouse, Le Strange, Astley, Grey de Ruthyn, Morley, Spencer, Earl Pembroke, the Pastons, and many others; and the shield of William Browne, in the 'Roll of Arms,' contains the following quarterings:—

"1. Browne, Fitzalan, and Maltravers.

"2. Nevil, Montacute, and Monthermer; the two latter being titles at the present moment subjects of appeal before the Committee of the Peers.

"3. Holland, Tiptoft, and Charlton.

"4. Inglethorpe, Bradestone, Delapole, and Burgh."

The last visit was to the church of Swanton Morley, a very fine example of the Perpendicular style, with remarkably lofty windows, the tracery of which is checked or blocked before it comes to the head; but with the moulding of the arch continued to the apex. The chancel has borne a fine roof, the wall-terminations displaying bosses of deer, lions, &c. Mr. Carthew observed that a small crypt existed beneath the Communion-table, the entrance to which was on the north side of the chancel. The tower of this church is very fine and lofty.

MIDLAND COUNTIES ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Sept. 17. A large number of members of the Association and their friends paid a visit to Oxford, which they reached (by the Great Western Railway) soon after 12 o'clock.

A single day is, of course, a period far too limited to allow of even a cursory examination of the almost innumerable points of interest with which Oxford abounds; and the visitors were consequently obliged to make a selection, or rather to adopt the excellent choice made for them by Messrs. J. H. Chamberlain and C. E. Mathews, the Honorary Secretaries, with the assistance of Dr. Acland, Mr. J. H. Parker, Mr. Spiers, and other gentlemen at Oxford. The only fault of the programme (as with that of most Societies) was that it crowded rather too much work into the day; but this can scarcely be avoided, as visitors are naturally anxious to see as much as can possibly be seen. The new Museum was the first edifice examined in detail, but on their way the party took the opportunity of glancing at Worcester College, at the Martyrs' Memorial, and at the noble edifice erected for the Taylor Institution and the University Galleries. Time, however, did not allow them to inspect the collection of Chantrey's works, or the series of Michael Angelo and Raffaelle drawings deposited in this building. Passing through St. John's College,—inseparably associated with the memory of Archbishop Laud.—and pausing for a few minutes to admire its beautiful gardens, the visitors made the best of their way to the Museum, the latest, and in some respects the most important, edifice which adorns the city.

The Museum originated in a desire to bring under one roof the collections illustrative of natural science scattered over the University—such as geology, chemistry, anatomy, physics, and what is commonly known as "natural history," or collections of birds, beasts, fishes, reptiles, and insects. The building was commenced in 1857 and opened in 1860, but cannot be said to be finished, as much of the ornamental work yet remains to be applied. The architects were Messrs. Deane and Woodward, but the design was due to the genius of Mr. Woodward, under whose superintendence the work was executed. The style chosen was Gothic of the thirteenth century, and, as colour is freely used, a highly picturesque effect has been obtained; though the *form* of the exterior, especially that of the principal front, is rather disappointing from its baldness and flatness. This is to some extent relieved by the central tower; but the addition of a porch of suitable dignity is wanting, and this defect has been commented upon by Mr. Ruskin, in a letter to Dr. Acland, one of the most energetic promoters of the Museum. Notwithstanding this omission, the Museum is undoubtedly a very fine example of modern Gothic, and the whole group of buildings—including the great laboratory (almost as large as a chapter-house) and the curator's residence—constitutes an imposing mass, which cannot be examined

without exciting a feeling of satisfaction with the progress made in adapting Gothic forms to modern uses. The interior of the Museum consists of a large room covered by an iron roof, supported by columns of the same metal. The double corridors, or rather cloisters, which enclose the principal room are singularly beautiful, though very simple in both design and ornament. Some of the capitals are exquisite specimens of stone carving—more perfectly truthful and beautiful than anything which has been done in England in modern times. On one side of the Museum, over the class-rooms, is a lecture theatre, a very tasteful room, and in itself a building of no inconsiderable magnitude. Here the visitors were received, on behalf of the University, by Dr. Scott, Master of Balliol College, and acting Vice-Chancellor in the absence of Dr. Jeune, the Vice-Chancellor.

After a few preliminary remarks from Dr. Acland, the Regius Professor of Medicine, an address on "the Revival of Gothic Architecture" was delivered by Professor J. H. Chamberlain, of Queen's College, Birmingham. He shewed how the principles of Gothic, or rather English art, slowly emerged from the enormous pressure of feeble classicism by which for two hundred years they had been crushed down. Having traced the progress of the revival up to the time of Rickman, the lecturer glanced at the injury it had suffered at the hands of the various pretenders who had contrived to graft themselves upon it, to their own profit only; and he then pointed out the eminent services which had been rendered by Sir Charles Barry, by Mr. Pugin, and by Mr. Ruskin, not forgetting heartily to acknowledge the labours of Mr. Gilbert Scott, of Mr. Woodward, and of other architects of the present day. In the course of his address Mr. Chamberlain took occasion to protest most warmly against the pernicious error from which architects are not yet free—that the highest merit of modern Gothic consists in the exact reproduction of ancient forms, instead of applying old principles to modern wants and materials. At the conclusion of this address, Dr. Acland minutely explained the aim of the founders of the Museum, and graphically sketched the difficulties they had to encounter, first in securing the adoption of their plans, and next of carrying them into execution. He indicated the further extension of their great project contemplated by the promoters, and he concluded by paying an eloquent tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Woodward, the architect of the Museum. Dr. Acland then conducted the party over the building, calling especial attention to the elegant and admirably arranged library, which contains a most valuable collection of books on the various branches of natural science. On one of the tables were exhibited a photographic portrait of Mr. Woodward—a melancholy memorial of a man who, had his life been spared, would have taken his place in the foremost rank of British architects.

After leaving the Museum, the visitors passed through the gardens of Wadham College, their attention on the way being directed by Mr. Parker to the hall and chapel, the latter of which presents a curious illustration of the inability of the architects of James the First's day to carry out the principles of Gothic art. From Wadham the party dispersed to luncheon, at which they were entertained at the respective houses of Mr. J. H. Parker and Dr. Acland. The first point visited after luncheon was the new Union—a building erected by Mr. Woodward for the University Debating Society, and profusely decorated with frescoes by artists—chiefly amateurs—of the pre-Raphaelite school. After a hasty glance at Frewenhall, the unpretending residence of the Prince of Wales while at the University, the excursionists proceeded to Balliol College, where, under the guidance of Dr. Scott, they inspected the chapel lately erected by Mr. Butterfield. The next point was Exeter College, where Mr. Chamberlain briefly pointed out the beauties of the magnificent chapel built by Mr. G. G. Scott. This chapel is the finest in the University, and indeed, for gracefulness united with solemnity, it is not excelled by any similar edifice in the kingdom. The comparison of Exeter

Chapel with that at Balliol was somewhat to the disadvantage of the latter; but it should be borne in mind that Mr. Butterfield's chapel is by far the smaller of the two, and that it cost little more than a third of the sum expended on the chapel at Exeter College. Making the utmost allowance, however, for these circumstances, it is impossible not to award the palm of superiority to Mr. Scott, who has avoided a certain fancifulness of construction and colour which renders Mr. Butterfield's work less attractive than it otherwise would be.

From this point the visitors were placed under the guidance of Mr. J. H. Parker, who imparted to his explanations sufficient fulness without rendering them tiresome by repetition or by the introduction of irrelevant matter. The first place visited under Mr. Parker's guidance was Wolsey's noble foundation, Christ Church College. After the magnificent hall had been examined, the cathedral, used as the college chapel, was inspected. The edifice is now in process of restoration, and bids fair to assume even more than its pristine beauty. The curious shrine of St. Frideswide having been described by Mr. Parker, and sufficient time allowed for a careful examination of the cathedral, the visitors proceeded to Merton College, the "cradle of the University," with its beautiful chapel, lately restored by Mr. Butterfield. The next place visited was Bishop Waynflete's college—Magdalen, where the chief points of interest were the founder's chambers (restored in precise accordance with their original condition) and the remarkably fine chapel, with its solemn ante-chapel, ornamented with real "painted" windows of the kind in vogue during the worst period of last century.

The visitors were so greatly pressed for time that they were unable to bestow even a glance upon the famous walks of Magdalen, but were obliged to leave the college and return along High-street to the Star Hotel, where dinner was provided. Most of the party made their way direct to the hotel; but a few, more adventurous or less fatigued than the rest, paused for a few minutes to ascend to the roof of the Radcliffe Library, whence a superb view of Oxford was obtained. Time, however, allowed of no more than a hasty glance.

A short delay occurred in procuring the keys of the Radcliffe Library, but this Mr. Parker turned to account by conducting the party to the chapel of Brazenose College (now under repair), where they found an elegantly coloured ceiling, which has attracted in general less notice than it deserves, as the redeeming feature of an otherwise ugly edifice.

After dinner, Mr. S. Timmins, who took the chair, proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Scott, the acting Vice-Chancellor, to the Heads of the various Colleges visited during the day, and to Dr. Acland, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Spiers, for their courteous attention and the valuable assistance rendered by them. The motion was carried by acclamation, and the formal business being thus concluded, the visitors left for the railway station, and returned to Birmingham.

WORCESTER ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 1. The annual meeting was held at the Natural History Society's lecture-room. The chair was taken by Sir EDWARD LECHMERE, and among those present were the Hon. F. Lygon, M.P., Revds. Canon Wood, G. Munn, H. G. Pepys, and Mr. J. S. Walker (the three latter Hon. Secs.), Revds. R. Cattley, W. Bourn, F.W. Becker, R. P. Hill, Messrs. Barnett, Hyla Holden, G. J. A. Walker, W. J. Hopkins, E. Lees, and a few ladies.

The Rev. G. Munn read the annual report of the committee, which stated that the past year had been one of unusual activity as regarded church building and restoration within the diocese. Never since the establishment of the Society had the committee had to record the progress and completion of such important works. Since the presentation of last year's report the following new churches had been consecrated, viz., St. James's, Wollaston; St.

John's, Stourbridge; St. Mary's, Selly Oak; All Saints', Warwick; the rebuilt churches of Daylesford and Alvechurch; and the new cemetery chapel at Great Malvern. The church erected by Warren Hastings at Daylesford had been replaced by one of rather larger dimensions, and far more correct in an architectural point of view, at the cost of H. Grisewood, Esq., from the designs of Mr. J. L. Pearson, of London. After commenting on the notoriously inconvenient arrangement and unseemly state of the parish church of Alvechurch formerly, the report went at some length into the extensive improvements that had taken place there recently. Under the superintendence of Mr. Butterfield, and at a moderate outlay, considering the extent of the work, the mutilated sanctuary had been transformed into a striking and noble church, a result in great measure due to the judicious use of simple materials, and to the great height of the church, which produced a most dignified effect, especially in the interior. To gain that loftiness, the exterior appearance of the tower had to be sacrificed, by carrying the ridge of the nave-roof up to the parapet. The addition of a lofty pyramidal roof to the tower, as designed by the architect, would be an improvement, but nothing short of an additional stage of masonry, surmounted by a spire or high roof, would bring the tower into harmony with the church.

After alluding to the commencement of All Saints' Church, Warwick, and to the recent completion of St. Mary's, Selly Oak, the committee stated that new or re-built churches would shortly be ready for consecration at Offenham, Barbourne, and Lindridge.

The committee reported that one of the worst cases of the wanton destruction of ancient and valuable work that had ever come under their notice was that now being effected at Exhall Church, near Alcester, (which had been put into the hands of an ordinary builder, who was evidently quite ignorant of the first principles of church architecture). The plans for the so-called restoration had been recently laid before the committee, from which it appeared that interesting old windows, a Norman doorway, and a wooden bell-turret were to be destroyed, in order to give place to others of the builder's own designing. The new bell-gable, the buttresses, and the porch (the only new works of which drawings were sent) were very ugly in themselves, and out of keeping with the simplicity of the old church. The committee had reported strongly against the plans to the Church Building Society, and it was satisfactory to them to know that that Society refused to make any grant towards carrying those plans into effect. Thus another instance was afforded of the lamentable injury inflicted upon ancient buildings through the absence of proper professional superintendents. In conclusion, the committee invited discussion at the meeting as to whether the sphere of the Society's operations could with advantage be extended so as to include Herefordshire, now so closely connected with this county by railway, and possessing many churches and buildings of great interest at present but very little known; and also what steps should be taken to prepare for the annual meeting of the British Archæological Institute in Worcester in 1862.

The inclusion of Herefordshire was approved of by the meeting, as was also the appointment of a committee to make arrangements for the visit of the Institute. It was mentioned that there are many objects of interest in the neighbourhood well worthy of a visit—such as Cruckbarrow-hill, the largest Druidical mound in the kingdom, and the Bambury stone on Bredon-hill, as well as a number of Roman vases and urns recently dug up near the cathedral and at Diglis, and now in the possession of Mr. Binns.

On the following day several of the members and their friends proceeded on an excursion, for the purpose of inspecting several churches lying to the south of Worcester.

At Kempsey, the excursionists were received by General Colville, General Pilcher, and others. Mr. J. Severn Walker gave a short historical sketch of the parish and its connection with the history of the bishopric, the Bishops of Wor-

cester having had a palace there from a very early period. He also described the architectural features of the church, which is a cruciform structure of considerable size. The chancel is a fine example of Early English; traces of this style also occur in the south transept, and at the west end of the south aisle. The nave arcades are of the Decorated period, the rest of the building being early Perpendicular. There are triple sedilia and an elegant piscina in the chancel, and some good old stained glass remains in one or two of the windows. The interior is much disfigured by deal pews, organ-gallery, plastered ceilings, and mural tablets, and the exterior has also been covered with a coating of stucco. Mr. Lees called attention to the interesting fact of the church standing in the centre of an ancient Roman camp. General Colville and General Pilcher invited the party to partake of refreshments, but the time allotted to Kempsey having expired, they could not avail themselves of the proffered hospitality.

Pirton Court was the next object visited. It is a remarkably fine half-timbered structure, having a richly ornamented gable, and a large stone fireplace in the principal room. The moat is now filled up, and a considerable portion of the house has been removed. Pirton Church is an interesting little Norman structure, with later windows, chiefly Decorated, inserted. It had once a tower between the nave and chancel, the staircase to which still remains in the north wall. The present tower is of wood, on the north side of the nave. The whole building is in a dilapidated state. Some fruitless endeavours have been made to strengthen the walls by means of iron rods, but they are in such a bad condition as to demand entire rebuilding, and that at no distant period.

Strensham (the next place of halting) has a very interesting church of the Decorated and Perpendicular styles. The front of the western gallery is thought by some to have been originally the rood-loft. It is divided into numerous panels, each containing a full-length painting of an apostle or other saint, our Lord occupying the centre. Here are some brasses of the Russells, who flourished here for a period of 400 years. Two of these brasses are now in the vestry, the stone to which they are fixed having been taken up by the late Rector, Dr. Grove, in order to place his own inscription in the place! The old open seats remain, the passage between them being of unusual width, and paved with tiles; the patterns are, however, for the most part obliterated.

Hill Croome (next visited) is a very simple structure, with a gabled tower at the west end. A piscina occupies an unusual position, being placed across the south-east angle of the chancel. The east window has just been filled with stained glass, of a poor description however.

Earl's Croome Church has a chancel-arch, doorways, and other features of Norman workmanship, and on the north side is an elegant two-light Decorated window. Unfortunately, an ugly tower was erected at the west end some years ago, but judicious renovations have just been effected, including the removal of the plaster from the exterior of the chancel. The Rev. H. Philpott had provided luncheon for the visitors, but they were obliged to press on to Severn Stoke, where they dined, C. Holt Bracebridge, Esq., occupying the chair, and the Rev. H. G. Pepys being vice-chairman. This parish church was afterwards examined. It is chiefly of the Decorated period, with traces of Norman work in the north wall, and a few Perpendicular additions. The piers and arches are rather ungraceful, and the interior is much disfigured by the modern fittings. The tower occupies the position of a north transept, and groups very picturesquely with the church. The Rev. H. Burrow exhibited some curious old registers, and otherwise conduced to the pleasures of the day by acting as local hon. secretary.

The churches visited were each described by Mr. J. S. Walker, and it was only regretted that more time could not be devoted to their inspection.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

EARLY POEMS BY BISHOP SHUTTLEWORTH.

MR. URBAN,—In your number for the month of September there was one article particularly interesting to myself, that in which you treated your readers with two poems by Bishop Shuttleworth, of the existence of which I was not aware, although in habits of intimacy with the writer for many years, especially in early days, when he was a private tutor at Eton. I believe he never published a volume of poems; but he was constantly throwing off among his friends some amusing slips, epigrams, parodies, imitations, sketches of character, and lively touches of the incidents of the day, with others of a more grave and solid character. I have several of his almost extempore lines still by me, some in his own handwriting. He was a man much to be valued, and *was* highly valued by those who knew him well. One evening when he was sitting with a friend, he said, "Suppose, J——[a], you and I try our hands at versifying some of the Psalms, somewhat after the manner of Merrick." In a day or two afterwards, Mr. Shuttleworth produced the two following versions. To me they appear exceedingly beautiful: they are, I believe, but little known. Perhaps you may think them worthy of a place in your time-honoured Magazine.

SENEX.

PARAPHRASE OF PSALM II.

WHY thus, with useless frenzy fir'd,
Against the King of kings conspir'd,
Strive earth's weak sovereigns to detain
Messiah from His destin'd reign?
Vain, vain the hope! from yonder skies
Th' Almighty God their wrath defies,
Pursues His predetermin'd will,
And bids the arm of flesh be still.
Complete, at length, the mystic birth
Salutes the long-expectant earth.
He comes! He comes! the seed of old,
By seers descried, by signs foretold.

[a] The Rev. J. M. Turner, afterwards Bishop of Calcutta.

O'er earth, o'er ocean's wide domain,
Messiah reigns, and still shall reign;
O'er prostrate kings extend His sway,
And break them like the fragile clay.
Proud man! ere yet the time is spent,
Ere yet the stroke descends—relent;
With awe submissive kiss the rod,
And bend beneath the "Lov'd of God:"
For great the bliss His mercies give,
But who can bide His wrath, and live?

P. N. S.

PARAPHRASE OF PSALM CXXXVII.

By proud Euphrates' stream we lay,
And wept our captive hours away;
Whilst on her osier beds, unstrung,
Our tuneless harps neglected hung.
Th' Assyrian lord with pride survey'd
The slaves his conq'ring arm had made;
And "Sing," he cried, "the sacred lay
That rose on Salem's festive day."
Oh! how shall captive hands aspire,
To wake the consecrated lyre,
Profaning to a despot's ear,
The strains Jehovah deign'd to hear?
If e'er this heart, where'er I flee,
Judah! forget to beat for thee,
Or fond remembrance cease to dwell
On thee, deserted Israel!
Then fail this arm, then dumbness close
These lips, that now lament thy woes.
Oh! Thou, whose watchful eyes behold
The race Thy mercies rear'd of old;
Thine arm, Almighty God, display
On these who bear Thy sons away.
Yes, haughty land, thy race is run;
Weep, weep, all-conq'ring Babylon!
E'en now o'er thy devoted tow'rs
The day of retribution low'rs,
Thy slaughter'd sires unheeded lie,
Thy mangled infants gasp and die;
Whilst Judah, fill'd with awe divine,
Owns all her woes surpass'd by thine.

P. N. S.

REPORTS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL MEETINGS. "BIFORIETTA," &c.

MR. URBAN, — Everybody who ever speaks in public must get gradually hardened to the sort of nonsense which reporters must often put into his mouth. I remember the time when it used to annoy me to see myself represented as talking some stuff which had never come into my head and still less out of my lips. Latterly I have consoled myself by thinking that the readers of such reports fall pretty much into two classes, those who do not see that it is nonsense at all, and those who see that it is such nonsense that the speaker cannot have uttered it. For example, one of the Northampton papers made my talk at Crowland last July consist of the very fables which I, together with other members, did my best to upset. For this I did not much care; one set of people would think it was all right; another would see that I could not have been such a fool. But there are bounds where human long-suffering gives way; one of those is when a man is represented, not only by a local penny-a-liner, but in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, as saying exactly the opposite of what he did say on a controverted subject on which he has thought a good deal, and which he has a floating idea of some day treating more at length.

This misfortune has happened to me twice in the report given in your last number of the Cambrian meeting at Swansea. There is an architectural case and a historical case. The latter is really important; the former I should have left to correct itself if I had not been writing about the other.

First then I am made to say in Margam Chapter-house that "it (the chapter-house) had another peculiarity — that, unlike most monasteries, it had no passage to the church itself."

Every one who knows anything of collegiate and monastic arrangements knows very well that in a collegiate church the chapter-house almost always forms part of the church itself, and often has no approach except through the church. In a monastery the church and chapter-house have no special connexion; both are approached from the cloister, but there is rarely—I do not remember any instance, but it is dangerous to say "never"—any passage leading from the one to the other. This distinction I tried to explain at Margam; you see what has come of my well-meant attempt.

This hash however any one who was at once knowing and charitable would set right for himself; not so about the Flemings in Gower. I am made to say positively that "it was a matter of history that there was a Flemish colony in Gower in the twelfth century." I said no such thing, because I know of no historical evidence on the point. What I did say was, that the Flemish settlement in Pembrokeshire was an undoubted historical fact, and that the analogy of Pembrokeshire, combined with the received tradition as to Gower, seemed to me evidence enough to make us accept the Gower settlement also. You will find a complete report of my speech in the next "Archæologia Cambrensis;" but I thought I ought at once to contradict the statement that I rested the case of the Flemings in Gower on direct historical evidence which, as far as I know, does not exist.

While I have my pen in hand I will give, what otherwise I should not have given, a line or two to your correspondent Mr. Westwood, who not only cannot understand a joke, but takes you to task because you can. I am not going to argue with him; no scholar would: if he cannot see of himself that "Biforietta" is simply "before-gate," and that Hengest's grandfather was as likely to be commemorated in Latin as Romulus' grandfather in English, it would be vain to try to prove it to him. By "the Anglo-Saxon words in use for 'before-gate,'" I suppose he means the Old-English spelling "Befóre [*or* befóran] Geát *or* Gát." What difference that makes I really cannot see.

It has often struck me that the Old-English colloquial pronunciation must have been much less unlike our modern

pronunciation that one would think from the spelling. When we get a bit of Old-English quoted by French or Latin writers, it is sure to be much more like modern English than is the written Old-English of the Chronicle. Thus, in the "Roman de Rou" (13,119-20) the English at Senlac cry "Olicrosse" and "Godemite"—this last being explained to be "Dex tot poissant." Thus in William of Canterbury's "Life of St. Thomas" (Giles, i. 31) Hugh of Moreville's wife cries out "Huwe of Morevile, war, war, war, Lithulf haveth his sword ydrawen." Both these specimens seem like later English: probably they give the pronunciation of the time, regardless of the literary spelling. "Ydrawen," like "biforietta," shows that the initial *g* was already beginning to be softened into *y*—as Gear=Year. The odd thing is that Hugh of Moreville's wife should speak English at all.

The street at Shrewsbury called "Biforietta" is still known as the "Abbey Foregate." I have been reminded of this by one who knows both the English tongue and the town of Shrewsbury; but I ought to have remembered it for myself.

That I "seem fond of attempting derivations" is, I suppose, Mr. Westwood's rather funny way of saying that I have a little turn for Comparative Philology. I cannot tell him anything about the Vecturiones; but it has struck me that the *Cat* Stone may perhaps have something to do with Maen *Ceti*—I hope I am right in my Welsh—and *Kits Coty* House.

I am, &c. EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

Somerleaze, Wells,
Oct. 19, 1861.

INGULF'S CHRONICLE—ITS ERRORS.

MR. URBAN,—On looking over your Number for this month, I observe some remarks by Mr. E. A. Freeman upon my paper on "Ingulfus," read at the recent Peterborough Congress of the Archæological Institute; at which meeting—though you inadvertently (p. 385) state the contrary—I regret that I was unable to be present.

Mr. Freeman mentions "Mr. Riley's own error (and Ingulf's too) in turning King Henry, father of the Emperor Otto, into an Emperor himself." If I *am* in error here, I have the satisfaction of erring in good company. Wolfgang Menzel, the historian, who, I presume, knows something about these matters, speaking of Henry the Fowler, says,—"The error he had committed, it was his firm purpose to atone for by his conduct *as Emperor*." He also speaks of Conrad, Henry's immediate predecessor, as "Emperor." On turning to the "Penny Cyclopædia" (xi. p. 189), I find,—"Conrad . . . was elected Emperor of Germany. After Conrad's death (918) Henry the Fowler, Duke of Saxony, was elected Emperor."

Again, Ingulf says, that after the battle of Brunenburgh (A.D. 937),—"Hugh, King of the Franks, also sent for another sister of King Athelstan, to be given in marriage to his son;" in reference to which Mr. Freeman remarks,—"It is evident from the whole passage that Ingulf's mistake is solely in the title; he has turned Hugh, Duke of the French, father of Hugh, King of the French, into a king himself." So far from Ingulf's mistake being "solely in the title," he here commits two additional errors. Hugh married Eadhild, Athelstan's sister, himself; and this, not in A.D. 937, but in 926.

Notwithstanding Mr. Freeman's dissent, I am inclined to think it not improbable that the compilers of "Ingulfus" have mistaken the numerals of A.D. 987 (the date of the accession of Hugh Capet) for 937, and, in their ignorance, have intended the above passage to apply to him, and not to his father. It can hardly be a mere oversight or slip of the pen, for in p. 51 he is again spoken of as "Hugh, *King* of the Franks."—I am, &c.,

HENRY T. RILEY.

Oct. 25, 1861.

MR. SCOTT'S "WESTMINSTER ABBEY."

MR. URBAN,—It has afforded me great satisfaction to find that the valuable papers which have appeared in your pages have been collected into a volume; but will you allow me to point out what seems to me to be an important oversight, which is repeated in the volume as reprinted.

The great question as regards the early church is, whether Edward the Confessor built a nave as well as a choir. Mr. Scott quotes a passage from Sir Christopher Wren, purporting to be a translation from a contemporary document, in which the nave is expressly mentioned, thus:—

"The principal *area* or nave of the church, being raised high," &c.

As a *pièce justificatif* he has printed as a note what purports to be the original Latin, which to my mind distinctly mentions the choir, not the nave, thus:—

"Principalis *aræ* domus altissimis erecta fornicibus."

This I translate as the "house of," i.e. "building containing" the "high altar." It does not follow that Wren made a blunder: "Principalis aræ" may be an error of the printer or transcriber for "principalis area," which would perhaps justify Wren's translation.

On this point I should be much obliged if one of your correspondents could give me some information. The passage reads to me as referring to the "choir," i.e. the part east of the "cross" or transepts, and to that alone. As it stands, however, there certainly seems to be a want of consistency between the text and the note, which should be cleared up.—I am, &c.

JASPER.

P.S.—May I ask, also, where Wren finds authority for "a double vaulting of the aisles *in two stories*." I admit that the whole passage is obscure from beginning to end, but so much the more reason why some competent person, like Mr. Scott, should give a careful translation.

MARMITES.

MR. URBAN,—I enclose you a sketch of a small bronze vessel (size of original) dug

Marmite. Size of the original.

up some time ago in the parish of Scalford, Leicestershire. I have been much puzzled as to its origin and use. Its similarity in form to the Marmites depicted in your last two numbers induces me to send you this sketch. What were Marmites? and does the small size of my vessel militate against the probability of its being one?—I am, &c.

Leicester. T. NORTH.

[Marmite in French signifies "an iron pot for porridge," &c. In Halliwell's "Dictionary of Archaic Words" Marmite is explained as "a pot with hooks at the side." Dr. Hyde Clarke's Dictionary simply defines it "a saucepan." The word has been of late specially applied to medieval iron pots of shape similar to that above depicted. But from the diminutive size of our correspondent's specimen we incline to believe that it must have been a plaything for a child.]

ORIGIN OF THE NAME HUSE.

MR. URBAN,—Will you allow me to put the following question, with the view of gaining some information which is necessary for a memoir that I have undertaken for a county history?

Where can I find a list of the Norman

nobility and chiefs who came over with William I. at the Conquest?

I want to trace Husc, "from near Cæsarsburg" (Cherbourg), with special reference to the *origin of the name*. It is sometimes spelt *Hosa* (the crest is a *boot*), or Hoese, Hoset, Husee. They occur in Domesday, Dugdale, Camden, Segar, and other authorities.

Ordericus Vitalis mentions, under A.D. 1085, "Robert d'Ussi" as falling in one of the Conqueror's expeditions in Normandy. Ussi still exists—now spelt Ussy—seven miles north-west of Falaise. Is this their origin?—I am, &c.

W. M. H. C.

Oct. 11, 1861.

[The best authority for Anglo-Norman families is Mr. Stapleton's commentary on the Norman Pipe Rolls, published by the Society of Antiquaries, (*Magni Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniæ sub Regibus Angliæ*, 2 vols., 8vo., 1840). Some of the name Le Hoza, Heuze, Heuza, Hosa, Hosse, are there mentioned, from a fief in the parish of Quevilly: but Mr. Stapleton does not recognise them as the same as the Husseys, who were Latinized as Hosatus. This was a Dorsetshire family, and a good deal about them may be found in Hutchins's History of that county. Probably some of our correspondents can give further help to W. M. H. C., and therefore we have printed his question.]

ARMS AT CONGRESBURY.

Mr. Urban,—In an interesting paper on the medieval houses of Clevedon and its neighbourhood, that appeared in a recent number of the Gentleman's Magazine[a], you state the shields of arms that decorate the porch of Congresbury Rectory to be those borne by the executors of Bishop Beckington. They are, however,—

1. The shields of that distinguished prelate:—Argent, on a fess azure, a mitre displayed or; in chief, three bucks' heads caboshed gules, attired of the third; in base, three pheons' heads sable.

2. Of Bishop Stillington:—Quarterly, first and fourth, Argent, three blackamoors' heads proper; second and third, Gules, on a fess between three leopards' heads argent, three fleurs-de-lis sable.

3. Of the diocese:—Azure, a saltire quarterly quartered. or and argent.

And 4. also of the united see of Bath and Wells.—Azure, a saltire per saltire, quarterly quartered, or and argent; on the dexter side of the saltire two keys indorsed, the upper or, the lower argent; and on the sinister side, a sword or, charged with a crozier erect or.

I am, &c. C.

Close-hall, Wells, Somersetshire, Sept. 1861.

CANDITCH.

Mr. Urban,—In reply to "J. S.[b]," I beg to say that in Hampshire there are three villages called Candover seated on a small stream,—Preston, (Priest-town,) Chilton, (Chalky-town,) and Brown (Bourne, or river) Candover; Candevre in Domesday. There is a Dorsetshire parish called Cann. Can is, probably, the name of the stream, like Cam, and the latter syllable *dwr*, 'water.' Cangi is the name of a British tribe. Canfield was a Hertfordshire name in the time of Queen Elizabeth; and Morant, speaking of the place from which it was derived, absurdly says, "The meaning of cane and field is obvious," . . "occasioned by the quantity of canes or reeds growing in the river Roden." (Hist. of Essex, ii. 460.) In Domesday it is spelt Canefelda. Camden explains Kendal as "Candale, q. d. the valley on the Can, a river," &c.; and Canfield "from its standing not far from the little river Can." (*Britannia*, i. 54.) There is a Canford on the Ouse in Dorsetshire. In Camden's Index there is a reference to Candyke which I cannot verify.—I am, &c.,

Mackenzie E. C. Walcott.

[a] Gent. Mag., May, 1861, p. 495.
[b] Gent. Mag., Oct. 1861, p. 424.

The Note-book of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Under this title are collected brief notes of matters of current antiquarian interest which do not appear to demand more formal treatment.* SYLVANUS URBAN *invites the kind co-operation of his Friends, who may thus preserve a record of many things that would otherwise pass away.*]

RE-OPENING OF LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.—The re-opening of Lichfield Cathedral (the nave with the choir), took place on Tuesday, October 22. Future progress in the restoration will not interrupt the daily services. The particulars of what has been done are thus detailed in a published statement:—"It will be seen with satisfaction that the liberality of the diocese has enabled the greater part of the dilapidated or wantonly destroyed stonework to be restored, the whitewash of long standing to be removed, the bishop's throne and stall-work to be completed, the pavement of the choir to be ordered (although it will not be entirely laid), and a light and open screen to be substituted for the former complete separation of the church into two parts, besides the introduction of many costly requisites,—the organ, the font, the lectern with Bible, the Litany desk, lighting standards and candlesticks, books of Service, embroidered altar cloth, poor's-box, &c., many of which have been the gift of individual benefactors."

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL RESTORATIONS.—The Dean and Chapter of Hereford prepared a statement of the work of restoration at this cathedral already effected and yet to be completed, which was distributed among the visitors at the recent musical festival. From this statement it appears that of the sums borrowed on mortgage (£13,000) under the Hereford Cathedral Restoration Act, from 1859 to 1861, £10,000 has been expended on the external and internal restoration of the north transept and aisles, the south transept, the north aisle of the choir, including Bishop Stanbury's Chapel, the north-east transept, the south-east transept, the south aisle of the choir, the chapter-house and vestibule, the Lady-chapel and vestibule, and Bishop Audley's Chapel, and the external restoration of the north aisle of the nave, the north porch, the south aisle of the nave, and the great cloisters. They have, therefore, £3,000 in hand to meet the balance of existing contracts and the cost of flooring generally (except the choir), repairing and refixing monuments, releading part of the roof, repairs of inner stonework, &c. The following additional works are proposed to be executed if funds can be raised for the purpose:—Fitting up and flooring of the choir, the restoration of the external stonework of the tower, lighting the cathedral for congregational use, and fitting up of the Lady-chapel for service for St. John's parish. These works are estimated to cost £8,000, towards which the Dean and Chapter have a sum in hand and promised of £3,553 10s. 10d., leaving £4,446 9s. 2d. to be provided. They therefore appeal to the public for pecuniary aid, and state that if the funds were supplied the whole of the works in the interior might be completed, and the cathedral opened in October of next year.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Church and Conventual Arrangement: a Series of Ground-plans and Plates of the Arrangements of Churches in Different Countries and at Successive Periods, and of the Conventual Plans adopted by the Various Orders. By MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. (8vo., 222 pp. and 17 Plates. London: Atchley and Co.)—The attractive title of this book promised a mine of useful information to the ecclesiastical architect and antiquary. We readily accepted the invitation to weigh and consider the contents, fully disposed to be prepossessed in their favour, but were soon persuaded of the unreadable nature of the work.

To those who are unacquainted with a considerable number of the original buildings and their constituent parts, many of the remarks would be utterly valueless; they are often so brief as to be unintelligible without reference to a ground-plan, which is not always at hand, or else is often so confused as to be rather embarrassing than explanatory. The work is sadly deficient in illustration, and of the seventeen plates which are supposed to elucidate the miscellaneous notes, the majority are but reprints of familiar and oft-recurring examples.

The idea as set forth in the title-page is admirable, but we are compelled to say that it is not realized. Every page requires careful revision; the "corrigenda" are included within moderate compass, but a volume would be requisite to do them scanty justice.

In order that the tone of these observations may not seem unduly severe, we feel bound to take a cursory glance at a few points which will, we believe, fully justify a considerable amount of dissatisfaction.

Among the more important types of Church arrangement in the early ages, the influence of which was never lost, that of the basilica is foremost; and the author has devoted considerable space to the subject, although there is an apparent want of harmony in its treatment. For instance, we are told that "the basilica itself was a *parallelogram*," &c., and after the enumeration of a series of examples, the mind of the reader being fully impressed with the "basilican *form*," it is startling to find, at p. 18, that the basilican plan was of six kinds, among which are a circle and an octagon. But if San Stefano in Rotondo have the rank and title of a basilica in an ecclesiastical sense, it cannot be regarded as the figure of a basilica in the accepted architectural meaning, as defined by Fontana (*Templum Vaticanum*), and as above set forth and emphatically described.

In speaking of the high altar in certain early churches, turned towards the west, in Rome, the author, at p. 20, refers to the fact that the celebrant stands with his face towards the people, but without affording a clue to the reason; and we have to read on as far as p. 62 before it transpires that such was the custom in order that he might face the east, as in churches of true orientation. In the former instance, the celebrant on the west side of the altar faces the people, and the altar is between them: in the latter instance, the celebrant stands between the altar and the people, towards whom his back is turned. This is both a remarkable diversity of plan and ritual observance, and in a work which professes to treat specially of arrangement, it would have been better to discriminate between the relative aspects of the altars in the early churches which stood east and west, or the contrary, than leave it to be guessed from obscure and disjointed quotations.

It is stated, at p. 19, that a small desk for the "precentor" is attached to the chief ambo in the choir of San Clemente: surely the deacon's ambo on the opposite, or Gospel side, with the paschal candlestick, is the *dignior*. The desk whence the Prophecies are read during the Office

of the Tenebræ is on the Epistle side, which is not relatively regarded as the more distinguished. And here it may be remarked that the existing apses at the ends of the aisles of S. Clemente are comparatively modern, and had been better shewn in a lighter tint, or altogether omitted, if we are to contemplate "a complete specimen of a basilica of the fourth or fifth century."

The observer must have been sadly confused when he beheld as distinct churches Santa Cecilia in Trastevere, and Santa Cecilia, Roma! To many readers it would be rather difficult to arrive at the conclusion that the following words, at the head of a list, relate to one and the same edifice,—"The baptistery of Constantia, Rome, c. 440, that of St. Agnese, and the tomb of St. Helena," &c. (p. 24.)

And when we arrive at the consideration of church arrangements nearer home, we are gravely informed that Cistercian churches were characterized by absence of triforium, and even of painted glass. The exquisitely beautiful early glass, known as grisaille, without figures, was usual in the churches of the Cistercians; and it will be sufficient to cite the elegant examples of the ruined abbeys of Rievaulx and Byland to refute the assertion that triforia were inadmissible.

Of English Cluniac churches, that of St. Pancras Priory at Lewes, one of the most important and interesting, a considerable portion of the plan of which was revealed during the excavations for the railway, is not even named. Castle-Acre, which was subject to it, is erroneously described in the plan at p. 65 as Præmonstratensian.

It is laid down, apparently as a rule, for no qualification is expressed, that in the churches of the Friars the stalls occupied the nave and the congregation the parallel aisle, a conclusion based on a remark of M. Viollet-le-Duc on the double nave of the Dominican Church in Paris, and not generally applicable, for it is certain that in nearly all the Friary churches the choir stalls, if not beyond the high altar, are screened off from the nave, which was unincumbered, in order to accommodate large numbers of the surrounding population.

In the churches of the larger communities, chapels for side altars were built from the first, that is to say, soon after the confirmation of the Orders of Friars Preachers and Friars Minors in the thirteenth century.

The bishop's throne at San Clemente, Rome, is said, without proof or probability, to be of the ninth century, and that of San Lorenzo outside the walls, described as "Romanesque," is in the Italian Gothic style of the thirteenth century inlaid with mosaic work. Moreover, it is stated that episcopal thrones "began to be of wood in the fifteenth century," whereas there is one of the thirteenth century, in that material, in the cathedral of Susa, and in those of Exeter and Hereford the thrones are of the fourteenth century, as was that of Wells previously to the mischief committed in the choir a few years since.

The golden frontal of the eleventh century for the decoration of the high altar of the Cathedral of Basle on solemn festivals, now preserved in the Hôtel Cluny, Paris, is described with existing altars of stone. Goldsmiths' work of similar age and character was employed for retables, notwithstanding that our author assures us that the latter "began to be used in the thirteenth century." The altar frontals at Westminster and Norwich are by no means to be cited as retables, any more than the antependia at Campden and Steeple Aston: nor is the reredos at Christ Church, Hants., as is evident by the style of the sculpture of the figures and canopies, which is that of the fourteenth century.

The author is satisfied with very recent examples of credence-tables, and has entirely ignored those of the Catacombs, hewn out of the living tufa: but as he adheres to the extinct and easily refuted idea that "the Catacombs were quarries," we are less surprised by the omission.

Speaking of the lodge of the superior, which, "by the Austin Canons, was connected on the west side of the cloister with the nave," in the very next sentence

we are informed that in the priory of the said Order at Newstead it was on the *south-east* of the cloister, the last-cited building being a Jacobean addition during the tenure of the Byron family, with the date of erection.

The observations on ecclesiastical vestments are quite out of place; but what is more remarkable is the extraordinary amount of mistakes in so small a compass, considering the abundance of indisputable authorities. It will suffice to notice the absurdity of confounding the *linen amice* worn at the altar with the *fur aumuce* used in the choir by certain canons; neither is the archbishop's pallium a stole, nor the rochet a "linen cassock." There is also a difference between a cope (*pluviale*) and a cappa. The maniple (*manipulum*) is always worn on the *left* arm, whether of pope, bishop, priest, deacon, or sub-deacon.

We have pointed out some among many discrepancies as they occurred, many of which might have been easily avoided. Doubtless the main faults may be attributed to the circumstance that confused ideas are acquired by heterogeneous notes from books, where an examination of the original would have been decisive.

Duly appreciating the laborious reading of the compiler, the book, in its present form, can never become an authority. We started with the impression that we should be richly entertained and considerably enlightened; if in some respects we have been disappointed, we hope the blame is not entirely our own.

Views of the Gates of Norwich, made in the years 1792-3, *by the late John Ninham, with an Historical Introduction, Extracts from the Corporation Records, and Papers of the late John Kirkpatrick. Contributed to the Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.* By Rob. Fitch, F.S.A., F.G.S., &c., Honorary Treasurer and Secretary. (Norwich: Cundall and Co. 4to., xxxv. and 36 pp., and 22 Plates.)—This work is creditable in every way to Mr. Fitch, and worthy of his reputation, and although the subject is necessarily one of chiefly local interest, it is not entirely so, for the history of Norwich is identical with that of many other towns and cities. Previous to the time of Edward I. the fine Norman keep was considered sufficient defence, and the city was enclosed by earthworks only, surmounted of course by wooden palisades: this is the usual history; stone walls of enclosure with their towers and gate-houses were rarely introduced before the end of the thirteenth century, and were constructed almost universally during the reigns of the three Edwards, as is abundantly proved by the public records. These walls were preserved in most instances long after they could be of any possible use, and were often a most decided nuisance before they were destroyed. Being originally Crown property, they continued to be so, and the ancient fee-farm rent continued to be paid by the cities to the Crown until the memorable and most statesman-like act of Pitt, about 1790, when the cities were permitted and encouraged to purchase the fee-simple at ten years' purchase of the rents then payable. Fortunately for the prosperity of the towns, the change in the value of money had never been thought of, or taken into account in this as in so many other matters, and the sum to be paid was therefore little more than a twentieth part of the real value of the property; in many cases the land for which a thousand pounds was paid for the purchase of the freehold, now produces to the city a thousand a-year, and the rapid increase in the prosperity of our cities dates principally from that period.

Norwich has been more fortunate than most places in having had careful drawings preserved of all the Gates before they were destroyed, and these have now been engraved and illustrated by all the historical particulars that are extant, or that were necessary. These afford a very good type of the state to which, in most cases, these Gates had been reduced by neglect and by changes of fashion. We cannot say that we see much to regret in their loss; they had become mere ugly obstructions, equally useless and inconvenient: and the same was the case very generally

throughout England. It is very proper and patriotic of the Norwich Archæological Society to perpetuate the record of them, and it is greatly to the credit of the citizens "sixty years since" that they preserved all those Gates which were really worth preserving, such as the celebrated Erpingham Gate, a really beautiful work of art, which is more than we can say of any of those here represented. The plates represent the outside and inside of each of the eleven Gates. One of these, called Ber-street Gate, was an outwork of the castle, and the square tower by the side of it seems to have been of the thirteenth century. St. Stephen's, or Nedeham Gate, was a fair example of an Edwardian gatehouse with its two round towers, and if we had not some scores of similar gatehouses remaining we might lament its loss, but it had been considerably modernized before it was destroyed; the others had all been either rebuilt in the fifteenth century, or so much spoiled by modern alterations that they were not worth preserving.

But it is time to let Mr. Fitch speak for himself, and the following extracts from his Introduction to this handsome and interesting volume will suffice to shew the very careful manner in which he has done his work, and at the same time the modest and unobtrusive style in which he expresses himself; in the spirit of a true antiquary, he disdains all bombast and display:—

"The Castle of Norwich, by its commanding situation and great strength, was competent to overawe the citizens when inclined to be rebellious, and to keep the city itself from attack. But, although this early fortress long continued sufficient to control both internal manifestations of discontent and to repel outward enemies, yet the many political changes of the times, the increase of cities, and the steady advance of improvements in the science of defence, rendered it necessary that communities of importance should be more effectually protected, than by a single place of strength enclosed principally within gigantic earthworks.

"Hence arose those many mural fortifications of important places, of which England possesses such perfect examples in York and Chester, and in the remarkable and extensive remains connected with our own city; of which latter, as far as the Gate-houses are concerned, this volume is devoted to a slight exemplification.

"The history of the walls of Norwich is a history of the Gate-houses; and in speaking of the origin of the first we include that of the second.

"In 1294, being the 23rd of Edw. I., the first murage-tax was granted, and continued three years. A second tax succeeded this; and 1304 a third tax was imposed, to continue in operation for five years. In the 11th of Edw. II., a fourth tax of the like nature was allowed; and two years afterwards, namely, in 1319, the walls of Norwich were considered completed, although it would appear only generally so. When the thickness and extent of the fortifications of this city are considered, it cannot be thought surprising that a period of twenty-five years elapsed before these mural defences were finished so far as to render no additional tax necessary. It must not, however, be considered that no other pecuniary assistance was required towards the work. The citizens themselves manifested the greatest interest on the subject, and the ancient books of account contain not only entries of money officially expended on the walls and gates, but also register the private contributions of persons towards the same object, and for necessary reparation.

"It has been previously observed that, in 1319, the walls of the city were said to have been 'completed;' but something more was required to render them adequate to the purposes for which they were designed. Neither towers nor gates could be of use, unless properly furnished with munitions of war and the implements then in use for their projection. This does not appear to have taken place until twenty-three years after completion, namely in 1342, 16th Edw. III.; when a patriotic citizen, RICHARD SPYNK, for the honour of the monarch and for the safety of his fellow-citizens, gave thirty espringolds to cast stones with, to be kept at different gates and towers; one hundred gogions, or balls of stone, locked up in a box; a box, with ropes and accoutrements; four great arblasters, or cross-bows, and one hundred gogions for each arblaster; two pairs of grapples to bring the bows to the requisite tension for discharge; and also other gogions, and some armour.

"Richard Spynk also gave £200 5*s.* to enlarge the ditches; he covered and leaded St. Martin's Gate, making the portcullis, and providing bars and chains;

the stone front of St. Augustine's Gate; gave the portcullis, and covered the gate. He also built the gate-house, afterwards called Bishop's Gate from its contiguity to the palace of the Bishops of Norwich, upon the bridge at this part of the river, at that period only defended most probably by a bar and chain. He built forty-five rods of wall and four towers between St. Augustine's and Fibrigge Gates, and chiefly erected those gates. He also expended £100 in addition about the bars and chains; he covered and fortified Conisford Gate, the Black Tower adjoining Ber-street, and the two towers between Conisford and Ber-street Gates. He covered Heigham Gate with lead, and made the windows in all the gates and towers. Spynk also, beyond these liberal benefactions towards the defences of the city, built the round tower on the bank of the river on the east side of King-street, supplying it with two great chains to be drawn from the tower on the wall opposite, with the necessary machinery to tighten them across.

"Nor was this the whole of this citizen's benefactions, for he offered the payment of £100 as a last contribution towards the continuance of the work, if others would raise the same sum. Meeting, however, with no man of equal spirit with himself, Spynk performed the work at his own expense,—an act as patriotic as it was generous and great."

Gleanings from Westminster Abbey, by GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., F.S.A. With Appendices. (Oxford and London: J. H. and Jas. Parker.)—Our readers, who have doubtless perused with interest the admirable lecture of Mr. Scott, delivered before the Royal Institute of British Architects, and printed in our pages, will be glad to learn that it has just been published in a handsome volume, with much illustrative matter from other sources. When we mention that among the contributors are to be found the well-known names of Professor Willis and Mr. J. H. Parker, Mr. Burges and Mr. Burtt, the Rev. Messrs. Weare and Hugo, and six other members of the Society of Antiquaries, we anticipate their agreement with us, that never before did the venerable Abbey come into hands so well qualified to do it justice, and if they will consult the work they will see that their warmest expectations are fully realized.

A Naval Biographical Dictionary. By WILLIAM R. O'BYRNE, Esq., F.R.G.S. Vol. I. (O'Byrne, Brothers.)—This is a new and enlarged edition of a most valuable book of reference for the *personnel* of the Royal Navy. The merits of the first edition were duly recognised by the parties best qualified to judge, viz. the officers themselves and the Board of Admiralty, who presented the laborious and talented compiler with very substantial marks of their approbation. Encouraged by this, he has continued his researches, and he now offers the result to the public, who will find the work even more deserving of patronage than before, as its scope is greatly extended, whilst the same pains-taking, minute accuracy is everywhere perceptible. The work is handsomely printed, and both by its exterior and interior asserts a claim to a place in the library of every gentleman which no one who duly values the great source of his country's strength will be inclined to deny.

The Christian Knowledge Society's Almanacs are before us in more than their usual variety, as a very neat *Cottager's Penny Almanac* has been added to their number, which seems to us exceedingly well adapted for presents to young persons of the labouring class. The Society has also issued *The Churchman's Pocket Book*, with Diary, Cash Account, &c., which in addition to the usual contents of such manuals supplies a great amount of information on matters generally interesting to Churchmen. The beautiful work on *Flowering Plants*, from the same Society, which we formerly noticed with approbation[a], has now reached its seventh Part, and fully justifies our anticipations. We cannot of course present to our readers any of its strikingly accurate coloured plates, but some day when we have a little space at our disposal we purpose laying before them an extract or two from its well-written letter-press, that they may judge for themselves as to its merits.

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[a] GENT. MAG., July, 1861, p. 76.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Sept. 20. Mr. John T. Neal approved of as Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, for the United States of America.

Sept. 27. Edward Herries, esq., now Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Brussels, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Lisbon.

Henry Page Turner Barron, esq., now Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Lisbon, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Brussels.

Oct. 1. Mr. John S. Prettyman approved of as Consul at Glasgow for the United States of America.

Oct. 4. The Earl of Clarendon, K.G. and G.C.B., to be H.M.'s Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of Prussia, on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation.

David Hector, esq., advocate, to be Sheriff of the Shire or Sheriffdom of Wigton and Kirkcudbright, in the room of Erskine Douglas Sandford, esq., deceased.

Oct. 11. Mr. Johann Knus approved of as Consul at Penang for H.M. the King of Prussia.

Mr. George Hogg approved of as Consul at Trinidad for the United States of America.

Mr. Alexander Stewart approved of as Consul at Kurrachee for the Free Hanseatic city of Bremen.

Oct. 15. The Rev. Arthur Thompson Bonner, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, to be one of H.M.'s Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

Oct. 18. The dignities of Baroness, Viscountess, and Countess of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granted to Anne, Duchess of Sutherland, wife of George Granville William, Duke of Sutherland, by the names, styles, and titles of Baroness Macleod, of Castle Leod, in the county of Cromartie, Baroness Castlehaven, of Castlehaven, in the same county, Viscountess Tarbat, of Tarbat, in the same county, and Countess of Cromartie; with grant, after her decease, of the titles of Baron Macleod, Baron Castlehaven, Viscount Tarbat, and Earl of Cromartie, to Francis Sutherland Leveson Gower (commonly called Lord Francis Sutherland Leveson Gower), the second surviving son of the said Anne, Duchess of Sutherland, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, with remainders over.

M. Charles Burrard Réboul, Chef d'Escadron au 6ième Régiment de Houssards, who was attached as French Commissioner to the headquarters of the British Forces in China, to be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Mr. Walter Berry approved of as Consul-Gen. in Scotland for H.M. the King of Denmark.

Mr. George Kühler approved of as Consul at Sydney for the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg.

Mr. Adolph Solmitz approved of as Consul at Sydney for the Free Hanseatic City of Lubeck.

Mr. Ole Munch Rœder approved of as Consul at Malta for H.M. the King of Sweden and Norway.

Mr. Olof Fred. Gollcher approved of as Consul at Malta for H.M. the King of the Netherlands.

Oct. 25. Mr. John Young approved of as Consul at Belfast for the United States of America.

Thomas Blanch Stephen, esq., to be Deputy Collector and Landing Surveyor for the Island of Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

July 29. At Bunnoo, Punjab, the wife of Lieut.-Col. G. W. G. Green, C.B., Commandant 2nd Punjab Infantry, a dau.

Aug. 1. At Murree, in the Punjab, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Shipley, Royal Fusiliers, a son.

Aug. 3. At Abbottabad, in the Punjab, the wife of the Rev. Robert Clark, a son.

Aug. 4. At Simla, the wife of Capt. Charles Cooper Johnson, a son.

Aug. 6. At Mount Aboo, Rajpootana, the wife of T. M. Lownds, M.D., a son.

Aug. 15. At Simla, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Bourchier, C.B., H.M.B.H.A., a dau.

At Poona, the wife of Capt. Robert Alexander Taylor, H.M.'s 1st Regiment Bombay Fusiliers, a dau.

Aug. 20. At Rawul Pindee, in the Punjab, the wife of Capt. W. W. Knollys, 93rd Highlanders, a dau.

Aug. 21. At Plaine Wilhems, Mauritius, the wife of Capt. Champagné L'Estrange, of the Royal Artillery, a son.

Aug. 25. At Malabar-hill, Bombay, the wife of T. P. Bickersteth, esq., Solicitor to Government, a dau.

Sept. 8. At Simla, the wife of Major Connell, R.A., a son.

Sept. 13. At Barton Mills, Suffolk, the Hon. Mrs. Abraham, a dau.

Sept. 15. At Bronwylfa, Exmouth, (the residence of Vice-Adm. Sir Fairfax Moresby,) the wife of M. Fortescue Moresby, esq., R.N., a son.

Sept. 16. At Chatham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. McKillop, R.M. Light Infantry, a son.

Sept. 19. At Tythegson Court, Glamorgansh., the wife of Arthur Owen Lord, esq., a dau.

Sept. 20. At Chested, Chiddingstone, Kent, the wife of R. J. Streatfeild, esq., a son.

At Lee-park, Lee, Kent, the wife of the Rev. James R. Wood, a son.

At the Friars, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. R. Noble Jackson, M.A., H.M.S. "Warrior," a dau.

At Plymouth, the wife of Capt. Priestly, of the 32nd L.I. Regt., a dau.

Sept. 21. In Grosvenor-st., the Lady Fredk. FitzRoy, prematurely, a dau.

At Cambridge, the wife of Professor Stokes, a dau.

Sept. 22. At Portledge, near Bideford, Lady Mary Crosse, a dau.

At Ardvorlich, Perthshire, Mrs. Robert Drummond, a son.

At Dovenby-hall, Cumberland, the wife of Frecheville L. Ballantine Dykes, esq., a dau.

At Auchenbowie-house, Stirlingshire, Mrs. Buller Elphinstone, a dau.

In Melbury-terr., Harewood-sq., the wife of the Rev. Robert Rutland, a son.

At Ashdon Rectory, Essex, the wife of the Rev. J. T. Walker, a dau.

At the Royal Military Repository, Woolwich, Mrs. F. Beckford Ward, a dau.

At Rugby, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Evans, a dau.

Sept. 23. At Strathallan Castle, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. Greenhill, a dau.

At Corfu, the wife of Major T. de Courcy Hamilton, V.C., a son.

At Southsea, the wife of the Rev. T. H. Cole, a dau.

In Hyde-park-square, the wife of A. D. Coleridge, esq., a dau.

At Niton, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Reginald Kempe, a son.

At Holyhead, the wife of Commander B. P. Priest, R.N., a son.

At Broad Somerford Rectory, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Andrews, a son.

Sept. 24. At Edinburgh, Lady Harriet Vernon Wentworth, a dau.

Lucy, the wife of Edward Peacock, esq., F.S.A., of Bottesford Manor, near Brigg, Lincolnshire, a son.

At Glanhonddu, Mrs. Douglas Dickinson, a dau.

At Fredericton, New Brunswick, the wife of Major McKay Rynd, 62nd Regt., a son.

At Christ's Hospital, London, the wife of the Rev. James Thomson, a dau.

At Carleton le Moorland, the wife of the Rev. Richard Baldock, a dau.

Sept. 25. At the Close, Norwich, Mrs. R. Maltby Butcher, a son.

At Merston-house, Seaforth, near Liverpool, the wife of the Rev. W. F. Satchell, a dau.

Sept. 26. At Lamport-hall, Northamptonshire, the wife of Sir Charles Isham, bart., a dau.

At Didlington-park, Norfolk, (the residence of her brother,) the wife of the Rev. Chas. Lawrence, of Tolleshunt Knights Rectory, Essex, a dau.

At Canterbury, the wife of Major Bowlby, 64th Regt., a son.

At Dover-hall, near Arundel, the wife of Major F. M. Baker, 10th Regt. H.M.'s Indian Forces, Bengal Establishment, a son.

Sept. 27. In Kensington-garden-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Cannon, a dau.

At Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Scudamore, C.B., 14th (King's) Hussars, a son.

In Hertford-st., Mayfair, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Cooper, a dau.

At Walmer, the wife of the Rev. G. Gainsford, Vicar of Rostherne, Cheshire, a dau.

Sept. 29. At Elgin-crescent, Notting-hill, the wife of James Douglas Robinson, esq., Madras Civil Service, a dau.

At the residence of her father, Wragby Vicarage, Lincolnshire, the wife of Capt. H. M. Hay Forbes, Inspector of Schools in the Punjab, a dau.

At Rock-house, Sheerness, the wife of Capt. Luard, R.N., a dau.

At Brockham Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. Alan B. Cheales, a son.

At Woodford Rectory, Thrapston, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. C. Smyth, a dau.

At Chadlington, Oxon, the wife of the Rev. T. Llewelyn Griffith, a dau.

Sept. 30. At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Joshua MacEvoy, a dau.

In Vincent-sq., London, the wife of the Rev. James Leonard Fish, M.A., a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Wm. Monteath Scott, esq., of Ancrum, a dau.

At Pengreep, Cornwall, the wife of John Michael Williams, esq., a son.

At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the wife of Capt. Taylor, a dau.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. George Baird, of Strichen, a son.

At Ore, near Hastings, the wife of the Rev. Herbert F. Vyvyan, a son.

Oct. 1. At the Vicarage, Great Maplestead, Essex, the wife of the Rev. E. S. Corrie, a son.

At Frankfort-on-the-Main, the wife of Frederic Hamilton, esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Germanic Confederation, a son.

At Portsmouth, the wife of Capt. C. Milligan, A.D.C., a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. H. E. Bayly, a dau.

At Wilsbrook-lodge, Ragland, Monmouthshire, the wife of W. J. Collingdon, esq., a son.

Oct. 2. In Park-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Hervey St. John Mildmay, a dau.

At Pishiobury, Herts, the wife of B. B. Colvin, esq., a dau.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, the wife of Major Wilton, Retired List, H.M.'s Indian Forces, a dau.

Oct. 3. At Brighton, the wife of Major-Gen. Clark, K.H., a dau.

At Jersey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Rose, 2nd Queen's Royals, a dau.

At the residence of her father, (the Rev. B.

Evans, The Vicarage, Llanstephan, Carmarthenshire,) the wife of Samuel Church Phillips, esq., a son.

At Royal-crescent, Notting-hill, the wife of Capt. G. A. Bedford, R.N., a dau.

Oct. 4. At Shinfield-grove, Berks, the wife of the Rev. George Hulme, a dau.

At Ilfracombe, the wife of the Rev. Robert Nutt, a son.

Oct. 5. At Palazzo Serlupi, Rome, Cecilia Marchesa Serlupi, dau. of the late Sir James Fitzgerald, bart., a son and heir.

At Gillingham, Kent, the wife of Major Lovell, C.B., Royal Engineers, a son.

At Camden-cottage, Sidmouth, the wife of the Rev. Sheffield Cox, Rector of Sibson, Leicestershire, a dau.

At Pembroke-dock, South Wales, the wife of Edwin A. Bernays, esq., of H.M.'s Dockyard, Pembroke, a son.

At Bradwell Vicarage, Oxfordshire, the wife of the Rev. Fred. Thomas Woodman, a dau.

In Cleveland-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of Capt. Allan N. Scott, Madras Artillery, a dau.

At the Brooms, Stone, Staffordshire, (the residence of Mrs. Harvey, her mother,) the wife of the Rev. H. W. Southey, of Beddington, a son.

At Grundisburgh, near Woodbridge, the wife of Capt. Pilkington Blake, a dau.

Oct. 6. At Edinburgh, Lady Mackenzie, of Gairloch, a son.

At Tottenham, the wife of the Rev. D. J. Harrison, a son.

Oct. 7. At Eastdon, Starcross, Exeter, the Hon. Mrs. Byron Cary, a dau.

At Catherington-house, Millbrook, Southampton, the wife of Capt. O'Shea, Adjutant 2nd Hants Rifles, a son.

Oct. 8. At Holywell-lodge, Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Robert Gandell, a son.

At Cowes, the wife of W. C. Hoffmeister, M.D., Surgeon to the Queen, a dau.

At Standish Rectory, near Wigan, Mrs. Brandreth, a dau.

In Chester-place, Regent's-park, the wife of the Rev. Henry W. Burrows, a dau.

At the Rectory, Manton, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. John B. Dalison, a dau.

Oct. 9. In Eccleston-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Fred. Hobart, a dau.

At Guist, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. George Norris, a dau.

At Sutton-house, in Holderness, the wife of G. W. M. Liddell, esq., a son and heir.

At New-bank, Crompton, near Oldham, the wife of the Rev. John Cocker, a dau.

Oct. 10. In Hertford-st., Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Stonor, a dau.

At Titley, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. William Serjeantson, a son.

At Carlton-hill East, St. John's-wood, the wife of Elphinstone Chardin Campbell, esq., of the Madras Civil Service, a dau.

At the Elms, High Ongar, Essex, the wife of Henry Gibson, esq., a dau.

Oct. 11. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Lady Decies, a dau.

At Kirby-under-Dale Rectory, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. T. J. Monson, a dau.

At Little Gaddesden, Herts, the wife of the Rev. A. G. Woolward, a son.

At Monk's Horton, near Hythe, the wife of John Kirkpatrick, esq., a son and heir.

At Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Capt. Pilkington Jackson, R.A., a son.

Oct. 12. At Ottershaw-park, Chertsey, Lady Colebrooke, a son.

At Galleyden, Galleywood-common, Chelmsford, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Sumner, a son.

At Woodford, the wife of Wm. Oliver Dodgson, esq., a son.

At Bonby, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Philip Kitchingman, a dau.

Oct. 13. At Aldershott, the wife of Capt. Augustus W. Ord, 26th Regt., a dau.

At Chicheley-hall, Bucks, the wife of Charles Chester, esq., a dau.

In Camden-st., N.W., the wife of the Rev. Septimus Buss, a son.

In Ampthill-sq., Regent's-park, the wife of the Rev. E. Valentine Williams, a son.

At the Vicarage, Shipton-under-Wychwood, the wife of the Rev. W. E. D. Carter, a dau.

Oct. 14. At Twickenham, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Parish, a dau.

At Ascreavie, Kirriemuir, N.B., the wife of Major W. B. Young, late R.A., a dau.

At St. John's-house, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of Edward Westby Nunn, esq., of Hill Castle and St. Margaret's, co. Wexford, a son.

Oct. 15. At Dublin, the Lady Victoria Mary Kirwan, a dau.

At Glencairne Abbey, co. Waterford, the wife of Col. Bushe, a dau.

At Offton Vicarage, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. John E. Thompson, a dau.

At Shelton-lodge, Stoke-upon-Trent, the wife of Matthew Folliott Blakiston, esq., a dau.

At Fulham, the wife of the Rev. Arthur S. Latter, a dau.

At Mill-house, Chichester, the wife of T. R. Morris, esq., 53rd Regt., a son.

At the Vicarage, Clifton-on-Teme, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. Slade Baker, a son.

At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. J. M. Tandy, a son.

Oct. 16. At Woolwich, the wife of Col. Burrows, R.A., a dau.

In Blandford-sq., the wife of the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, a dau.

At Kilmanahan, co. Waterford, the wife of T. W. Watson, esq., a dau.

In Grove-end-road, N.W., the wife of Capt. R. A. Oliver, R.N., a son.

At the Rectory, Leconfield, East Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Robert Whitaker, a son.

At Burnham-manor, Lincolnshire, the wife of Robert John Taylor, esq., Major Royal North Lincoln Militia, a dau.

Oct. 17. At Portsmouth Dockyard, the Hon. Mrs. George Grey, a dau.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Major Charles Inge, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Bradford-on-Avon, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Jones, a dau.

At York-house, Penzance, the wife of Frederick Smith, esq., a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of the Rev. F. W. Waldron, a dau.

At Great Yeldham Rectory, the wife of the Rev. John Marten Cripps, a son.

Oct. 18. At Ashurst-lodge, East Grinstead, the wife of Philip Hamond, esq., a dau.

At Knott's-green, Leyton, Essex, the wife of Joseph Gurney Barclay, esq., a dau.

Oct. 19. In Dublin, the Lady Lurgan, a dau.

At Warnham-court, Horsham, the wife of Sir J. Henry Pelly, bart., a son.

At Highbury-park North, the wife of William Foster, esq., late Capt. in the 11th Hussars, twin daus.

At Boley-hill, Rochester, the wife of Edward Hayward, esq., a son.

At Barthomley, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. George Arkwright, a son.

At Byfleet, Surrey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Larkins, late of H.M.'s Bengal Army, a son.

At the Manor-house, Purse Caundle, Dorset, the wife of Capt. Amyatt Brown, late 5th Lancers, a dau.

Oct. 20. The Lady Nigel Kennedy, a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Capt. Kincaid Smith, a dau.

At Etchingham Rectory, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. R. G. Barton, a son.

At the Vicarage, Maldon, the wife of the Rev. Edward Russell Horwood, a son.

At the Glen, Peebles, the wife of Chas. Tennant, esq., a son.

In Warwick-sq., the wife of Geo. E. Blenkins, esq., Surgeon-Major Grenadier Guards, a son.

At the Hyde, near Bridport, Dorset, the wife of Capt. J. C. Still, a son.

At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. W. Harding Girdlestone, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 27. The Rev. Charles Stuart Perry, of Belfast, Portland, Victoria, to Esther, eldest dau. of Capt. Joseph Walker, Bombay Artillery, late of Hampstead, Middlesex.

Aug. 7. At Allyghur, Henry M. D. Douglas, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 42nd Regt. B.N.I., youngest son of Capt. John Douglas, R.N., Walmer, Kent, to Mary, dau. of John S. Dumergue, esq., Judge of Allyghur, Bengal.

Aug. 13. At Darjeeling, Bengal, the Hon. Ashley Eden, to Eva Maria Bellew.

At Bughsoo, in the Punjab, Charles Dawson Barwell, esq., H.M.'s 90th Regt. Light Infantry, to Eliza Jeanie, elder dau. of the late Colonel Hugh Ross, H.E.I.C.S.

Aug. 21. At Freetown, Sierra Leone, Capt. Henry Augustus Williams, of the 2nd West India Regt., to Annie Harriet, second dau. of the Rev. R. W. Hartshorn, M.A., Garrison Chaplain.

Sept. 2. At Lennoxville, Canada East, John Adams Walsh, esq., eldest son of the late Jonathan W. Walsh, esq., of Walsh-park, co. Tipperary, to Ada Campbell, youngest dau. of James Hackett, esq., late of the Civil Service, Demerara, and of Lennoxville.

Sept. 12. At St. Peter's, Dublin, John Henry Cole, eldest son of the late Owen Wynne, esq., of Ardaghowen, Sligo, to Harriette Georgina, eldest dau. of Edmond L'Estrange, esq., and the Lady Harriette L'Estrange.

At Barbados, Richard Wm. Charles Winsloe, esq., Capt. in H.M.'s 21st Royal N.B. Fusiliers, to Constance Edwards, second dau. of F. M. Cromartie, esq., Deputy-Superintendent of Military Stores.

Sept. 17. At Shurdington, near Cheltenham, Capt. Wm. Elliot Marshall, of H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, to Caroline Sylvia, youngest dau. of the late Col. Edmund Hardy, of H.E.I.C. Bombay Artillery.

At Walton-on-Thames, Henry Ring Crocker, esq., late of Aden, Bombay Presidency, to Sarah Maria Test, youngest dau. of Thomas May, esq., Ashford, Kent.

Sept. 18. At Ladbrooke, Edward, son of E. Terry, esq., Walton, Aylesbury, to Annie, eldest dau. of T. Russell, esq., Hodnell Manor, Warwickshire.

At Instow, North Devon, Francis Wharton Le Marchand, esq., of Kandy, Ceylon, to Clara Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Rowland Thomas Bradstock, Rector of Thelbridge, Devon.

Sept. 19. At Hamilton, Canada West, John George Daly, esq., son of Sir Dominick Daly, Governor of South Australia, to Mary Stuart, dau. of Sir Allan McNab, bart., of Dundurn.

At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Augustus Wentworth Gore, esq., only son of the late Chas. Arthur Gore, 1st Life Guards, to Emily Anne, third dau. of the Hon. Edw. and Mrs. Curzon, of Scarsdale-house, Kensington.

At Repton, Ion Turner, esq., 16th Lancers, only son of Dr. and Mrs. Turner, of Kensington, to Louisa Harpur, only dau. of Edmund Crewe, esq., of Repton-pk., Derbyshire, and niece of the late Sir George Crewe, bart., of Caulke Abbey, Staffordshire.

At St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, the Rev. Richard Croker, M.A., to Caroline, dau. of the late Thos. de Grenier de Fonblanque, K.H., H.B.M. Consul-General for Servia, and granddau. of the late Sir Jonah Barrington.

At St. Margaret's, Leicester, Fred. Drage, esq., 59th Regt., son of the Rev. Chas. Drage, Rector of Westerfield, near Ipswich, to Emily Georgiana, only dau. of the late George Rawson, esq., of Bestwood-pk., Nottinghamshire.

At Egremont, Cumberland, Francis Watkins, esq., of Tottenham, youngest son of the late Major Watkins, Bengal Artillery, to Elizabeth,

second dau. of the Rev. Wm. Leech, Rector of Egremont.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Thomas Burrough Partridge, B.A. and M.B., only son of the Rev. Thomas Partridge, Douglas, Isle of Man, to Arabella Lucy, dau. of the Rev. R. R. Ford, M.A.

At Glencolumbkille, co. Donegal, the Rev. Vernon Russell Drapes, Prebendary of Tassceffin, Tullabrin-house, co. Kilkenny, to Helena Anne, dau. of the Rev. V. Pole Griffith, Rector of Glencolumbkille.

Sept. 21. At Corwen, Merionethshire, the Ven. Henry Powell Ffoulkes, Archdeacon of Montgomery, second son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Ffoulkes, of Griviath, Denbighshire, to Jane Margaret, fourth dau. of the late Edward Lloyd, esq., of Rhagatt, Merionethshire.

At St. John's, Hackney, George Mantell Folkard, esq., of Mistley, Essex, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Box, esq., H.E.I.C.S.

Sept. 23. At Torwood, Devon, Charles Brind, esq., of Lee, Kent, to Susanna, widow of the Rev. C. J. Quartley, Chaplain Hon. E.I.C. Service, and eldest dau. of Col. Brind, C.B., Royal Bengal Artillery.

In London, Robt. Woods, esq., late of H.M.'s 75th Regt., to Isabella, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Hamilton Ashe, Incumbent of Witton, near Blackburn, Lancashire.

Sept. 24. At Withecombe Raleigh, Devon, the Viscount Chetwynd, to Mary, sole surviving dau. of the late John Hussey, esq., of Lyme Regis, Dorset.

At Cheddar, Somerset, the Hon. Wm. Leonard Holmes A'Court, eldest son of the Lord Heytesbury, to Isabella Sophia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Richard A'Court Beadon, Vicar of Cheddar.

At Great St. Mary's, Cambridge, the Rev. John Robert Turing, Chaplain of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Fanny Montague, fourth dau. of Gen. Mossom Boyd, of H.M.'s Bengal Army.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Henry Gillett, esq., Capt. East Kent Regt. of Militia, son of the late Cyrus Gillett, esq., of Halvergate-hall, Norfolk, to Sarah Maria, elder dau. of W. J. Lysley, esq., M.P., of Mimwood, Herts.

At St. John's, Clerkenwell, John, third son of John Alderson Turner, esq., of Percy-house, Percy-circus, to Mary Ann, only dau. of the late Rev. W. E. L. Faulkner, Incumbent of Clerkenwell, and Chaplain to their late Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Sussex.

At East Grinstead, Henry, only son of Henry Padwick, esq., Manor-house, Horsham, to Jane Eleanor, only child of C. Chevall Tooke, esq., of Hurston Clays, Sussex.

At All Saints', Blackheath, the Rev. Andrew A. W. Drew, B.A., Curate of Benenden, and second son of Capt. Drew, R.N., to Marian, fourth dau. of James Drew, esq., The Paragon, Blackheath.

At All Saints', Hereford, the Rev. George Edmund Fox, Curate of Lowestoft, Suffolk, to Sarah Anne, youngest surviving dau. of the Rev. Thos. Phillips, of Hereford, District Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

At Rustington, Sussex, the Rev. Henry John Rush, M.A., Vicar of Rustington, to Mary Anne, dau. of the late Edw. Greenfield Penfold, esq.

At St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, Frederick Arundel, son of the late Comm. Miles, R.N., to Frances Mary Moore, eldest dau. of Capt. George Fred. Westbrook, R.N.

At Farley Chamberlayne, Hants, Edward, eldest son of Edw. Waddilove, esq., of Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., to Martha Eliza, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. F. Woodham, Rector of Farley.

At Oakham, Richard Coleman, eldest son of Thomas Hallowes, esq., Lieut. R.N., to Eliza, eldest dau. of John Pendered, esq.

At Delamere, Cheshire, the Rev. S. Charlesworth Overton, eldest son of the Rev. Charles Overton, Rector of Cottingham, Yorkshire, to Harriett Emma, second dau. of the Rev. William Darwin Fox, M.A., Rector of Delamere.

At Walton, the Rev. Newson Loraine, minister of Holy Trinity, Liverpool, to Agnes May, youngest dau. of the late John Howard, esq., R.N., Fazakerley.

Sept. 25. At Maulden, the Rev. Arthur Henry Sanxay Barwell, to Frances Elizabeth Rose, only dau. of the late Andrew Foster-Melliar, esq., of Wells, Somerset.

At Lugwardine, Herefordshire, Edw. Phillips, esq., late Major 8th Hussars, eldest son of E. J. Phillips, esq., Painswick-house, Gloucestershire, to Minnie, only dau. of J. G. Freeman, esq., Rockfield, Herefordshire.

At Kilbarrow, co. Tipperary, the Rev. Edward Kedington Bennet, of Cheveley, Cambridgesh., second surviving son of the Rev. James Thomas Bennet, of Cheveley, to Frances Caroline, youngest dau. of the late W. T. Adams-Reilly, esq., of Belmont, co. Westmeath, and Robuck, co. Cavan.

At Fitz, Shropshire, Edmund Burke Wood, esq., barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth Sarah, only dau. of the late S. Dickin, esq., of Moreton-hall, Shropshire.

At Monks' Risborough, Bucks, the Rev. Geo. Sketchley Finden, Curate of Newport Pagnel, to Frances Margaret, third dau. of the Rev. H. W. J. Beauchamp, Rector of Monks' Risborough.

Sept. 26. At Twickenham, R. B. D. Morier, esq., Attaché to H.M.'s Legation at Berlin, to Alice, second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. J. and Lady Alice Peel.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Walter Ogilvy, esq., late Major, unattached, second son of the late Sir William Ogilvy, bart., of Inverquharity, to Caroline, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. G. T. Pretyman, Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, and Canon of Winchester.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Francis Adam Ellis Lock, Major Bombay Cavalry, son of Vice-Adm. Loch, to Catherine Gordon, eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Reid, C.B., Bombay Army.

At Urswick, the Rev. Geo. Washington, M.A., eldest son of John Washington, esq., Capt. Royal Navy, Hydrographer to the Admiralty, to Frances, youngest dau. of William Gale, esq., of Bardseyhall, Ulverston, Lancashire.

At Osmotherley, the Rev. Edmund Hinds Knight, son of Edmund Knight, esq., of Barba-

dos, to Caroline Anne, youngest dau. of Robert Haynes, esq., of Thimbleby-lodge, Yorkshire.

At All Souls', Marylebone, Robert Godschall Johnson, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, Teneriffe, to Mina, third dau. of John Marshall Marr, esq.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Francis Samwell, esq., to Augusta, dau. of Robert Cole, esq., F.S.A.

At Hope, Flintshire, Henry Cecil, eldest son of Henry Raikes, esq., of Llwynegrin-hall, Flintshire, to Charlotte Blanche, fourth dau. of Charles Blayney Trevor Roper, esq., of Plas Teg-park, Flintshire.

Sept. 28. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. W. Whitehurst Macdonald Mill, late 6th Regt., and 26th Cameronians, youngest son of the late Major Mill, of Ripley, Surrey, to Frances Mary, elder dau. of Frederick H. Walford, esq., of Curzon-st., Mayfair.

At St. John's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Edward Joseph Hunt, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 63rd Regt., younger son of the late William Henry Hunt, esq., of Jerpoint-house and Kilfera, co. Kilkenny, to Maria Theodosia, youngest dau. of the late Richard Grainger, esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Sept. 30. At Brighton, Samuel Skey, son of the late William Burton, esq., and grandson of the late Sir Charles Burton, bart., and the Hon. Lady Burton, of Pollerton, co. Carlow, to Susan Bristowe, widow of Thomas Miller, esq., of Leicester.

At Holy Trinity, Tulse-hill, William Neild, esq., of High Lawn, Bowdon, near Manchester, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Thistlethwaite, Incumbent of St. George's, Bolton-le-Moors.

At Trinity Church, Eastbourne, Newton Price, esq., B.A., of Dundalk, to Hannah, fourth dau. of the late Rev. J. P. Wilson, of Hurstmonceux, Sussex.

Oct. 1. At the Cathedral, Llandaff, the Rev. Walter Hugh Earle Welby, third son of Sir Glynne Earle Welby-Gregory, bart., of Denton-hall, Lincolnshire, to Frances, youngest dau. of the Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Rev. Gregory Watton Pennethorne, Rector of St. Andrew's, Chichester, second son of James Pennethorne, esq., to Catherine Ann, third dau. of the late J. MacGregor, esq., formerly M.P. for Sandwich.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., George, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Palmer, of Nazing-park, Essex, to Emily Eden, eldest dau. of William Vansittart, esq., M.P.

At St. Mary's, Scarborough, Charles, second son of Wm. Dickinson, esq., of West Wickham-hall, Bromley, Kent, to Frances Charlotte, eldest dau. of Henry Bury, esq., of Moorfield, Withington, Manchester.

At Mobberley, Cheshire, the Rev. Robert Lloyd, of Carlton, Cambridgeshire, to Harriet, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Mallory, Rector of Mobberley.

At Lyng, Norfolk, John Carlen Heath, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, and Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to Mary Jane, youngest dau. of the Rev. Hen. Evans, Rector of Lyng.

At Starston, Alfred Wills, of the Inner Temple, and of Esher, Surrey, barrister-at-law, to Bertha, third dau. of Thomas Lombe Taylor, esq., of Starston, Norfolk.

At Ramoan, co. Antrim, Capt. John Innes Robinson, Bengal Cavalry, to Bertha, widow of Col. Swyny, C.B., H.M.'s 63rd Regt., and dau. of the late Rev. G. A. Biedermann, M.A., Rector of Dauntsey, Wilts.

Oct. 2. At St. Mary's, Chelsea, Sir John Simeon, bart., of Swainston, Isle of Wight, to the Hon. Catherine Dorothea Colville, second dau. of the late Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B.

At Edinburgh, John Allen Allen, esq., of Errol, to Barbara Juliana Augusta, dau. of Major the Hon. Augustus George Frederick Jocelyn.

At Farnham Royal, Bucks, the Rev. Henry Phillpotts, to Jane Maria, eldest dau. of Sir Ranald Martin, Salt-hill, near Slough.

At Ashford Bowdler, Clement A. Thruston, esq., of Pennalt Tower, near Machynlleth, second son of the late Capt. Thruston, R.N., to Constance Sophia Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Lechmere Coore Russell, C.B., of Ashford-hall, Shropshire.

At Broomfield, Somerset, Lieut.-Col. Tipping, of Davenport-hall, Cheshire, late of the Grenadier Guards, to Flora Louisa, second dau. of the late Rev. Nicholson Calvert, of Quentin Castle, co. Down.

At St. James's, New Brighton, Robert Eustace Maude, Capt. 41st Regt., son of the late Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude, Rector of Enniskillen, to Emily, youngest dau. of Thomas Addison, esq., of Gorselands, New Brighton.

At Lodsworth, Sussex, the Rev. Wilfred Fisher, Student of Ch. Ch., Oxford, and Rector of Westwell, Oxon, son of the Rev. William Fisher, Canon Residentiary of Salisbury, and Rector of Poulshot, Wilts, to Elizabeth Mary, dau. of Hasler Hollist, esq., of Lodsworth.

At St. John's, Kensington-park, Charles James Osborn Chambers, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s Madras Army, only son of the late Major Chambers, Madras Fusiliers, to Mary Carr, dau. of William Dunn, esq., of Kensington-park-gardens.

At the same time and place, Walter Yeldham, esq., 18th Hussars, son of Stephen Yeldham, esq., of Upper Montague-street, to Elizabeth Augusta, dau. of Wm. Dunn, esq.

Oct. 3. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Dudley, Viscount Sandon, eldest son of the Earl of Harrowby, K.G., to the Lady Mary Frances Cecil, eldest dau. of the Marquis of Exeter, K.G.

At St. Andrew's, Kingswood, Surrey, the Rev. William R. Astley Cooper, second son of Sir Astley Paston Cooper, bart., to Elizabeth, second dau. of Captain Evan Nepean, R.N.

At St Peter's, Dublin, John W. Hobart, eldest son of Edward Wight Seymour, esq., of Wightfield, co. Limerick, and Kildare-st., Dublin, to Emma Isabelle, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., Upper Leeson-st., Dublin.

At Stoke Damerel, William Neville, son of Jolliffe Tufnell, esq., of Langley, Essex, to Eleanor Frances, second dau. of Gen. Charles Gotling, R.A., of Penlee-villas, Stoke.

At Clonfeacle, co. Tyrone, Walter Follett Wright, 44th Regt. Madras Native Infantry, fourth son of Col. George Wright, late Madras Army, to Adelaide Rosalie, fourth dau. of the Rev. Jos. Stevenson, Incumbent of Clonfeacle.

At Clifton, Guy Rotton, esq., Capt. R.A., and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, to Charlotte Mary, dau. of the Rev. Mourant Brock, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Clifton.

At West Cholderton, Capt. Francis J. Slade Gully, Major of Brigade at Saugor, Central India, second son of the late Rev. S. T. Slade Gully, of Trevennen, Cornwall, to Eleanor, third dau. of the Rev. Wadham Knatchbull, of Cholderton-lodge, Hants.

At Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, the Rev. F. Ernest Tower, youngest son of C. T. Tower, esq., of Weald-hall, Essex, to Mary Georgina, youngest dau. of W. J. Campion, esq., of Danny, Sussex.

At Cossington, Somerset, Edward Pain, esq., of Frimley-lodge, Surrey, to Octavia Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Edmund Broderip, esq., of the Manor-house, Cossington.

At All Saints', Hertford, the Rev. George Yeats, M.A., to Charlotte Mary, eldest dau. of William Mello, esq., of Little Amwell, Herts.

At St. Giles's, Camberwell, Henry Kingdon Moseley, esq., of Framlingham, Suffolk, to Sophia, second dau. of Thomas Massey, esq., of Camberwell.

At Benacre, Suffolk, John Harry Lee, eldest son of John Muxloe Wingfield, esq., of Tickencote-hall, Rutland, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest dau. of Maurice Johnson, esq., of Benacre-hall.

At Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, John Edward, only son of Andrew Gray, esq., Newlands, Northumberland, to Elizabeth Cole, only dau. of Collingwood Forster Jackson, esq., of South Jesmond-house, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.

At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. Charles Richard Powys, to Anna, dau. of the late Thos. Duffield, esq., of Marcham-park, Berks, and widow of John Shawe Phillips, esq., of Culham, Oxon.

At Wigmore, Herefordshire, Hubert, second son of the late Philip Martineau, esq., of Cumberland-place, Regent's-park, and Fairlight, Sussex, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Henry Frederic Alston, formerly of the 78th Regt. (Highlanders).

The Rev. Francis Charles Cole, M.A., Wadham College, Oxford, eldest son of Francis Cole, esq., of Odiham, Hants, to Lydia Hannah, fourth dau. of the Rev. Henry Addington Simcoe, of Penheale, Cornwall.

At the parish church, Brighton, the Rev. C. H. T. Wyer Daw, Rector of Otterham, Cornwall, to Emily Katherine, only dau. of John Merrifield, esq., of Brighton, barrister-at-law.

At All Saints', Southampton, Thomas Henry Haddan, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to Caroline Elizabeth, younger dau. of the late Capt. James Bradley, R.N.

At Nuneham Courteney, Oxfordshire, the Rev. G. W. Asplen, M.A., Curate of St. Andrew's-the-Great, Cambridge, to Mary Wadmore, younger dau. of the late R. Bravington, esq., of Littleton, Middlesex.

At Dingestow, Monmouthshire, the Rev. John Lloyd, Rector of Llanvapley, to Emily Letitia, eldest dau. of Samuel Bosanquet, esq., of Forest-ho., Essex, and Dingestow-court, Monmouthsh.

At Lewisham, the Rev. J. W. North, M.A., to Elizabeth Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. B. Guest, M.A., late Rector of Pilton, Northamptonshire.

Oct. 5. At Crickhowell, Breconshire, Arthur Augustus, eldest surviving son of the late Arthur Gibbon, esq., and grandson of the late Captain Augustus Montgomery, R.N., to Mary Isabella Elizabeth, second dau. of J. J. Kerr, esq., and granddau. of the late Gen. Manners Kerr, of Maesmor, Merionethshire.

At St. Mary's, Woolwich, Capt. Wm. Booth, Royal Horse Artillery, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Booth, K.H., 43rd Light Infantry, to Eliza Emma, eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Russel, R.A.

At St. John's, Paddington, Frederic, eldest son of the late Frederic Dickinson, esq., of Capetown, Cape of Good Hope, to Jane, eldest surviving dau. of the late N. Armstrong, esq., 30th Regt. and 7th Dragoon Guards, granddau. of Gen. Alexr. Armstrong, of Green-park, Bath, and of the late Chas. Mackenzie, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, Calcutta.

Oct. 8. At St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Edinburgh, and afterwards at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Major the Hon. James C. Dormer, second son of the Lord Dormer, to Ella Frances Catherine, only dau. of Sir Archibald Alison, bart., and widow of the late Robert Cutlar Fergusson, esq., of Craigdarroch and Orroland, N.B.

At Kensington, Charles Henry, third son of Daniel Gurney, esq., of North Runcton, Norfolk, and of the late Lady Harriet Gurney, to Alice, dau. of H. T. Prinsep, esq., Member of the Indian Council.

At St. Stephen's, Camden-town, A. H., youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. C. L. Fitzgerald, Consul for Mobile, U.S., to Annie, eldest dau. of Fred. White Saunders, esq., of Bayham-terr., and granddau. of the late Rev. D. H. Saunders, Vicar of Steynton, Pembrokeshire.

At St. Peter's, Dublin, the Rev. George Studdert, M.A., Rector of Ardee, co. Louth, to Caroline Amelia, dau. of the late Major Priestley, C.B., K.H., K.C.B., of the 25th Regt., and afterwards D.I.G. of Constabulary, Dublin.

At Wonersh, W. S. Hill, esq., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to Mary Selina, dau. of the late Edmund Body, esq., of Morrice-town, Devon.

At Newton St. Loe, near Bath, Francis Hastings McLeod, esq., Capt. H.M.'s Bengal Horse Artillery, eldest son of J. W. McLeod, esq., Perdiswell-hall, Worcestershire, to Fanny Bœthra, only dau. of H. St. John Maule, esq., of Newton St. Loe.

At Thornton-in-Lonsdale, the Rev. Thomas Alfred Stowell, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, and Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Bowling, Bradford, to Emma, second dau. of Richard Tatham,

esq., of Lowfields, near Burton-in-Lonsdale, Yorkshire.

At Hampton-Bishop, the Rev. Edward Malleson, Vicar of Wold Newton, Yorkshire, to Lucy, youngest dau. of the Rev. F. Merewether, Rector of Woolhope, and niece of the late Dean of Hereford.

At the parish church, Sheffield, Robert Leighton, esq., of Endcliffe, to Frances Newburgh, eldest dau. of Thomas Browne, esq., of Amblehouse, near Warkworth, Northumberland.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, the Rev. W. Unett Coates, Rector of Rockhampton, to Harriet Ann, only dau. of the late Rev. John Peglar, Vicar of Alveston, and Incumbent of Bishopston.

At St. Peter's, Dublin, Thomas Yardley, esq., 86th Royal Regt., to Minna Louisa, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. W. K. Stuart, C.B., Commanding 86th Regt.

At St. James's, Dover, Francis Macnaghten, esq., of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, to Bessie, dau. of G. Westoby, esq., of Ulceby, Lincolnshire.

At Greenwich, the Rev. John B. McCrea, M.A., Incumbent of St. James's, Burragetown, Kent, late of Dublin, to Selina Charlotte, only dau. of Major Van Heythuysen, late H.E.I.C.S., and granddau. of the late John Seek, esq., of Chiswick.

Oct. 9. At St. Saviour's, Jersey, the Rev. Arthur J. H. Bull, B.A., Minister of St. Andrew's, Jersey, to Isabella Jane, eldest dau. of Col. A. G. Hyslop, Madras Artillery.

At Bexley, Alex. Hadden Hutchinson, esq., Capt. R.A., to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Hugh Johnston, esq., of Danson, Kent.

At East Farleigh, near Maidstone, the Rev. Arthur Henry Ramsgate Hebden, of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of Col. Hebden, of Lansdowne-place, Brighton, to Alice Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Watson, Vicar of East Farleigh.

At Emmanuel Church, Loughborough, Robert Scott Hunter, Captain Carabiniers, to Clara Maria, eldest dau. of Edward Chatterton Middleton, esq.

At Barnwell, Northamptonshire, Alexander Radcliffe, son of the Rev. James Hordern, Vicar of Dodington, Kent, to Henrietta Margaret, dau. of the Rev. Stuart Majendie, Rector of Barnwell.

Oct. 10. Capt. H. Trollope, R.N., son of the late Rear-Adm. G. B. Trollope, C.B., to Mary, dau. of the Rev. John Hopton, of Canon-ffromecourt, near Ledbury, Herefordshire.

At Church-Oakley, Hants, John Workman, younger son of George Lamb, esq., of Worting, Hants, to Margaret, only dau. of the Rev. Matthew Harrison, Rector of Church-Oakley, and Rural Dean.

At East Tisted, Hants, Richard Wm. Spicer, esq., late Captain 16th Lancers, to Dora Caroline, youngest dau. of James Winter Scott, esq., of Rotherfield-park, Hants.

At Ilfracombe, the Rev. C. R. Holmes, M.A., Incumbent of All Souls', Halifax, to Mary Ann, dau. of Captain Lake, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

At Clifton, Wm. Forster Batt, esq., of Cae Kenfy, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, to Wilhelmina Margaret, youngest dau. of the late William Edwards, esq., of West Teignmouth, Devon, formerly of H.M.'s 56th Regt.

At St. Ann's, Dublin, Campbell Gaussen, esq., J.P., barrister-at-law, of Lake View-house, co. Londonderry, to Annie Catharine, relict of Capt. Henry Robe Saunders, R.A.

At St. Andrew's, Clifton, Henry E. Eastlake, esq., M.D., to Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. J. Skally, M.A.

At Sittingbourne, Kent, Edward Dunbar Kilburn, esq., of Calcutta, son of the late Thomas Kilburn, esq., of Hampstead, Middlesex, to Anna Sophia, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. T. Walford, M.A., Vicar of Sittingbourne, and Perpetual Curate of Iwade.

At Water Newton, the Rev. Joseph Walter Berry, Vicar of Foxton, Cambridgeshire, to Sarah, third dau. of Matthew Sharman, esq., of the former place.

At Holy Trinity, Burton-upon-Trent, the Rev. David C. Cochrane, M.A., to Jane Elizabeth, eldest dau. of R. S. Tomlinson, esq., of the Woodlands, Burton-upon-Trent.

At the Catholic Church, St. Mary and St. Edmund, Abingdon, and afterwards at St. Helen's Church, John Basil Barrett, esq., of Miltonhouse, Berks, to Ellen, eldest dau. of John Box, esq., of Abingdon.

Oct. 10. At Leamington, J. Illidge Fraser, esq., late of the 17th Lancers, eldest son of the late Alexander Fraser, esq., of Gatwick-ho., Surrey, J.P., and Deputy-Lieut., to Eliza, second dau. of J. S. Brown, esq., of Comber-house, Leamington.

Oct. 12. At St. Marylebone, Karl Alexander von Zglinitzki, Major in the Prussian service, to Maria Jane, fourth dau. of the late Horace Hayman Wilson, esq., of Upper Wimpole-st., Boden Professor in the University of Oxford.

At Leckhampton, Cheltenham, Vice-Admiral Arthur P. Hamilton, of Wimpole-st., Cavendish-sq., and the Mount, Chingford, Essex, to Ellen Gertrude, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. Scholefield, Rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire.

At Liston, the Rev. V. H. Macy, Curate of St. Barnabas, Bristol, to Sarah Mehetabel, eldest dau. of the late Major James Conway Travers, K.H., of the Rifle Brigade.

Oct. 14. At St. Helen's, York, Howard D., youngest son of Francis Philip Bedingfeld, esq., of Thornton-lodge, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, to Mary Teresa, only surviving dau. of the late Thomas Meynell, esq., of Kilvington-hall, and the Fryerage, near Yarm, in the same county.

Oct. 15. At the British Embassy, Paris, the Hon. Edward Brownlow, second son of the late Lord Lurgan, to Helene Clementina, second dau. of the late John Hardy, jun., esq., formerly H.M.'s Consul at St. Jago de Cuba.

At Hampstead, Arthur Fellows, esq., of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, to Eleanor Caroline, second dau. of Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B.

At St. Saviour's, Paddington, the Rev. John Aldworth, of Somerton, Oxon, to Jane Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late George Anthony Smith,

esq., Madras Civil Service, and granddau. of the late Dr. Batten, Principal of Haileybury College.

At Hampton, Middlesex, Jas. Hastings Toone, esq., Major H.M.'s 2nd Bengal Cavalry, grandson of the late Sir William Toone, K.C.B., to Emma, second dau. of T. Healey, esq., the Manor-house, Hampton.

At Emmanuel Church, Weston-super-Mare, John Boger Hole, esq., of the Foreign-office, only son of Francis Hole, esq., of Collipriest-cottage, Tiverton, Devon, to Frances Jane, only dau. of the late Horatio Davis, esq., of Mount Beacon-house, Bath, and granddau. of the late Sir Walter James, bart.

At Sutton Montis, Somerset, the Rev. Henry Weare Blandford, Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, and Rector of Fryerning, Essex, to Elizabeth Burton Leach, youngest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Oldfeld Bartlett, Rector of Swanage, Dorset.

At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Capt. Frank Samwell, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Sarah Nugent, second dau. of Capt. S. Ross Watts, R.N.

At Tuttington, Norfolk, Alfred H. Trethewy, of Blickling, youngest son of Henry Trethewy, esq., of Grampound, Cornwall, to Mary Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Henry Bidewell, esq., of Tuttington-hall.

At Windsor, Robert Mercer, esq., of Poplar-hall, Faversham, only surviving son of Robert Mercer, esq., of Frittenden, Kent, to Helen, only dau. of Jas. Kensall Lambert, esq., of Hackney.

At Great Berkhampstead, the Rev. J. Hutchinson, M.A., Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and Rector of Great Berkhampstead, to Sophia Jane, eldest dau. of James Gordon Murdoch, esq., of Whitehill, Herts.

At Kirkby-on-Bain, Lincolnshire, J. Compton Lawrance, esq., of Dunsby-hall, Lincolnshire, barrister-at-law, to Charlotte Georgiana, eldest dau. of Major Smart, of Tumby-lawn, in the same county.

Oct. 16. At Old Alresford, Hants, Baldwin John Pollexfen Bastard, esq., of Kitley, Devonshire, eldest surviving son of the late Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, esq., M.P. for Devon, to Frances Jane, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Mortimer Rodney.

At Thorpe, near Norwich, Frank Astley Cubitt, esq., Capt. 5th Regt. Fusiliers, eldest son of the Rev. Francis William Cubitt, M.A., of Frittonhouse, Suffolk, to Bertha Harriot, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Blakiston, esq., Commander R.N., and niece of Sir Matthew Blakiston, bart.

At Tunbridge-wells, Alexander Craven Ord, esq., eldest son of the late Major Hutchinson Ord, R.A., to Anne Clementina, second dau. of the late Col. William Mure, of Caldwell.

At Winterbourne, Berks, the Rev. W. W. Phelps, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Reading, to Fanny, dau. of the late John Fisher, esq., of Bockmer, Bucks.

At Kensington, George Royle Frend, esq., of Canterbury, to Eliza Laura, dau. of Henry Kingsford, esq., of Queen's-gate-gardens, late of Littlebourne, Kent.

At West Malling, Kent, Thomas Johnston, esq., of Inverness-terr., and Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn, to Mary Bridget, only dau. of E. T. Luck, esq., of The Hermitage, West Malling.

At Northaw, John Blandy Jenkins, esq., of Kingston-house, Berks, to Alice Martha, third dau. of Charles Wilson Faber, esq., of Northaw-house, Herts.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John, second son of William Walker, esq., J. P., of Bolling-hall, Yorkshire, to Hester Frances Bellingham, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry de Laval Willis, D.D., Incumbent of St. John's, Bradford.

At Felton, Northumberland, Richard Huntley King, esq., of Wooperton, to Anne Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Ilderton, of Ilderton, and Vicar of Felton.

Oct. 17. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., the Hon. Charles Spencer Bateman Hanbury, M.P., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, late Capt. 2nd Life Guards, and second son of the late Lord Bateman, to the Viscountess Strangford.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Frederic Leicester, to Amelia Susannah, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, late Bengal Army.

At Chilbolton, Hants, Frederick Addington Goodenough, esq., of Calcutta, son of the late Very Rev. Edmund Goodenough, D.D., Dean of Wells, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. A. L. Lambert, M.A., Rural Dean and Rector of Chilbolton.

At Stroud, William Henry Wood, esq., second son of T. Wood, esq., Coxhoe-hall, Durham, to Esther, second dau. of the late Francis Chambers, esq., of Thrupp-house and Hampton-house, Gloucestershire.

At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, William Baxeley, esq., surgeon, Devonport, to Mary Ann, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Hatchard, Vicar of St. Andrew's.

At the Cathedral, Manchester, Joseph Deakin, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, to Marianne Katherine, only dau. of Thomas Fothergill, esq., of the Croft, Gatley, Cheshire.

At St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, Emanuel B. Bass, esq., Military Train, to Jane, eldest dau. of Major Salis.

At Taney, co. Dublin, the Rev. John J. Daniell, St. Peter's, Kington Langley, Chippenham, Wilts, to Emily, widow of William K. M. McClintock, esq., of Hampstead-hall, Londonderry.

At Graveley, Herts, George Dunn, esq., of Stevenage, to Julia Sophia, dau. of the Rev. Thomas F. Green, M.A., Rector of Graveley.

At Hove, John Marshall Hooker, esq., of Moatlands, Brenchley, to Ellen, elder dau. of the late Samuel Cox, esq., formerly of Henley-grove, Bristol, and Rosemont, Jersey.

Oct. 19. At St. Matthias', Richmond, Surrey, C. Knight Watson, esq., M.A., Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of London, to Emma Jane, eldest dau. of Pole Godfrey, esq., of Kensington.

At Canterbury, Henry Lawes, esq., of Putney, to Rosa, fourth dau. of the late Henry Ward, esq., of Canterbury.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

THE EARL OF EGLINTON, K.T.

Oct. 4. Suddenly, at the residence of Mr. J. Whyte Melville, near St. Andrew's, N.B., aged 49, the Right Hon. Archibald William Montgomerie, thirteenth Earl of Eglinton.

The deceased peer, who was Earl of Eglinton and of Winton in the peerage of Scotland, and Earl of Winton also (by creation) in that of the United Kingdom, Lord Montgomerie, and Baron Ardrossan (by which latter title he held for many years his seat in the House of Lords,) was the only son of Archibald Lord Montgomerie (eldest son of Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglinton) by the Lady Mary, daughter and heir of his kinsman, Archibald, eleventh Earl of Eglinton. He was born at Palermo, (where his father held a diplomatic post,) September 29, 1812, and was served heir male general of George, fourth Earl of Winton, in December, 1840, the fifth Earl, who was attainted in 1716, having left no issue. His lordship's mother afterwards married, in January, 1815, the late Sir Charles Montolieu Burgess Lamb, bart., and Knight-Marshal, but died in 1848. On the death of his grandfather, Hugh, twelfth Earl, December 14, 1819, he succeeded to the honours of the family, and extensive ancestral domains in Scotland, being then only in his eighth year; but he received his education at Eton. For several years the Earl of Eglinton was a leading patron of the turf, and had at one period one of the largest and best racing studs in the country. His success on the turf was considerable. He was first made famous by the Tournament of 1839,—a splendid poetic extravagance, easily traceable to the influence of Sir Walter Scott and that school of literature on a youth of large fortune, whose ancestors had tilted before half the Courts of Europe,—at which the present Emperor of the French was one of the knights, and at which the present Duchess of Somerset, then Lady Seymour, enjoyed the distinction of being the "Queen of Beauty." A less selfish sacrifice of money in the way of amusement could hardly have been devised; and this was the character of Lord Eglinton's amusements through life. His pleasures, like his business occupations, were such as benefited others, for they were eminently sociable. They were also eminently healthy and manly, and becoming a man who loved the traditions of the country-life of the English and Scottish nobles.

The Earl of Eglinton was a firm supporter of the Conservative party; but he was popular with his political opponents, and is said "never to have made an enemy or to have lost a friend." The late Sir Robert Peel, on the death of the Earl of Glasgow, appointed him Lord-Lieutenant of Ayrshire. On the Earl of Derby becoming Premier, in 1852 he selected the Earl of Eglinton to fill the post of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; and the rare social qualities of his lordship, combined with his princely hospitality, rendered him a most popular viceroy. It was stated unanimously by the Irish press, on his retirement in December, 1852, that, since the late Duke of Northumberland was the representative of the Sovereign, no one had kept up the vice-regal hospitality in a more princely style. He was again appointed Lord-Lieutenant in February, 1858, and maintained the dignity up to the Earl of Derby's leaving office in June, 1859, his popularity remaining undiminished. During the early

part of the Earl of Aberdeen's administration, that statesman presented the Earl of Eglinton with the Order of the Thistle, expressing, in a graceful letter, his belief that no member of the Scottish nobility was more justly entitled to the honour. Before retiring from office in 1859, Lord Derby conferred on him the English earldom of Winton. The deceased nobleman was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University in November, 1852, and was colonel of the Ayrshire militia from 1836 to 1852, when he resigned.

It is stated that the Earl of Eglinton was engaged during the afternoon of the 1st of October in playing at golf, apparently in robust health; he dined with Mr. Melville and company in the evening at St. Andrew's, and exhibited his usual cheerfulness. Before the party separated the Earl was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which at once rendered him unconscious, and in that lamentable state he continued until his demise.

The late earl married, first, February 17, 1841, Theresa, widow of Capt. Richard Howe Cockerell, R.N., and daughter of Mr. Chas. Newcomen, by whom he leaves surviving issue—Archibald William, Lord Montgomerie; Lady Egidia, born December 17, 1843, and married a few months back to Lord Rendlesham; the Hon. Seton Montolieu, born in May, 1846; and the Hon. George A. Montgomerie, born in February, 1848. His lordship's first countess dying suddenly in December, 1853, soon after her return from Dublin to Scotland, he married secondly, while holding the vice-regal office in Dublin a second time in 1858, the Lady Adela Capel, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Essex, who died suddenly in Edinburgh on the 31st of last December. He is succeeded in the earldom by his eldest son, Archibald William, Lord Montgomerie, born December 3, 1841. His lordship has been some few years in the Royal Navy as midshipman, but, it is said, has relinquished the idea of adopting it as a profession.

We borrow from the "Edinburgh Courant" the following eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased:—

"On Friday was laid in his family vault at Kilwinning the most popular patrician of his time. It is no exaggeration to apply this description to the thirteenth Earl of Eglinton, and it embodies at once what was most characteristic of him, and what he would most have wished to be remembered for himself. Other men of his order were as much respected, and some were abler, more learned, or higher in the State; but no noble of the three kingdoms was so widely and generally loved. This is a kind of fame which excites less emulation than some kinds, but which is rarer and higher,—and more consolatory to those who have to lament his life suddenly broken and his too early grave.

"History and nature combined to make Lord Eglinton a thorough gentleman. His career cannot be separated from his ancestry, because his ancestry, both consciously and unconsciously, inspired and created it. As heir-male of the House of Seton and heir-general of the House of Montgomerie,—the descendant of some of the bravest among men and the fairest among women,—he drew from roots that lay deep in the past the qualities of character which bloomed into such engaging flower. Representing through his pedigree the best of the Norman colonists who did so much not only for the civilization but for the independence of Scotland, it was natural in him to be at once a friend of improvement and a lover of nationality. If there was no better landlord and no truer Scotsman, this was not by accident, but because these were the characters belonging to his blood. There met to form Lord Eglinton something of what was best in the different lines which centred in him,—the earnestness of old 'Greysteel,' the Marston-Moor man, the chivalry of the ballad hero of Otterburn, with the strong local feeling and honest, if mistaken, instincts of a recent Earl who talked of the 'misery and slavery of being united to England!' These qualities were, however, so harmoniously proportioned in him, that the sentiment never ran away with the good sense, nor the generosity with the prudence of his character. He shone on the turf without impairing his refinement, and kept up his hereditary splendour without damaging his estate. So beautiful and well-balanced was his nature that he created all the effects of a man of genius without possessing extraordinary powers; and is now deplored wherever he was known as if he had taken part in the greatest transactions of the day. His popularity, like that of Sir

Philip Sidney, depended less on what he achieved than on what he was; and sprang from a general admiration of his whole bearing and conduct."

The House of Montgomerie, of which the deceased earl was the head, has held a distinguished position among the chief nobility of Scotland for more than six hundred years, and traces its descent from Robert de Montgomerie, a member of the Norman family of that name, who was a witness to the foundation of the abbey at Paisley, and died about 1180. His grandson, an adherent of Robert Bruce, was one of the great barons of Scotland who were summoned to appear at Berwick in 1291; and his son, Sir Alexander Montgomerie, was father of Sir John, who married the heiress of Eglinton, niece of King Robert II. of Scotland. His eldest son, in his turn, fought in the battle of Otterburn, where he took Sir H. Percy prisoner. This gallant knight's son, who was raised to the Scottish peerage as Lord Montgomerie, in 1427, left a son who was sent as ambassador to England in 1451. His son, who was raised to the earldom of Eglinton in 1503, was justice-general of the north of Scotland during the minority of James V.

Lord Ponsonby.

Oct. 2. At Rottach, Tegernsee, Bavaria, aged 45, the Right Hon. Lord Ponsonby, of Imokilly.

His Lordship, who was the third baron of that line, was the only and posthumous son of the late Major-Gen. Sir William Ponsonby, K.B. (who was killed at the head of his regiment on the field of Waterloo), by the Hon. Georgiana Fitzroy, sixth daughter of Charles, first Lord Southampton, and was born at Hampstead, Middlesex, February 6th, 1816. He succeeded to the title on the death of his uncle, John, second baron (who had been raised, in 1839, to a viscountcy, which expired at his decease), in February, 1855, and had lived chiefly abroad since that date. In 1851 he married Mademoiselle Maria Theresa Duerbeck, of Munich, but has left no issue by her. The first Lord Ponsonby, who was for some time Speaker of the House of Commons of Ireland, was a son of the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, great uncle of the present Earl of Bessborough. The head of the Ponsonby family, however, we believe, is Mr. Miles Ponsonby, of Hale-hall, Cumberland. The Ponsonbys claim descent from an ancient family of that name in Picardy, who came over with the Conqueror, and were established at Hale and at other places in Cumberland, where they have held their position to the present day; and they now hold no less than three coronets, viz., those of Ponsonby, Bessborough, and De Mauley.—*London Review.*

The Ven. Archdeacon Rowan.

Aug. 12. At Belmont, near Tralee, co. Kerry, the Ven. Arthur Blennerhassett Rowan, D.D., M.R.I.A., Archdeacon of Ardfert, Rector of Kilgobbin and Ballinooher, and Surrogate of the Consistorial Court of Ardfert and Aghadoe.

Dr. Rowan was the only son of the late William Rowan, Esq., Barrister-at-law, formerly of Arabella, co. Kerry, for many years Provost of Tralee, by Letitia, daughter of the late Sir Barry Denny, Bart., of Tralee Castle.

During the greater part of his career Dr. Rowan was Curate of Blennerville, where he officiated with great popularity for more than thirty years. He was first promoted by the Bishop of Limerick, about the year 1854, to the Rectory of Kilgobbin; to which the Archdeaconry of Ardfert was added by an Order in Council, at the desire of the present bishop, March 31, 1856. He received the degree of D.D. from Trinity College, Dublin, about ten years ago. He was at one time Provost, and afterwards Recorder, of Tralee. At the time of his death he was filling the offices of Treasurer of the County Infirmary and Chairman of the Canal Commissioners.

Dr. Rowan was as energetic in the pulpit as he was indefatigable in the private ministrations of his clerical office, and in all the works of active benevolence and public usefulness. Though in early days a strong partisan on the Conservative side of politics,

he acquired the cordial esteem of many leading men of the contrary persuasion, among whom were the late Dean M'Ennery and John O'Connell of Grenagh.

In literature he devoted his talents both to divinity and to history; particularly to the history of the county of Kerry. The following is a list of his publications:—

"Letters from Oxford in 1843: with Notes, by Ignotus." Dublin, 1843, 8vo.

"Romanism in the Church, Illustrated by the Case of the Rev. E. G. Browne, as stated in the Letters of Dr. Pusey and A. B. R." London, 1847, 8vo.

"Newman's Popular Fallacies considered in Six Lectures: reprinted, with Introduction and Notes, from the 'Spectator' Journal." Dublin, 1852, 8vo.

"Lake Lore: or, an Antiquarian Guide to some of the Ruins and Recollections of Killarney." Dublin, 1853, 12mo.

"Moore Macintosh's First Fruits of an Early-Gathered Harvest. Twelve Sermons, with an Introductory Memoir." Dublin, 1854, 8vo.

"Casuistry and Conscience. Two Discourses on Romans xiv. 23." Dublin, 1854, 8vo.

"Gleanings after the Grand Tourista." London, 1856, 8vo.

"Memorials of the Case of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1686." Dublin, 1858, 8vo.

"The Life of the Blessed Franco, extracted and Englished from a verie anciente Chronicle of the monastery of Villare in Brabant, Latin and English." Dublin, 1858, 8vo.

"The Old Countesse of Desmonde: her Identitie; her Portraiture; her Descente. With Photographic Portrait and Genealogical Tables." Dublin, 1860, small 4to.

(A reply to this Essay has just appeared in the pages of the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, under the title of "The Old Countess of Desmond: an Inquiry, Did she ever s ek redress at the court of Queen Elizabeth, as recorded in the Journal of Robert Sydney, Earl of Leycester? and, Did she ever sit for her Portrait? By Richard Sainthill, of Topsham, Devon," and of Cork.)

Also the following, of which we do not know the dates:—

"The Huguenot and the Irish Brigade-er."

"Report of an Ogham Monument lately discovered on the Site of the First Battle recorded as having been fought by the Milesians in Ireland."

"Spare Minutes of a Minister." A collection of small poems.

Dr. Rowan communicated several valuable articles to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, and we must particularly recognise "Some Historic Doubts respecting the Massacre at Fort del Ore, on Smerwick Harbour, co. Kerry, A.D. 1580," printed in our Magazine for June, 1849; and "The Case of Sir Piers Crosbie, Bart., a chapter in the Life of the Earl of Strafford," in our numbers for October, November, and December, 1854.

He had in preparation an extensive work upon the history of that able but arbitrary viceroy; and also a History of Kerry.

Latterly his well-known initials had very frequently appeared in the pages of "Notes and Queries," evincing his constant attention to matters of religious and historical interest, particularly in connection with Ireland.

Dr. Rowan has left two sons, Capt. William Rowan, of the Kerry Militia, and Arthur Edward Denny Rowan, and three daughters. His body was interred in the family vault in Ballyseedy churchyard.

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE.

Aug. 28. At Toronto, aged 66, William Lyon Mackenzie, a man intimately connected with the history of Canada for the last thirty years.

The deceased was born at Dundee, in Scotland, in the year 1794, and was by his mother trained up in the most rigid tenets of Calvinism, to which he afterwards added democratic doctrines of the wildest description. His occupation originally was that of a weaver, but about the year 1825 he emigrated to Canada, where he soon became connected with the press, and as he possessed considerable

natural talent, and cultivated a fierce and vehement style in denouncing so-called abuses, he soon became a popular favourite, and eventually was chosen a member of the Colonial Legislature. He was one of the prime leaders in the disturbances which long agitated the colony, and after having taken up arms, and nearly involving England and the United States in war, he lived to return to Canada, resume his place in the Legislature, and die regretted by at least a part of its population. The "Toronto Globe," a newspaper of standing in the country, thus speaks of him:—

"Late last night Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie breathed his last, in his house in Bond-street, in this city. A man of very great, though sometimes misdirected, ability and energy, he played a great part in his adopted country, and exerted a very important influence over its material and political interests. No history of Canada can be complete in which his name does not occupy a conspicuous, and we must add, notwithstanding his errors, an honourable position. Whatever may have been the means he employed, his aims were honest and public-spirited. He was no money hunter, he was the friend of purity and economy in the administration of public affairs. Let no man who values the political freedom and enlightenment we enjoy fail to give a meed of praise to one who struggled for long years amidst enormous difficulties to secure for his country a free constitution and an efficient administration of its affairs. . . .

"A volume would be required to give in detail the years of Mr. Mackenzie's career which resulted in the rebellion of 1837. It is said that he has prepared an autobiography for publication, which will doubtless record more fully than has been hitherto done the incidents of the most important and interesting event of his life. The unwarranted exercise of the prerogative in the establishment of the fifty-seven rectories by Sir John Colborne, —the persistence of the representatives of the Colonial Office in refusing to the people the control of their own affairs,—the gross interference of Sir Francis Head in the elections of 1836, which among other results produced Mr. Mackenzie's defeat in the county of York, ultimately led to the rebellion of 1837. Mr. Mackenzie a few months before had resumed his labours on the press, by commencing the publication of the 'Constitution.' In December, 1837, he dropped the pen to take up the sword, and with a few honest but misguided followers appeared in arms on Yonge-street, within a few miles of Toronto. So great was the consternation created by this movement, that if the small band of rebels had marched upon the city, the general belief is that it would have become an easy prey. Mr. Mackenzie's followers probably lacked resolution for the part they had undertaken. The golden moment passed by, the Government recovered their courage, and the loyalists flocked into the city and placed Sir Francis Head in a position to assume the offensive. The insurgents fled without striking a blow, and Mr. Mackenzie made the best of his way to the Niagara frontier. He has recounted his hair-breadth escapes in a narrative, which was read with great interest by those who had been familiar with the events connected with the rebellion. He crossed the lines in safety, and entered upon a series of altogether unjustifiable operations, in connection with American sympathies, which, however, produced not the slightest effect upon the now well-established power of the Government. A force of a thousand men was kept up for some months on Navy Island on the Niagara River. The disturbances they created on the frontier and the burning of the 'Caroline' produced the strongest feelings of hostility between the people of New York and Canada, and it was only by the strenuous exertions of General Scott, who was despatched from Washington as Commander-in-Chief, that peace was preserved. Mr. Mackenzie was tried in Rochester in 1838, for a breach of the neutrality laws, and being convicted, was imprisoned in Rochester gaol for twelve months. . . .

"Those who have known Mr. Mackenzie as a writer and reporter, and a speaker, in his later years only, can form no idea of his power in his younger days. Singular to say, age appeared to make his thoughts and words more hasty and careless than they were in youth. His earlier compositions display a taste and skill which were not apparent of late. He was at all times a man of impulse, prompt in action, full of courage and fire. No danger could deter him from the accomplishment of his designs; his courage commanded the admiration of his bitterest enemies. In the early struggles of the people of Upper Canada for the privileges of self-government Mr. Mackenzie's services were invaluable: and though he committed a grievous error in exciting the people to

rebellion, it must be recollected that insurrection was the immediate cause of the introduction of a new political system. It might have been gained without the rebellion, but the rebellion gained it. Mr. Mackenzie did good service by imparting to the early settlers a love of economy and sound principle in the administration of affairs, which has borne its fruits in the steady adhesion of the people of Upper Canada to these virtues, although they have been overborne under the existing *regime* by the power of Lower Canada. With many faults, Mr. Mackenzie is borne in affectionate and grateful remembrance by hundreds, we might say thousands, of the honest yeomanry of Upper Canada, who recall his early labours on their behalf, and bear willing testimony that he never took part in a job, and never advocated a measure which he did not believe to be for the public good. Their regard for him is his best monument."

CHARLES EDWARD LONG, ESQ.

Sept. 25. At the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, (on his return from Homburg,) aged 65, Charles Edward Long, Esq., M.A.

Mr. Long was born at Benham-park, Berkshire, on the 28th of July, 1796. He was a grandson of Edward Long, Esq., Judge of the Admiralty Court in Jamaica, and the historian of that island; being the elder and only surviving son of Charles Beckford Long, Esq., of Langley-hall, Berks., who died in 1836[a], by Frances-Monro, the daughter and heir of Lucius Tucker, Esq., of Norfolk-street, Park-lane.

He was educated at Harrow School, under the tuition of Dr. Butler, the late Dean of Peterborough; and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained a Declamation prize, and in 1818 won the Chancellor's gold medal for English verse —subject "Rome." He graduated B.A. 1819, M.A. 1822. With Harrow and its concerns he always maintained a friendly relationship. He materially assisted the late Dr. Butler in his biographical notes to the Lists of Harrow Scholars, and during the last year we have observed his researches into the history of the founder John Lyon in the columns of the "Harrow Gazette."

Mr. Long was much attached to heraldry and genealogy; and his connection with the head-quarters of those studies,—the late Lord Henry Molyneux Howard, Deputy Earl Marshal, having married his aunt,—gave him an introduction that was peculiarly advantageous, and which his own intelligence and good sense, accompanied by very agreeable manners, did not fail to improve. His researches were made with great taste and perseverance, and with a severe regard for truth. His own descent gave him some personal interest in such investigations; for his great-grandfather, Samuel Long, Esq., eldest son of Charles Long, Esq., M.P., of Hurts-hall, Suffolk, had married Mary, second daughter of Bartholomew Tate, Esq., of Delapré Abbey, Northamptonshire, and sister (and at length co-heir) of Bartholomew Tate, Esq., a co-heir to the baronies of Zouche of Haringworth, St. Maur, and Lovell of Cary.

During many years Mr. Long was a frequent correspondent of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. Among his more important communications may be specified a memoir of Sir Henry Morgan, Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica, commonly called "The Buccaneer," in February and March 1832; monuments of the Long family at Wraxall and Draycot Cerne, Wilts., with a plate, in June 1835; an investigation of the manner in which the various branches of the Howard family have borne their crest, in Feb. 1849, (under the signature of Blanche Croix); and a series of the *Seize Quartiers* of Queen Elizabeth, James the First, Edward the Sixth, and Queen Anne. (Those of Algernon Sidney, and William, first Duke of Bedford, are given in the preface to his "Royal Descents" hereafter mentioned.) He also communicated five letters of Alexander Pope to our Magazine for August 1849; and from time to time many other interesting original documents.

To the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, Mr. Long communicated two rolls of arms, that of the tournament at Stepney, 2 Edw. II., and that of the tournament at Dunstable, 7 Edw. III.; the voluminous papers relative to the

[a] See GENT. MAG., N.S. vi. p. 109.

disputed relationship of Wickham of Swalcliffe to the founder of New College; and a series of Hampshire Church-notes, taken by himself, relating to Aldershot, Basing, Bentley, Binsted, Cliddesden, Crondall, Dogmersfield, Elvetham, Eversley, Farley Wallop, Froyle, Sherbourne St. John, Long Sutton, Tichfield, Warnborough, Winchfield, and Yately. These were continued in "The Topographer and Genealogist" for the churches of Burghclere, Highclere, Fyfield, and Thruxton.

Mr. Long also took a considerable interest in the history of Wiltshire, and was an earnest promoter of the objects of the Archæological Society for that county. He contributed to its Magazine in 1856 the "Descent of the Manor of Draycot-Cerne," with a pedigree of Cerne and Hering; and subsequently four successive articles on the biography and adventures of "Wild Darell" of Littlecote. He also procured for the same publication, from the Duchy of Lancaster Office, a survey of several manors in the county of Wilts, *temp.* Elizabeth.

Several of his communications will also be found in the Journal of the Archæological Institute; and many in "Notes and Queries."

We have mentioned first these several contributions to periodical works; but our deceased friend had also appeared more distinctly as an author. His name was placed on the title-pages of two important pamphlets published in 1832 and 1833 in relation to Colonel Napier's "History of the Peninsular War," and written in defence of the military conduct of his uncle, Lieutenant-General Robert Ballard Long, in the campaign of 1811.

In 1845 he compiled with great care, and with the assistance of the present Garter, (to whom it was dedicated,) and other friends at the College of Arms, a volume entitled "Royal Descents: a Genealogical List of the several Persons entitled to Quarter the Arms of the Royal Houses of England." This work, though confined to shewing those who had a representation of royal blood, was welcomed with much approval by all if genealogy; and was immedia d

by the present Ulster, Sir Bernard Burke, in a larger work, in which he launched forth on the wider field of mere descent from royalty.

In 1859 Mr. Long edited for the Camden Society the "Diary of the Marches of the Royal Army during the Great Civil Wars; kept by Richard Symonds. From the Original MSS. in the British Museum," a work valuable for its historical data, but more particularly for its church notes and heraldic memoranda.

Mr. Long was characterized by a cheerful and genial temper, ever manifesting itself in courtesies and kindnesses which endeared him to a wide circle of friends, and to many in a humbler sphere of life. His residence was usually in London, where he mixed sufficiently with the world to maintain an interest in the politics of the Whig party, to which he was attached, and to acquire all the information current in the best society; and the extent of his information derived both from men and books made his conversation as agreeable as his manners were ingratiating. He was unmarried, but has left two sisters, of whom one (Mrs. Douglas) is married.

His cousin, Henry Lawes Long, Esq., of Hampton-lodge, Surrey, who was with him during the last fortnight at Dover, is left his executor; and his body was interred, by his own desire, in the churchyard of Seale, in that county.

CAPTAIN WEST, R.N.

Oct. 5. At his residence, Jesmond, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 74, Captain Henry West, R.N., one of H.M.'s Justices of the Peace for that borough.

This gallant officer was the second son of the Rev. Edward Matthew West, Vicar of Bradford-Abbas with Clifton-Maybank, and Haydon, both in Dorsetshire, by Anne, daughter of the Rev. Edward Cotes, Vicar of Sherborne and Rector of Bishop's Caundle, in the same county. He entered the Royal Navy in May, 1801, as midshipman, on board the "Resistance," commanded by his relative Captain (afterwards Sir Henry) Digby, and destined to

North America, and continued in that ship until she was wrecked off Cape St. Vincent, on her way to the Mediterranean, May 31, 1803. He afterwards served in the "Victory," the "Amphion," the "Africa," and the "Lavinia." The "Amphion" formed part of the squadron under Captain (afterwards Sir Graham) Moore at the capture of three Spanish frigates, laden with treasure, and the destruction of their consort, "La Mercedes," off Cape St. Mary, Oct. 5, 1804. Next year she accompanied Lord Nelson to the West Indies, in pursuit of the combined fleets of France and Spain. The "Africa" bore a part in the battle of Trafalgar, upon which occasion Mr. West, then master's mate, had charge of the signal department, and was severely wounded. In 1807, when in charge of a prize captured by the "Lavinia," he was taken prisoner by a Spanish corvette off Ushant, and remained a prisoner at Bilboa and St. Sebastian, until the French took possession of the latter city on the abdication of Charles IV., when he made his escape to St. Audero, and was sent home by the British Consul-General with despatches from the Junta of Oviedo to Mr. Canning, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by whom he was afterwards employed on a mission to Corunna. His first commission, appointing him lieutenant of the "Merope" sloop, bears date Aug. 16, 1808. Next year he rejoined the "Lavinia," of which he was third lieutenant, at the reduction of Walcheren, in August, 1809. On April 24, 1813, he was appointed first lieutenant of the "Jaseur," (Capt. G. E. Watts,) then recently launched, and destined to North America. The "Jaseur's" first cruise was off the Delaware, where she captured several of the enemy's vessels. She was afterwards employed in the Chesapeake, when Lieutenant West, in a boat containing only six men besides himself, captured and brought out from under a battery the American privateer "Grecian," mounting four carriage guns and five swivels, with a complement of twenty-seven men. For this service, by which a fine schooner pierced for twenty guns was added to the British navy, Lieutenant West received a letter of thanks from Vice-Admiral Sir A. J. Cochrane.

From 1816 to 1831 Lieutenant West was unemployed, but in February of the latter year he was appointed first lieutenant of the "Windsor Castle," destined for the Tagus; and on the 25th of June, after the ship was paid off, was promoted to the rank of commander. He attained the rank of post captain on April 1, 1856, when he was placed on the retired list.

Captain West for nearly forty years resided at Jesmond, where he devoted much time and attention to horticultural pursuits, and might justly be proud of his garden, for almost the whole year round it was the admiration of all visitors. He was also for a length of time an active magistrate in the populous town of Newcastle, until failing health obliged him to relinquish his attendance on the Bench. His honourable and upright bearing conciliated general esteem, whilst his gentlemanly demeanour and urbanity of disposition won for him the attachment of a large circle of friends. He was twice married: his first wife was his cousin Lettice, daughter of the Rev. Henry Cotes, Vicar of Bedlington, by whom he leaves issue one son, Henry, a commander in the Royal Navy, and one daughter, Frances Anne; his second wife was Frances Anne Hussey, daughter of Samuel Huthwaite, Esq., of Hartley-lodge, Northumberland, by Frances his wife, daughter of Sir F. B. Delaval, K.B.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 12. At Belmont, Tralee, the Ven. Archdeacon *Rowan*. See OBITUARY.

Aug. 15. At Bombay, aged 31, the Rev. *Chas. Green*, M.A., Missionary and Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and Minister of Trinity Chapel, Bombay, second son of the Rev. William Green, Vicar of Steeple Barton, Oxon.

Aug. 28. At St. Kitt's, West Indies, aged 45, the Ven. Archdeacon *Poore*.

Sept. 7. At Caton-green, Lancaster, aged 57, the Rev. *William Gardiner*, M.A., Rector of Rochford, Essex.

Sept. 17. At Colwyn, aged 42, the Rev. *Arthur Ramsay*, of Highfields, West Derby.

At the Vicarage, Rathconnell, Ireland, aged 38, the Rev. *John Cowen*.

Sept. 19. At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 34, the Rev. *Richard Thos. Palmer*, son of Sir J. H. Palmer, bart., of Carlton-pk., Northants.

At Cotham-road, Bristol, aged 62, the Rev. *A. Donald*, A.M., late Incumbent of Felbridge, Surrey.

Sept. 24. At Goulceby Vicarage, Lincolnshire, aged 63, the Rev. *John Spofforth Scholfield*, eldest son of the late William Scholfield, esq., of Sand-hall, Howden, Yorkshire.

At Amberley, Gloucestershire, the Rev. *George Holt*.

Sept. 25. At Boston, aged 65, the Rev. *Richard Conington*.

Sept. 26. At Sidmouth, aged 40, the Rev. *John Swire*, late Incumbent of Stretton, Staffordshire.

At Bognor, Sussex, the Rev. *Luke Jones*, M.A.

Sept. 27. At Folkestone, aged 84, the Rev. *Timothy Fysh Foord-Bowes*, D.D., Rector of Barton-in-the-Clay, Chaplain to the Queen, and Deputy-Clerk of the Closet to his late Majesty William IV.

Aged 62, the Rev. *Henry Thomas Day*, LL.D., Vicar of Mendlesham, Suffolk.

Sept. 28. At Knapton-hall, aged 87, the Rev. *Stephen Cooke*, Vicar of Paston, Norfolk.

At Prior's Hardwick, Warwickshire, aged 67, the Rev. *James Monkhouse Knott*, Vicar of Prior's Hardwick.

At Atherstone, Warwickshire, aged 61, the Rev. *Richard Henry Millington*, M.A.

At Oak-bank, Weston-super-Mare, aged 31, the Rev. *William Henry Priestley*, Curate of Otley, Yorkshire.

Sept. 29. At Aberdour, Fife, the Rev. *Edward R. Edgar*, M.A., third and last surviving son of the late Mileson Edgar, esq., of Redhouse-pk., near Ipswich.

Sept. 30. At Harrow-on-the-Hill, aged 81, the Rev. *John William Cunningham*, M.A., for upwards of fifty years Vicar of Harrow. Mr. Cunningham was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated in 1802, being the fifth wrangler, in the same year with Dr. Stanley, late Bishop of Norwich, Mr. Sutton, afterwards the Speaker of the House of Commons and Lord Canterbury, and Dr. Godfrey, late President of Queens' College, Cambridge. Having held various preferments in the Church, he was nominated by Lord Northwick to the vicarage of Harrow, which he held up to the time of his death. The rev. gentleman was a thorough and earnest evangelical, and took great pride in the fact that he had influenced the election of three evangelical head masters to the mastership of Harrow School —namely, Dr. Longley, now Archbishop of York; Dr. Vaughan, Vicar of Doncaster; and Mr. Butler, the present head master.

Aged 51, the Rev. *Henry Skrimshire*, B.A., Rector of St. Andrew's, Hertford.

Oct. 3. After a lingering illness, aged 52, the Rev. *Edw. Priest*, Perpetual Curate of Cringleford, near Norwich.

At Yeadon, Leeds, aged 65, the Rev. *John Richardson*, Vicar of Tinsley, Yorkshire.

Oct. 4. At Charlton, aged 87, the Rev. *Richard Weston Leonard*, M.A., for more than fifty years Vicar of Newbottle, and of King's Sutton, Northamptonshire.

Oct. 5. After a few days' illness, aged 30, the Rev. *William Henry Hart*, M.A., Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn.

Oct. 6. At his residence, Freshford, Somerset, aged 89, the Rev. *C. W. Baker*, Rector of Tellisford.

At Bath, aged 71, the Rev. *W. Attfield*.

Oct. 10. At Henstead-hall, Suffolk, aged 70, the Rev. *T. Sheriffe*, Rector of that parish.

Oct. 11. The Rev. *Charles Mordaunt*, for upwards of twenty years Rector of Badgworth, Somerset.

Aged 30, the Rev. *E. F. Carpendale*.

Oct. 12. At Newport-Pagnell, aged 30, the Rev. *Joseph William England*, eldest son of the late Rev. William Henry England, Rector of Ellesborough, Bucks.

Oct. 15. At the Rectory, Dolton, North Devon, aged 85, the Rev. *William Karslake*, M.A., for 57 years Rector of the parish, and for upwards of 40 years an active magistrate for the county.

At the Rectory, Balsham, Cambridgeshire, aged 78, the Rev. *William Herbert Chapman*, M.A., Rector of that parish, and formerly a master of the Charterhouse.

Oct. 18. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 62, the Rev. *Henry Creed*, 24 years Rector of Mellis, Suffolk.

Oct. 20. At Betley, Staffordshire, aged 76, the Rev. *Henry Turton*, 40 years Incumbent of the parish, and youngest son of the late John Turton, esq., of Sugnall-hall, in the same county.

Aged 74, the Rev. *William Lloyd*, Rector of Drayton, near Banbury, and a magistrate for the county of Oxford.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

June 15. At Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, Mary Anne, wife of Herbert E. Alport, esq., and niece of Major-Gen. Sir W. F. Williams, of Kars, K.C.B.

June 21. At Simonosaki, Japan, aged 27, while in command of H.M.'s gun-vessel "Leven," one of the squadron employed in surveying the Japanese coast, James Hawkins Whitshed, Lieut. R.N., eldest son of Sir St. Vincent and the Hon. Lady Whitshed.

July 21. At Tien-Tsin, North of China, of confluent small-pox, aggravated by the intense heat, Captain George Turnour Horton Atchison, H.M.'s 67th Regt., and Deputy-Assist. Quarter-master-General. He was the eldest son of Capt. Atchison, of Rose-hill, Dorking, Surrey, and was born in 1834. He entered the army as ensign in 1850, and attained the rank of captain in 1858. He had distinguished himself on several occasions whilst serving in China.

July 22. At Taku, North China, of fever, aged 21, Lieut. Henry Bond, R.A., only son of Henry J. H. Bond, M.D., Regius Professor of Medicine, Cambridge.

July 27. At the Royal Observatory, near Cape-

town, Mary, wife of Sir Thomas Maclear, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal, Cape of Good Hope.

Aug. 12. At Nusserabad, of cholera, aged 20, Robert George Smith, Cornet 3rd Dragoon Guards, youngest son of Major Thomas Smith, late Rifle Brigade.

Aug. 22. At Muttra, aged 38, Lieut.-Col. Frederick Freeman Remmington, C.B., of H.M.'s Bengal Horse Artillery, only surviving son of the late Capt. Samuel Remmington, H.E.I. Company's Maritime Service.

Aug. 24. At Nusscerabad, of cholera, aged 23, Frederick Courthope Irwin, Lieut. in H.M.'s 28th Regt., eldest son of the late Col. Frederick Chidley Irwin, K.H.

Aug. 25. At Mynpooree, of dysentery, aged 23, R. Hume Middlemass, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the late R. Hume Middlemass, esq., of St. Andrew's-pl., Regent's-park.

At Kamptee, Madras, Ellen, wife of J. Templeman Maule, M.D., Superintending Surgeon, Nagpore Force.

Aug. 27. At Saugor, Central India, aged 39, Walter Colquhoun Grant, esq., Capt. 2nd Dragoon Guards, Brigade Major Saugor District. He was the only son of the late Col. Colquhoun Grant, Chief of the Intelligence Department of the Army commanded by the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula.

At Calcutta, John Robert Macpherson, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Army, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Duncan Macpherson.

Aug 28. At Maryon-road, Charlton, Emma, wife of Col. G. W. Congdon, R.M.L.I., and dau. of the late J. B. Stone, esq., of Deptford, Kent.

At Vizianagram, Madras, Major-Gen. Hutton, of H.M.'s Indian Army. He had nearly completed fifty years' service in the East.

At Toronto, Canada West, aged 66, William Lyon Mackenzie. See OBITUARY.

Aug. 29. At his residence, Loughborough, aged 66, Edward Harley, esq.

At Harrogate, aged 76, Sarah, widow of the Rev. W. Mair, Vicar of Fulbourn, and Curate of Newton, near Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire.

Sept. 1. At Dresden, aged 59, Mrs. Cater, widow of Lieut. Charles Joseph Cater, R.N.

Sept. 2. At Brussels, aged 20, Emma Amelia, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Drury, M.A.

At Willoughby-hall, Lincolnsh., aged 73, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Charles Allix, esq., and second dau. of William Hammond, esq., of St. Alban's-court, Kent.

At her house, Cavendish-sq., aged 74, Catherine, relict of Charles Dickinson, esq., of Queen Charlton Manor, Somerset, and Farley-hill, Berkshire.

At the Rectory, Rowner, Grace Harriott, wife of the Rev. R. Foster Carter.

Sept. 4. At Worthing, Sussex, Christiana, eldest dau. of the late Col. John Cuninghame, of Caddell and Thornton, Ayrshire.

Sept. 5. At Neilgherrie-villa, Jersey, aged 33, Harriet Sophia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Thomas Hadow, A.M., Rector of Haseley, Warwickshire.

Sept. 9. At Morai, Gwalior, Central India, aged 50, Capt. Urquhart, Paymaster H.M.'s Inniskillings.

Sept. 11. At Notting-hill, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Richard Hicks, late of the 35th Regt. M.N.I., and eldest surviving son of Samuel Hicks, esq., of Beaumont-st., London.

At sea, on board the "Swiftsure," aged 33, Capt. Alexander Weynton, late of the ship "Orwell," son of the late Alexander Weynton, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

Sept. 12. At Dunstable-ho., Richmond, aged 60, Louisa Anne, widow of Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Lorraine Baker, bart.

Aged 49, Mr. Charles Calvert Corner, solicitor, of Lee, Kent. He was the youngest son of Mr. Richard Corner, solicitor, formerly of Southwark, and youngest brother of Mr. G. R. Corner, F.S.A., of the same place, and of Arthur Bloxham Corner, esq., late of Lee-road, Blackheath, H.M.'s Coroner and Attorney in the Court of Queen's Bench, whose decease was recorded in our OBITUARY in March last (p. 343), and also of Richard Jas. Corner, esq., of the Inner Temple, Chief Justice of H.M.'s Settlements on the Gold Coast, West Africa.

Sept. 14. At Stonehouse, Devon, aged 78, Margaret, widow of John Loudon, esq., R.N.

At Drinkstone Rectory, Suffolk, Anne, dau. of the late Rev. H. I. Hare, of Docking-hall, Norfolk.

Sept. 15. At Montreal, aged 35, Octavius, eighth son of the late Rev. John Cockayne, of Bath.

Sept. 16. At his residence, Radnor-terr., Stoke-Newington, aged 67, John Bernard Locke, eldest brother of the late Joseph Locke, esq., M.P.

Lady Jane Walker, (mentioned at p. 458,) was the only dau. of the late Right Hon. Francis William, sixth Earl of Seafield, Lord-Lieutenant of Inverness-shire, and sister of the present Earl. She married, July 20, 1843, Colonel Edward Walter Forester Walker, C.B., now a Major-General in the army, and Commander of the Forces in North Britain.

Sept. 19. Very suddenly, of apoplexy, at his residence, Finnartmore, Argyleshire, aged 63, Alexander Mackenzie Kirkland, esq., of Glasgow, J.P. for Lanarkshire.

At Cliburn Rectory, Westmoreland, of consumption, Sophia Portia, wife of the Rev. C. W. Burton, Rector of Cliburn, and second dau. of the late Sir William Pilkington, bart., of Chevet.

Sir Samuel Home Stirling, bart., (mentioned at p. 458,) was the eldest son of Capt. George Stirling, (second son of the sixth baronet,) and was born in 1830. He married in 1854 the youngest dau. of Col. T. S. Begbie, of the 44th Regt., succeeded his uncle in 1858, and was appointed in 1860 to a captaincy in the Linlithgow Militia Artillery. The family are descendants of Sir John Stirling, of Glorat, who was armour-bearer to King James I., and knighted in 1430.

Sept. 20. At Exeter, aged 54, Col. John Graham, H.E.I.C.S., of Ellerslie, Fremington, son of the late Capt. Charles Graham, H.E.I.C.'s Maritime Service.

At Rock Ferry, Cheshire, (the residence of his

son-in-law, Dr. Nihill, R.N.,) aged 70, Robert Barclay, esq., Retired Commander R.N., of Belmont-terr., Lewisham, Kent.

At Barbourne, near Worcester, aged 84, J. M. Gutch, esq. See OBITUARY.

At Florence, aged 78, Giovanni Battista Niccolini, an eminent Italian poet. Niccolini's name was less known in this country than that of Manzoni or Silvio Pellico, but his reputation in his own country was of the highest. His first work, *La Pietà*, published in 1804, resembled in metre and style Monte's *Bassvilliana*. It was written to commemorate the exertions of the fraternity of La Misericordia of Tuscany during the plague and inundations which devastated Leghorn in the early part of the present century. He subsequently wrote several classic plays, *Polissema*, *Ino e Temista*, *Edipo*, *Agamemnone*, *Medea*, and *Nabucco*. In this last, which was based on the fortunes of King Nebuchadnezzar, most people thought they saw veiled under Assyrian names a shadowing forth of Napoleon's downfall, and the play caused a great sensation in consequence. The success of Manzoni and the romantic school of Northern Italy induced Niccolini to choose his subjects nearer home. Accordingly he produced, with great success, *Antonio Foscarini*. *Giovanni da Procida*, which appeared first in 1830, at Florence, was suppressed in the height of its popularity at the instigation of the Austrian ambassador. In succeeding years appeared *Ludorico il Moro*, and *Rosmunda d'Inghilterra*. In England Niccolini is best known by "Arnold of Brescia," which was translated into English about the year 1846. It was not put upon the stage, for which its length rendered it unsuitable. But the plot and the characters would, in all probability, have made it very successful on the stage if it had been curtailed. The arrival of Arnold at Rome, the death of Cardinal Guido, the characters of the haughty Emperor and the tyrannical Pope, are finely imagined. Niccolini wrote also "Matilda," an imitation of Home's "Douglas," and another play based on Shelley's "Cenci," besides a translation of the *Choephori* of Æschylus. His prose works consist of philological treatises and academical discourses, and some contributions to the *Antologia di Firenze*, which was suppressed at the suggestion of Austria. He was also engaged for many years on a great history of Suabia. In politics Niccolini was an ardent Liberal, and his aspirations for the civil and religious freedom of his country find vent in stronger expres-ions against the stranger and tyrants generally than is intelligible in our less heated latitudes.—*Morning Post.*

Sept. 21. At Edinburgh, aged 85, Maj. Duncan Grahame, of Glenny. The deceased officer had seen much service, and held the Peninsular war medal and six clasps for the following engagements, viz. Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, and Badajoz. He was also present at many other minor engagements.

Aged 69, Mrs. Elizabeth Wildman, eldest dau. of the late James Wildman, esq., of Chilham Castle.

At Cambridge-terr., Hyde-park, Melusina, eldest surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Stapleton, of Thorpe Lee, Surrey.

At the Grove, Godmanchester, Arthur, youngest son of the late Rev. Wm. Pearse, Rector of Hanwell, Oxon.

At the residence of her nephew, (Col. Wegg, Haddington-road, Dublin,) Jane, widow of Michael Hackett, esq., of Moor-park and Elmgrove, King's County, and dau. of Thos. Mitchell, esq., of Fortal Castle.

Sept. 22. At Walton-villas, Brompton, Christina Cameron, wife of J. A. Goldingham, esq., Madras Infantry, and only child of the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of H.M.'s Chapels Royal.

Sir George Dashwood, bart., (mentioned at p. 458,) was born at Kirtlington-park in 1786; married in 1815 the eldest dau. of Sir W. Rowley, and succeeded his father in 1828. The first baronet was the son of Alderman Dashwood, of London, who joined in farming the revenues of Ireland in the reign of Charles II.

At Cheltenham, aged 67, Lieut.-Col. Greenwood, R.A., C.B. He entered the army in 1812, and served in the last China expedition.

In the Royal Dockyard, Chatham, (at the residence of John R. Holman, M.D., Surgeon R.N.,) Sarah, wife of John M. Rose, esq., of Rochester-square, London, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Rudall, Vicar of Crediton, Devon.

At Bedminster, near Bristol, (at the residence of her son,) aged 71, Amelia Anne, relict of the Rev. William John Gilbert, of Maid's Moreton, Buckinghamshire.

Sept. 23. At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 84, Adm. George Le Geyt.

At Clarence-cottages, Cambridge-road, Hammersmith, aged 66, Capt. Wm. Welsh, R.N.

Aged 80, Richard Gawtress, gentleman, one of the oldest inhabitants of Wath-upon-Dearne, where his family has dwelt for three centuries.

At his residence, Oxford-terr., Clapham-road, aged 58, Mr. Wm. Horatio Curtis, for more than thirty years District Postmaster at Twickenham.

At Pau, Basses-Pyrénées, Capt. W. Forbes Leith, R.N. He entered the navy in 1796, on board the "Prince George," in which he served in the Channel, off Cadiz and Lisbon, and in the Mediterranean in the "Blenheim" and "Prince George," until 1799, and after that time on the Home Station. In 1804 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and in 1805 was appointed to the "Druid" frigate, in which ship he served about five years and a-half on the Cork and Cadiz stations, and assisted at the capture of "Le Pandour," a brig of 18 guns. He was afterwards attached to the force in the Mediterranean.

Sept. 24. At Bouth-house, Nairnshire, Major-General Æneas Shirreff, Madras Artillery.

At Brunswick-villas, South Norwood, aged 74, Alexander John Colvin, esq., of Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., and late of the Bengal Civil Service.

At his residence, Brompton-square, aged 74, Wm. Farren, sen., esq. This eminent comedian was born towards the close of 1786, and was for many years at the head of his profession. While

he was playing "Old Parr" at the Haymarket in May, 1845, he was seized with a fit, which, through injudicious treatment, resulted in a severe stroke of paralysis, and for some time it was thought that he was lost to the stage for ever. Perhaps it would have been better for his reputation if he had never reappeared; for his articulation was rendered so indistinct, and his physical and mental powers were so materially impaired by the shock which his constitution had sustained, that those who saw him only in the closing epoch of his career could form no idea of the ability which he displayed when in his prime. He remained for ten years longer before the public as an actor at the Haymarket, and as manager and actor at the Strand and the Olympic; and his last appearance was at the Haymarket, where, on the 16th of July, he played "Lord Ogleby" on the occasion of his farewell benefit.

At Falmouth, aged 37, Charlotte Eliza, wife of James Ludgater, esq., fourth dau. of the late Edmund Turner, esq., formerly M.P. for Truro.

At her residence at Salcombe, aged 81, Mrs. Prideaux, relict of Walter Prideaux, esq., Recorder of Totnes.

Sept. 25. At Aberdeen, aged 59, Sir Thomas Blaikie, of Kingseat. He was the fourth son of J. Blaikie, esq., of Aberdeen, by Helen, dau. of J. Ricardson, esq., of Perthshire, was born in 1802, and was educated at the grammar-school, and afterwards at Marischal College, Aberdeen. He spent a long and active life as a merchant in his native city of Aberdeen, to the prosperity of which he contributed largely, and over which he had presided as Lord Provost for several years. He married, in 1828, Agnes, dau. of Alexander Dingwall, esq., of Ranniestown, Aberdeenshire. He received the honour of knighthood in 1856, in recognition of his local public services.—*London Review.*

At Dover, Charles Edward Long, esq. See OBITUARY.

In Camberwell-grove, aged 14, Lucretia Jean, second dau. of the Hon. Hugh W. Hoyles, H.M.'s Attorney-General for Newfoundland.

At his residence, Hyde-park-square, aged 60, Joseph Maudslay, esq, the eminent engineer of Lambeth.

Sept. 26. At Madrid, Loftus Charles Otway, esq., C.B., H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Milan. He was the only son of the late Gen. Sir Loftus W. Otway and Lady Otway, only dau. of the late Sir Charles Blicke, of Carroon-park, Surrey, had been in the diplomatic service for above thirty years, having been first attached to the mission at Stockholm in November, 1830. He was subsequently, in July, 1833, attached to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, and in August the following year removed to the British Legation at Madrid. In January, 1843, he was appointed second paid Attaché at Vienna, but did not proceed to that capital. In June that year he proceeded to Lisbon, and afterwards went, in July, 1845, to Madrid. He was appointed Secretary of Legation at Madrid in May 1850, and acted as Chargé d'Affaires in that city from May to December, 1853, and acted in the same capacity from May to December the next year, and repeatedly, in the absence of the British Minister Plenipotentiary, up to December, 1857. In September, 1854, for his diplomatic service, he was made a Companion of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath. Early in the year 1858 he was selected by the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department to discharge the duties of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Republic, during which period he exerted all his powers to protect the interests of his countrymen in that country, and soon after his return home he was appointed to the onerous post of Consul-General at Milan.

At the residence of her nephew, St. John's-wood-road, aged 88, Miss Potts, aunt of Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A.

At Osmanthorpe, Laleham, aged 80, Alice, eldest dau. of the late Edward Hall, esq., of Stanhill, Middlesex, and relict of the Rev. T. Mangles, Rector of Aisthorpe, Lincolnshire.

Sept. 27. From the effects of sunstroke contracted in India, aged 39, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Cleaveland, R.A.

At Woburn, Miss Elizabeth Formby, of Formby-hall, Lancashire.

At Kensington, aged 82, Charles Henry Marshall, esq., late Capt. 81th Regt., and for many years resident in Cheltenham.

Sept. 28. At Brooke-house, Leamington, aged 74, Sir James Milles Riddell, bart., of Sunart, Argyleshire. The deceased was the elder son of the late Thomas Milles Riddell, esq. (eldest son of Sir James, the first baronet of this line), by Margaretta, dau. of Col. Dugald Campbell, of Locknell, Argyleshire (9th in descent from Colin, third earl of Argyle), and was born at Shaw-park, Clackmannanshire, June 3, 1787. He succeeded to his grandfather's title and estates at the early age of ten years, in 1797, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1807. Sir James, who was a Deputy-Lieut. for Argyleshire, married in 1822, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Sir Richard Brooke, bart., of Norton-priory, Cheshire, by whom he had issue two sons, and a dau., married to the Rev. Henry Cunliffe, Vicar of Shiffnal, Salop, third son of the late Gen. Sir Robert Henry Cunliffe, bart., C.B., of Acton-park, Denbighshire. He is succeeded in the title and estates by his elder and only surviving son, Thomas Milles, now third baronet. He was born at Edinburgh in 1822 (twin with his sister Louisa), and married in 1851, Mary Anne, dau. of John Hodgson, esq., of St. Petersburg. The Riddells claim descent from Galfridus Ridel, Baron of Blaye, in Guienne, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and received from that monarch large territorial grants. His descendant (in the sixteenth generation) removed into Scotland in the fifteenth century. There is another baronetcy, of Nova Scotia, dated 1628, in possession of an elder branch of his family, and it is now held by Sir Walter Buchanan Riddell, bart., of Riddell, Roxburghshire.

At St. Germain-en-Laye, Lady Harriet Catherine, relict of Sir John Williams, knt., one of

the Justices of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench.

At Baden Baden, aged 13, Anna Frances, eldest dau. of Lord and Lady Augustus Loftus.

At Penarth, near Cardiff, aged 84, Capel Hanbury Leigh, esq., Lord Lieutenant of the county of Monmouth. Mr. Leigh, a few days before his death, met with a slight accident by falling down part of the staircase. A bottle of medicine was ordered by the family attendant, and some embrocation to be applied to his back. The butler, by mistake, gave the deceased the embrocation instead of the medicine, and though all the usual remedial means were used, death ensued on the following evening.

At her residence, Landour, Torquay, Anna Maria, widow of W. Brockedon, esq., F.R.S.

Aged 83, Edward Donne, esq., of Craven-hill, Hyde-park, and Woodlands, near Battle, Sussex.

At the Vicarage, Crowle, aged 36, Caroline Anne, wife of the Rev. William Duncombe.

At Bishop's-court, Dorchester, near Wallingford, Berks., aged 59, Joseph Latham, esq.

At Leckhampton, near Cheltenham, aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of Col. Buck, formerly of the 8th (or King's Own) Regt., and eldest dau. of the late Edwin Sandys Lechmere, esq., Hereford.

At Yotes-court, Mereworth, Kent, aged 46, Mrs. William Harryman.

Sept. 29. At his residence, Slade, near Kingsbridge, aged 71, Fortescue Wells, esq., Captain R.A., and magistrate of the county of Devon. He was the second son of the late Rev. Samuel Wells, Rector of Portlemouth.

At the Crescent, Buxton, Derbyshire, Benjamin Badger, esq., J.P., late of Eastwood-house, near Rotherham, Yorkshire.

At Worthing, aged 87, Catherine, eldest and last surviving dau. of the Rev. John Lockton, of Clanville, Hants.

Sept. 30. At Seaton-house, Aberdeenshire, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Lord James Hay.

At Hastings, Katherine, wife of Vice-Adm. Sir George Lambert, K.C.B.

At Dartmouth-ter., Blackheath, aged 73, Eliza, relict of Richard Huddard Leech, esq., St. Helena.

Oct. 1. At Melfort-cot., Argyleshire, aged 63, Colonel Campbell, of Melfort.

Aged 45, John Buller Hulse, esq., youngest surviving son of the late Sir Charles Hulse, bart., of Breamore, Hampshire.

At Burgage, co. Carlow, aged 77, Anne, widow of the Rev. Thomas Mercer Vigors, of Burgage, and Rector of Powerstown, co. Kilkenny.

At Bath, H. H. Conolly, esq., Captain R.A.

Oct. 2. At Rottach, Tegernsee, Bavaria, aged 45, William, third Lord Ponsonby, of Imokilly. See OBITUARY.

At Strachur-park, Argyleshire, Lady Murray, relict of Lord Murray, one of the senators of the College of Justice. Her ladyship was the eldest daughter of the late William Rigby, esq., of Oldfield-hall, Cheshire, and married, in 1826, the late Right Hon. Sir John Archibald Murray, who was M.P. for Leith, &c., from 1832 till 1838, and succeeded Lord Jeffrey as Lord Advocate of Scotland, a post which he held under Lord Grey's and Lord Melbourne's administrations, until his appointment, in 1839, as one of the ordinary Scottish Lords of Session, when he assumed, according to practice, the courtesy title of Lord Murray. The late Judge was not only a sound and able judge, but a man of elegant literary taste, and his house in the northern metropolis was for many years the rendezvous of a distinguished and brilliant circle, most of whom are now numbered with the dead. He died widely and deservedly lamented in 1859. — *London Review.*

At Bath, aged 77, Rear-Admiral William P. Stanley. The deceased entered the navy in 1798 as midshipman on board the "Diomede." While serving on board the "Egyptienne" he assisted at the capture of three French vessels, and was present in Sir R. Calder's action on the 22nd of July, 1805. After taking part in the battle fought off St. Domingo in the "Northumberland," he was appointed acting-lieutenant of the "Dolphin," and afterwards to the "Pheasant," in which vessel he served as senior lieutenant until 1814, taking several French prizes. In April, 1819, he was placed in command of the "Swallow" revenue cutter, in which he captured, in 1821, the "Idas" smuggling cutter, after a long chase. He then received the approbation of Sir John Gore, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lords of the Admiralty, and the Treasury Board, and on the 19th of July of the same year was promoted to the rank of commander, attaining post rank in 1838, and becoming rear-admiral in 1850.

At her residence, Paragon-buildings, Bath, Louisa Grace Anne, relict of the Rev. Hewitt O'Bryen, of Edgefield Rectory, Norfolk, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Hoare, Chancellor of the diocese of Limerick.

At New Charlton, Kent, Captain E. N. R. Gatehouse, of the Gold Coast Artillery.

Oct. 3. In Leinster-sq., Kensington-gar., Eliza, eldest dau. of the late William Loyd, esq., and sister of Lieut.-Col. W. Kirkman Loyd.

At Woodland-villa, Cheltenham, Ann Elizabeth Bennett, widow of Samuel Cecil, esq., of Dronfield Manor, Derbyshire.

In Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., Charlotte, widow of the Rev. Thos. Bisse, of Portnell-pk., Surrey.

Oct. 4. At St. Andrews, the Earl of Eglinton. See OBITUARY.

At his residence at Bally Adams, Queen's County, Major Edw. Butler, eldest and only surviving son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Edw. Butler.

Suddenly, of angina pectoris, at his residence, Boxlands, Dorking, aged 70, John George Hammack, esq., a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, and Deputy-Lieutenant for the Tower Hamlets. He had repeatedly acted as presiding officer at the elections in that borough, and more recently he was one of the two chief assistants of the Registrar-General in taking the census in 1861, Dr Farr being the other.

Aged 58, T. J. Holt, esq., of St. Paul's-churchyard, Deputy of the Ward of Farringdon Within.

At Portobello, N.B., aged 79, Anne, widow of

Lieut.-Col. Andrew Hamilton, 16th Regt., and sister of the late William Ord, esq., of Whitfield, Northumberland.

Aged 54, Emily, wife of Richard Davies, esq., of Grove-st., South Hackney.

At Chichester, aged 17, Emily, dau. of the late Maj. Henry Jones Grove, K.H., of H.M.'s 80th Regiment.

At Leicester, aged 60, Thomas Macaulay, esq., F.R.C.S., third son of the late Rev. Aulay Macaulay, formerly Vicar of Rothley, Leicestershire.

At his residence, North-bank, St. John's-wood, after a sudden attack of paralysis, aged 71, John Vandenhoff, esq., the celebrated actor. "Mr. Vandenhoff had been for some time suffering from gout, but not so as to confine him to the house. On the morning of his death he walked to his physician and back for the purpose of consulting him. After dinner he was seized, as the event shewed, with premonitory symptons of paralysis, but was still able to retire to his bedroom and lie down without assistance. A medical gentleman in the neighbourhood was at once sent for, but on his arrival Mr. Vandenhoff was speechless, and shortly afterwards expired. He carries to his grave the unblemished reputation of a long and honourable life. For some time he had given up the practice of his profession, but, though in his 72nd year, he was erect and active, and bore every promise of enjoying for many years to come the warm attachment of a select circle of friends, who valued him for the kindliness of his nature and his many virtues."—*Times.*

Oct. 5. In King-st., St. James's, aged 77, the Hon. Edward Gardner, fifth son of Alan, first Lord Gardner. He was born March 9th, 1784, and was for some years in the civil service of the Hon. East India Company. At one time he held the British Residency at Nepaul. He lived and died unmarried. He was brother of Adm. Alan Hyde Gardner, (afterwards second Lord Gardner and K.C.B.,) and uncle of the present peer.

At Merton College, Oxford, Mary Amelia Frances, elder dau. of Robert Bullock Marsham, esq., D.C.L., Warden of Merton College, and Lady Carmichael Anstruther.

At Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Capt. West, R.N. See OBITUARY.

At Baldock, Hertfordshire, aged 39, Edward L'Estrange Dew, esq., third son of the late Tomkyns Dew, esq., of Whitney-court, Herefordshire.

At Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, aged 70, Beauchamp Colclough Urquhart, esq., of Meldrum and Byth.

At his residence, Kingstown, near Dublin, aged 42, Daniel Francis Pennefather, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Matthew Pennefather, esq., of New-park, near Cashel, co. Tipperary, (who died in 1858,) by Anne, dau. of Daniel Conner, esq., of Ballybricken, co. Cork, and was born in 1816. The family of Pennefather (who held for many years the estate of New-park, and were proprietors of the borough of Cashel, which various members of the family have represented, both in the Irish and in the English Parliament) are of English origin, and are mentioned in Domesday Book as having held extensive landed possessions, on which abbeys and other religious houses had been founded before the Norman Conquest. The estate of New-park, we should add, was sold some years ago by the late owner. Within the last few years the Pennefathers have been well represented on the Bench in Ireland, two of that name having been judges, and one of them having been for many years Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in that kingdom. —*London Review.*

At Babbicombe, near Torquay, aged 23, Capt. John Evans, unattached. He was the eldest son of Capt. John Evans, of Bath, late of the Indian army. His death was the result of severe wounds received at Cawnpore and in action with the rebels in Gwalior, when holding the post of Adjutant of the 88th Connaught Rangers.

At St. Ives, Hunts, aged 81, Ann, widow of the Rev. R. L. Manning.

At Pelton Parsonage, Durham, Eliza, wife of the Rev. Henry Barrett, Incumbent of Pelton.

At Hele-hill, near Taunton, almost suddenly, Arthur Thomas, only son of the late Thomas Collett, esq., formerly banker of Bath.

Oct. 6. At his residence, Bloomfield, Old Charlton, aged 74, Robert John Little, esq., late Major and Barrackmaster of the Royal Marines, Woolwich.

At Bath, aged 75, Mary, relict of Ayshford Wise, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Whitby, of Creswell-hall, Staffordshire.

At Buxton, B. Badger, esq., of Eastwood-house, near Rotherham. Mr. Badger was a member of the bar, and in his position as a magistrate at Buxton was very highly esteemed by all classes.

At Swinton-lodge, Leamington, aged 41, Francis Willoughby, Lieut. R.N., son of the late Robert Willoughby, esq., Cliffe-hall, Warwickshire.

Oct. 7. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 81, Mary, dau. of the late Sir Alexander Purves, bart., of Purves.

At Redworth-house, Durham, (the residence of R. Lambton Surtees, esq.,) aged 30, William C. Sherwood, esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the late R. Crosier Sherwood, esq., of Suffolk-lawn, Cheltenham.

Oct. 8. At Dieppe, aged 34, John Elliot Bolleau, esq., eldest son of Sir John Peter Bolleau, bart., of Ketteringham-park, Norfolk.

At his residence, The Villa, Quorndon, aged 68, John Cartwright, esq., J.P. for the county of Leicester.

At Bruges, aged 75, Henrietta, widow of Lieut.-Col. Campbell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

At Gloucester, by his own hand, aged 26, Malcolm Drummond, Viscount Forth, only son of the Earl of Perth. The deceased, who was born at Naples in 1834, served for a short time in the 42nd Highlanders, but retired in 1854, and in the following year he married Harriet Mary, eldest dau. of the Hon. Adolphus Capel, and niece of the Earl of Essex. A short time ago, after some most scandalous exposures in the Divorce

Court, the deceased came to Gloucester, and, under the name of Captain Drummond, took up his abode at an hotel, together with a female who passed for his wife. This person, who it appears had deserted her husband, died on the morning of the 8th of October, after giving birth to a female child, and the deceased in the course of the same day swallowed a quantity of laudanum, which caused his death. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.

Oct. 9. Henry Austin, esq., Civil Engineer. Mr. Austin was a pupil of the late Mr. Robert Stephenson, and assisted with the drawings for the (then) London and Birmingham Railway, and the London and Blackwall Railway. He afterwards accompanied the late Lieut. Waghorn through Italy, at the time the latter was arranging the Overland Route. Mr. Austin acted as honorary secretary of the Society for the Improvement of Towns that was founded by Mr. Hickson and others; and, on the establishment of the first Board of Health (in 1848), was appointed secretary. He also acted for a time as joint-secretary of the Sewers' Commission. When the duties of the Board of Health were undertaken by the Privy Council, he was appointed Inspector under the new Act, and continued to hold that office till he died. Mr. Austin married a sister of Mr. Charles Dickens. Inflammation of the throat, the result of a severe cold, was the proximate cause of his death.

Oct. 10. At Clovelly-court, Bideford, Devon, aged 70, Sir James Hamlyn Williams, bart. The deceased, who was born in 1790, married, in 1823, Lady Mary, dau. of the first Earl of Fortescue, and was therefore brother-in-law of the late and uncle of the present Earl. He is succeeded in the title and estates by his brother, Rear-Adm. Charles Hamlyn, who was married in 1833 to the youngest dau. of Sir Nelson Rycroft, bart.

At Turin, Emily, widow of Count Adrien Thaon de Revel, Sardinian Minister at the Court of Vienna, and dau. of the late Basil Montagu, esq., Q.C.

In Fulham-road, Brompton, aged 38, Sophia, wife of the Rev. William Mason.

At South Kensington, aged 35, Ann Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. W. L. Bowley, Chaplain of the Royal Naval Female School, Isleworth.

In Finsbury-sq., aged 21, Ethel Ridley, youngest surviving dau. of the late Rev. R. Rawlins, of Limehouse, and step-dau. of the Rev. Dr. Burnet, Rector of St. James's, Garlickhithe.

Oct. 11. At Bifrons, near Canterbury, aged 91, the Dowager Marchioness of Conyngham. See OBITUARY.

At Portobello, aged 74, Major George Dawson, late 73rd Regt.

In Sussex-pl., Hyde-park, aged 45, Mary, dau. of the late Sir James Gordon, bart., of Gordonstown and Letterfourie, and wife of William Shee, esq., one of H.M.'s Serjeants-at-Law.

At Broadgate, Pilton, North Devon, the residence of her son-in-law, aged 81, Anne Catherine, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Lawrence Desborough.

At Broadwas-court, Worcestershire, Margery, relict of the Rev. Edward Freeman, late Rector of Felton, Herefordshire.

At Skirbeck-house, Lincolnshire, aged 76, John Rawson, esq., J.P.

At Leamington Priors, Warwicksh., Catharine, widow of the Rev. H. J. Maddock, formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Huddersfield.

Oct. 12. At Home-lodge, Wimbledon, Frances, widow of the Right Hon. Sir Geo. Henry Rose.

At Bathwick-hill-villa, Bath, aged 69, Major John Watson Pringle, R.E. The deceased entered the army in 1809, and served with the Royal Engineers in the Peninsula from 1810 to the end of the war in 1814. He took part in the battles of Nive and Nivelle, where he was wounded, and was present at the investment of Bayonne. He served also during the campaign of 1815, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. In recognition of his services the deceased had received the war medal with three clasps.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, aged 45, Wm. Byford, esq., Master R.N., after a long and lingering illness, brought on by his active and arduous duties during the Russian war.

Oct. 13. At his house, Clapham-common, aged 76, Sir William Cubitt, knt., F.R.S., &c., Civil Engineer. The deceased was born in 1785, at Dilham, in Norfolk. In early life he assisted his father, who carried on the business of a miller; but quitting this occupation, he was apprenticed to a joiner. In his new employment he soon acquired the character of a first-class workman, and became especially skilled in making agricultural implements. Not long afterwards he adopted the trade of a millwright, and obtained ample employment in the erection of machinery. In 1807 he promulgated his invention of the self-regulating windmill sails. Shortly afterwards he became connected with Messrs. Ransome and Son, the agricultural implement makers of Ipswich. Messrs. Ransome's business extended beyond the mere manufacture of agricultural instruments; and, accordingly, Mr. Cubitt was extensively engaged in the construction of gas-works. In connection with prison discipline his name will be remembered as the inventor of the treadmill, which has since been introduced into nearly all Her Majesty's gaols. In 1826 Mr. Cubitt settled in London as a civil engineer, and immediately was engaged in works of the most important character. In 1827 an act was passed for the improvement of the Norwich and Lowestoft navigation, and Mr. Cubitt was appointed engineer. The object was to open a navigation for sea-going vessels from Yarmouth or Lowestoft to Norwich. To effect this, Mr. Cubitt united the river Ware with the Waveney, thence to the small lake of Gulton Broad, through Lake Lothing, with a passage onward to the sea, 700 yards long and 40 wide—Lake Lothing being thus formed into an artificial harbour. This undertaking was completed in 1829. Among his subsequent employments, he designed the South-Eastern Railway, including the removal of the Round Down Cliff by blasting, which feat was accomplished under his superintendence. He

was officially appointed, being then President of the Society of Civil Engineers, to exercise a superintending watchfulness over the construction of the building for the Great Exhibition of 1851 in Hyde Park. He received the honour of knighthood for thus contributing his scientific experience in carrying out the undertaking. The last great works upon which Sir William Cubitt was engaged were the two large floating stages in the Mersey at Liverpool, and the iron bridge across the Medway at Rochester.

At Bath, aged 56, Lieut.-Col. D. R. Smith, late of H.M.'s 22nd Regt.

At his residence, Castle Hedingham, Essex, aged 90, George Nottidge, esq.

In Bessborough-gardens, Pimlico, Caroline, wife of Wm. Wallace Scott, esq., and second dau. of the late Wm. Taylor, esq., of the Home Office.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, of apoplexy, aged 46, Gervaise J. Waldo Sibthorp, esq., M.P., of Canwick-hall, near Lincoln, and of Potterills, Herts. The deceased, while on a fishing excursion some few months since in Derbyshire, was seized with paralysis, from which he soon rallied, but never thoroughly recovered. On Wednesday, the 9th of October, however, he left Canwick for a short sojourn in the south, in comparatively good health, and after a short stay in London, proceeded to St. Leonard's, where he arrived on the 12th. In the course of the following day he was taken suddenly ill from compression of the brain, and within two hours he had breathed his last. The death of Major Sibthorp causes a vacancy in the representation of Lincoln, which city he has represented in the Conservative interest since the death of his father, Col. Charles de Laet Waldo Sibthorp, on the 14th of December, 1856. In politics the Major was a Liberal-Conservative. Major Sibthorp owned extensive estates in Lincolnshire, and also in Oxfordshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Yorkshire, and Nottinghamshire. He is succeeded in these possessions by his eldest son, Mr. Coningsby Charles Waldo Sibthorp, a youth fifteen years of age.

Aged 65, Boyd Alexander, esq., of Ballochmyle and South Barr, youngest son of the late Claud Alexander, esq.

Oct. 14. At St. Helier's, Jersey, Major George Bartley, late 54th Regt. He served in the Corunna campaign, and subsequently in the Peninsula, from March, 1811, to the end of the war. He was engaged at Almarez, Alba de Tormes, Baighar, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Pampeluna. He had received in recognition of his services the war medal and two claspe.

At Torquay, aged 22, Rhoda, third dau. of Sir George L'Estrange.

Aged 84, John Ward, esq., of Hatfield Peverel, Essex.

Oct. 15. At his residence, Gloucester-st., Portman-sq., aged 80, William M. T. J. Vaughan, esq., of Courtfield, Herefordshire.

At Lewisham, aged 64, Ann, relict of Colonel John Bell, H.E.I.C. Service.

Oct. 16. At Ochtertyre, Sir William Keith Murray, bart., of Ochtertyre.

At Dresden, after a short illness, Augustus, eldest son of the late Rev. Lord Augustus Fitz-Clarence, aged 12.

At his residence, Greville-house, Cheltenham, Lieut.-Col. Edward Ford Hamilton, late of the Bombay Army.

In Somerset-st., Portman-sq., aged 73, Mary Anne, widow of J. D. M. Fitzgerald, esq.

At Highbury-grange, aged 81, Thomas Fletcher, esq.

At the Vicarage, Great Totham, aged 64, Emma, wife of the Rev. M. Gretton Dennis.

At Lowestoft, aged 80, William Cleveland, esq.

Oct. 17. At Cadogan-terrace, Chelsea, aged 58, Jonathan Henry Oldfield, esq., late of Heworth-moor, York.

At Blenheim-house, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 71, Mary Ann, widow of the Rev. James Dyke Molesworth Mitchell, M.A., Rector of Quinton, Northamptonshire.

At Crawfordsburn, near Belfast, William Sharman Crawford, esq., formerly M.P. for Dundalk and Rochdale.

Oct. 18. At his residence, Southland-villa, Slaugham, Sussex, aged 75, Rich. John Everett, esq., late of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Lowestoft, aged 63, Edmund Norton, esq., solicitor.

In London, Lieut. Richard Carey, of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, eldest son of Capt. Carey, Royal Navy, Elie, Fife.

At Haygrass-house, Somerset, Thomas Templeman, esq.

Oct. 19. At his residence, Calverley-park, Tunbridge Wells, aged 76, John Newton, esq.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 28, Thurburn, only son of the late Galloway Bey.

Aged 43, Emily Austin, wife of the Rev. Wm. Drake, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Coventry.

At Arcot-hall, Northumberland, aged 59, Henry Shum Storey, esq.

At Hythe, Thomas Butler, esq., formerly of Ivychurch.

In Half Moon-st., Piccadilly, suddenly, aged 67, Ann Howard, widow of Charles Henry Barber, esq., Q.C.

Oct. 20. At his residence, Brooklands, Tavistock, aged 73, Thomas Gill, esq., Dep.-Lieut. for the county of Devon, and formerly M.P. for Plymouth.

At Scarborough, Mary Barbara, wife of Chas. G. Fairfax, esq., of Gilling Castle, Yorkshire.

Aged 65, John Irving Glennie, esq., of Devonshire-st., and Doctors'-commons.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	Population in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861.	Oct. 5, 1861.	Oct. 12, 1861.	Oct. 19, 1861.
Mean Temperature . . .			53·8°	59·3°	58·3°	54·6°
London	78029	2803921	1108	1147	1113	1065
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463373	168	188	183	155
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618201	233	241	200	220
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	149	151	169	157
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571129	201	234	231	233
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773160	357	333	330	300

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered. Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Births Registered. Males.	Females.	Total.
Sept. 28 .	576	162	166	175	29	1108	925	923	1848
Oct. 5 .	657	149	148	149	40	1147	923	895	1818
„ 12 .	617	146	149	159	37	1113	865	818	1683
„ 19 .	570	143	163	156	33	1065	954	892	1846

PRICE OF CORN.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Average of Six Weeks.	*s.* *d.* 55 9	*s.* *d.* 36 10	*s.* *d.* 22 9	*s.* *d.* 35 7	*s.* *d.* 42 4	*s.* *d.* 39 4
Week ending Oct. 19.	56 0	39 6	22 6	36 3	40 8	43 6

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Oct. 17.

Hay, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* — Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

		Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 17.	
Beef	4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts	1,240
Mutton	4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*	Sheep	4,430
Veal	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*	Calves	225
Pork	4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Pigs	270
Lamb	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*		

COAL-MARKET, Oct. 21.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 18*s.* 3*d.* to 19*s.* 9*d.* Other sorts, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From September 24 to October 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Sep	°	°	°	in. pts.		Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	56	64	52	29. 40	cloudy, rain	9	60	65	55	29. 90	rain, cldy. fair
25	55	57	51	29. 28	hvy.const.rain	10	52	64	59	29. 86	cloudy, fair
26	53	60	49	29. 67	cloudy	11	62	70	52	29. 41	hvy. rn. th. lg.
27	50	63	53	29. 89	foggy, fair	12	58	63	59	29. 91	cloudy, fair
28	54	61	55	29. 81	cl.const.hy.rn.	13	60	68	63	29. 94	fair
29	56	64	54	29. 83	rain, cldy. fair	14	52	71	58	29. 98	do.
30	57	70	61	29. 80	cldy. rain, fair	15	57	68	56	30. 9	cloudy, fair
O.1	59	71	61	29. 69	foggy,rn.cldy.	16	53	58	49	30. 17	do.
2	56	64	56	29. 87	fair	17	49	58	51	30. 22	do. fair, rain
3	56	64	56	30. 8	rain, fair	18	50	59	48	30. 9	do. do.
4	57	68	55	30. 6	fair	19	47	60	50	29. 88	foggy, fair
5	53	67	60	29. 94	foggy,cldy.rn.	20	50	58	53	29. 87	do.
6	53	58	57	30. 14	rain, cloudy	21	51	57	55	29. 83	cloudy, rain
7	59	67	57	29. 99	cloudy, foggy	22	53	58	50	29. 76	rain
8	59	73	62	29 79	foggy, fair	23	50	58	52	29. 96	cloudy, fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Sept. and Oct.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	93 ⅛	90⅞ 1⅜	91 ⅜	Shut	1 dis. 8 pm.	222	———	103⅜ ⅝
25	93 ¼	90⅞ 1⅛	90⅞ 1¼	———	1 dis. 5 pm.	222	———	103⅜ ⅝
26	93 ¼	90⅞ 1⅛	90⅞ 1⅛	———	1 dis. 8 pm.	———	13 pm.	103⅜ ⅝
27	93 ⅛	90⅞ 1⅛	90⅞ 1¼	———	2 dis. 2 pm.	———	———	103½ ¾
28	92⅞ 3¼	90⅞ 1⅛	91 ¼	———	3 pm.	———	9 pm.	103½ ¾
30	92¾ 3	90¾ ⅞	90¾ 1	———	par. 6 pm.	211½	———	102⅞ 3⅜
O.1	92⅝ 3	90⅝ 1	90⅝ 1	———	3. 9 pm.	221½ 3	13 pm.	103 ⅜
2	92½ ¾	90½ ⅝	90½ ¾	———	———	———	———	102⅞ 3¼
3	92¾ 3	90¾ 1⅛	90⅝ 1⅛	———	3. 9 pm.	222	11.15 pm.	103⅜ ½
4	92⅞ 3	90⅞ 1⅛	90⅞ 1⅛	———	par. 9 pm.	221½	11.13 pm.	103¼ ½
5	92⅞ 3	90⅞	90⅞ 1⅛	———	par. 9 pm.	———	11 pm.	103½ ½
7	92¾ 3	90⅝ 1	90⅞ 1	———	par. 7 pm.	———	11 pm.	103½ ⅝
8	92¾ 3	90⅝ 1⅛	90⅞ 1⅛	———	par. 9 pm.	———	———	103 ⅜
9	92⅞ 3	91 ⅛	91 ⅛	———	par. 8 pm.	———	———	103¼ ½
10	92⅝ ¾	90¾ ⅞	90¾ ⅞	———	par. 2 pm.	———	10 pm.	103½ ⅝
11	92½ ¾	90⅝ ⅞	90½ 1	231 3	3. 9 pm.	———	14 pm.	103½ ¾
12	92⅝ ½	90½ ⅝	90½ ⅝	232 3	6. 9 pm.	———	———	103½ ⅝
14	92¼ ⅛	90⅜ ⅜	90⅜ ⅜	232	par. 9 pm.	———	———	103⅜ ⅜
15	92 ⅜	90¼ ⅜	90¼ ½	232	3. 9 pm.	———	———	103⅜ ¾
16	92½ ½	90½ ⅝	90⅜ ⅝	232 3	1. 9 pm.	223	———	103¾ 4⅛
17	92½ ⅜	90⅜ ⅝	90⅜ ¾	231½ 2⅛	4 pm.	———	14 pm.	103¾ 4⅛
18	92¼ ⅜	90½ ⅜	90½ ¾	232 3	1. 4 pm.	224	———	104 ⅛
19	92¼ ½	90⅝ ⅝	90⅝ ¾	233	4 pm.	———	———	104¼ ½
21	92⅜ ½	90⅜ ⅞	90⅜ ⅞	231 3	4. 10 pm.	222½ 4	———	104¼ ½
22	92⅜ ⅜	90⅜ ⅞	90⅜ ⅞	233	5. 11 pm.	———	———	104½ ⅝
23	92⅜ ⅜	90⅜ ¾	90⅜ ⅞	232	5. 12 pm.	———	———	104⅝ ⅝

ALFRED WHITMORE,
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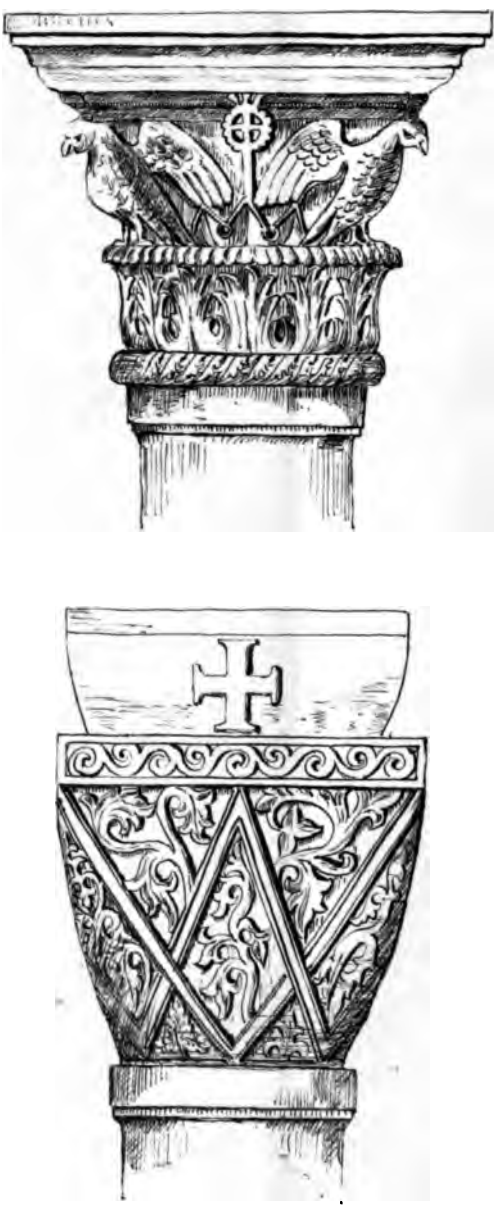

CAPITALS FROM THE CATHEDRAL OF PARENZO, ISTRIA,

A.D. 523 – 526.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

DECEMBER, 1861.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN *requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.*

LOW SIDE WINDOWS.

MR. URBAN, — In the notice of Mr. Nichols' volume of the Camden Society, "Narratives of the Days of the Reformation," contained in the number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for the present month, the following extract appears:—

"The papistes too bwlde them an alter in ollde master Whyght's howse, John Craddock hys man being clarcke to ring the bell, and too help the prist too mass, untyll he was threatned that yf he dyd use too *putt hys hand owtt of the wyndow too ring the bell*, that a hand-goon sholde make hym too smartt, thatt he sholld nott pull in his hand agayne with ease."

May not this quotation explain the use of the low side windows found in the chancels of many churches, which have afforded so much ground of speculation, viz. that they were used (when a sancte bell-turret did not exist) for the purpose of the clerk or attendant ringing out of them a hand-bell at the time of the elevation of the Host, to admonish the faithful outside to fall upon their knees?

This explanation of the use of these singular windows, which probably may have been suggested before, certainly appears at least as probable, and as consonant with the circumstances under which the windows are found, as any of the numerous theories which have been propounded on the subject.—I am, &c. J. S.

Oct. 31, 1861.

LOLLARDS[a].

MR. URBAN,—Probably Mr. Thackwell is right in his derivation of "Lollard." The account given of their origin by several German writers (e.g. Hase, *Kirchengeschichte*, p. 328, eighth edition), is this:—A society was formed in the Netherlands, about 1300, in a time of plague, for the purpose of attending on the sick and dead. These, from the low death-song or dirge which they used, received the name of *Lollards*, (from *lollen* or *lullen*, our "lull,") or "Nollbrüder."

Further information may be found in Mosheim's treatise *De Beghardis et Beguinabus*; and, if my memory serves me right, in Dr. S. R. Maitland's "Eight Essays," and in Mr. Shirley's edition of the *Fasciculi Zizaniorum*; neither of the two latter, I think, advocating the view which I have mentioned above, but I have at present no means of referring to them.—I am, &c. S. C.

ANCIENT RED COLOUR.

MR. URBAN, — Observing recently a painter busy oiling the south door of York Minster, and knowing it to be the only door which retains its ancient vermillion colour, I asked him what the composition was with which it was coloured, and he told me rud (a sort of red chalk) and bullock's blood. This, on further inquiry, I found was an old tradition among the vergers in the Minster. As I never remember to have seen this before, I should be obliged if some one of your antiquarian correspondents would say what constituted the colouring used for this purpose in the ancient cathedrals.

I am, &c. W. H. CLARKE.

York, Nov. 15, 1861.

A PROVERB.

MR. URBAN,—Will any of your readers kindly inform one, who perhaps ought himself to know it, where the proverb, "Vita brevis, Ars longa," is originally to be met with?—I am, &c. A. B.

Nov. 11, 1861.

[In Hippocrates; of whose first Aphorism it is a translation. See Riley's "Dictionary of Latin Quotations," p. 27.]

LITTLE LONDON.

THIS designation is found applied to small portions of several towns,—for instance, at Chichester; Newport, Isle of Wight; Milbourn, St. Andrew's, Dorsetshire, &c. Can any of your readers assign any reason for the appellation? The same query may apply to "Little Britain" in London?—I am, &c. H.

[a] See GENT. MAG., Nov., 1861, Minor Corr.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY—A NEW COUNTY HISTORY.

In reviewing the second volume of the *Archæologia Cantiana*, in the early part of this year [a], we called attention to the very practical nature of the work undertaken by the Kent Society. A glance at our summary of the contents of that volume would shew that while antiquities, strictly so called, had a due share of attention, they by no means engrossed the energies of all the members of the Society, but that one of their number at least was bent on rendering a permanent service to the landed gentry of the county by placing before them the unimpeachable evidence of title to their broad acres. We allude to the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, the Vicar of Ryarsh, in reality the founder of the Society, and until recently its honorary Secretary. This post the rev. gentleman resigned at the Maidstone meeting in July last [b], on the ground of failing health, and the paramount claims of his professional duties. But for his positive declaration on this point, we would fain have hoped that another motive might have had its influence, viz., that he might have leisure to carry out a project, the benefit of which will not be confined to Kent; we mean, supervising the publication of the voluminous Collections of the late Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, of Chart's Edge, who for nearly half-a-century, with the most enthusiastic ardour, devoted all the energies of his life to the accumulation of materials for a new history of his native county. In this, it appears, he had a zealous coadjutor in Mr. Larking, and the survivor is laudably anxious that the fruits of so much labour should be given to the world by means of the press. But this is a subject to which we shall return, after a brief notice of the contents of the volume now before us, which is the third issued by the Society.

In the first place, we must remark that, in illustration as well as in outward appearance, the Kent Society's publications have all along been of a very high order of merit. The present volume contains six handsome lithographs of antiquities, four of which are fully coloured, one representing

[a] Gent. Mag., Feb. 1861, p. 140 *et seq.*

[b] Ibid., Sept. 1861, p. 282.

the famous necklace of beads and gold coins found at Sarr; another, a splendid fibula of chased gold inlaid with carbuncles, second only to the celebrated one in the Faussett collection; a third, the metal bowl, all from the same spot[c]; and a fourth, presents a further selection from the collection of Anglo-Saxon jewellery from Faversham, now in the possession of Mr. Gibbs of that place, many objects from which have been exhibited at the annual meetings of the Society, as we have heretofore recorded[d]. Of the uncoloured plates one is a representation of the extraordinary bowl discovered at Lullingstone in the railroad excavations; and the other is an etching of the Roman columns from Reculver, which the Society has been so fortunate as to rescue from ignoble uses in an orchard near Canterbury, and to place under the care of the Dean and Chapter, who have erected them near the baptistery, on the north side of the cathedral.

No greater proof of the activity and valuable services of this Society can be given than the rescue of these relics. It appears by the account of the transaction given at p. 135, that the vigilant zeal of Mr. J. B. Sheppard had discovered the columns in a rubbish heap in an orchard; he announced the discovery to Mr. Roach Smith, who communicated it to the Hon. Secretary, that gentleman applied to Canon Robertson, and within three posts after the first account of the discovery by Mr. Sheppard, the treasure was secured. This is real work, and creditable to all concerned.

The remainder of the illustrations are wood-engravings, of rare merit, and, by the kind permission of the Council of the Society, we reproduce a few of them, which relate to one of the most satisfactory instances of church restoration that has lately come to our knowledge. The printing and binding of the volume are, as before, excellent, and this mentioned, we may pass on to a brief notice of the more important matter of its literary merits.

Passing over the usual preliminary matter, as list of members, and proceedings at the Dover meeting in 1860, (the latter duly recorded in our own pages[e],) we find an elaborate paper, by the late lamented Dr. Cardwell, on the Landing-Place of Julius Cæsar in Britain, a subject that has before now occupied a place in the Transactions of the Society. Dr. Cardwell controverts the arguments of the Astronomer Royal, and, on the strength of high nautical authority at the present day, declares that "the evidence preponderates in favour of the coast of Deal as the landing-place of Julius Cæsar." We give an extract, for the purpose of shewing the straightforward, practical way in which the learned Camden Professor set about procuring a solution of the problem:—

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[c] For a full account of the discovery of this necklace, and the other antiquities, see GENT. MAG., Nov. 1860, pp. 535—537.

[d] GENT. MAG., Sept. 1859, p. 275; Sept. 1860, p. 285.

[e] Ibid., Sept. 1860, pp. 285—288.

"I am well acquainted with Folkestone and its harbour; and there are there shrewd and sensible men whose business lies upon the water, and is constantly impeded or promoted by its currents. To men of this description I put several questions, and received from them deliberate answers. I give the two following, merely observing that the questions were given and the answers returned in writing:—

"'How soon after high-water does the stream begin to run down Channel?' Answer: 'In two hours.'

"'How long afterwards does it continue to run down Channel?' Answer: 'Five hours.'

"This information differs materially from the notices of the tide-tables. . . .

"In the course of the inquiries made at Folkestone, I met with certain distinctions which appeared to be of great importance in the determination of this question. I found that there was a difference, and in some cases a great difference, between the times of the stream in-shore and in mid-channel. I had reason to believe that though the tide in mid-channel turned four hours after the Folkestone high-water, the tide in-shore turned two hours and a half after that time. Is it not possible that the basis obtained from the tide-tables expresses the rule which prevails in the open Channel, and that Cæsar having anchored off Dover, and probably within a short distance from the land, was governed by the exceptional tide which prevailed in-shore? . . . .

"How then was this problem to be solved? There is one person[f] above all others at Dover, on whose judgment reliance would be placed in a disputed question of this nature. Accustomed to cross the Channel in command of an important service, he has a personal knowledge of its currents, and much responsibility attaching to that knowledge; connected by long experience with the harbour and the offing at Dover, he is locally acquainted with the times and directions of the stream in-shore. His authority is more valuable than that of the tide-tables, because it embraces the exception as well as the rule, and can be brought to bear upon the question not merely as a general principle, but as a direct answer to an individual case.

"I have had the good fortune to obtain the information I desired from this authority. I learn that the tides at Dover are very complicated; that the stream begins to run down Channel at half-ebb, that is, about three hours after high-water, and that it continues to run down Channel until half-flood; that the stream begins in-shore about an hour sooner than in mid-channel, with spring-tides, and with neap-tides is often two hours earlier in changing. From this statement it follows that from the nine hours intervening between the time of high-water and the return of the flood up the Channel we must deduct, under common circumstances, one hour and a half to satisfy the in-shore difference. The interval remaining is seven hours and a half, the exact interval which passed between high-water and the three o'clock when Cæsar started. May not the state of the tide have been one of the reasons which made him remain so long and no longer at his anchorage?

"But the matter was brought to a crisis by the following question:—

"'Many years ago some transports lay off Dover, say, half a mile from the shore; on that day it was high-water at 7.31 a.m., the transports lay off till three o'clock p.m., and then sailed with the tide; which way would they go, up the Channel, or down the Channel?'

"The answer was as follows:—

"'On the day in question the transports, if started with the tide in their favour at 3 p.m., with a 7.31 a.m. tide, must have gone up Channel on the first of the flood, and proceeded to the eastward.'"—(pp. 14—16.)

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[f] Captain Smithett, R.N., the well-known Commander of the Dover and Calais Mail Packet Service.

North-west Bay of

The Rev. R. C. Jenkins, the rector and vicar of Lyminge, has a very learned and interesting paper On the Connection between the Monasteries of Kent in the Saxon Period, mainly in illustration of the ruined church within the precincts of Dover Castle; which church, we may remark by the way, is "ruined" no longer, but, having been happily placed in the hands of Mr. Scott, it has not suffered like the generality of "restored" buildings.

Mr. Roach Smith, in a letter to the Hon. Secretary, describes the Anglo-Saxon Remains recently Discovered in various Places in Kent, his communication having reference to the splendid coloured engravings that we have already noticed. His decision is, that the coins from Sarr are Merovingian imitations of the *solidi* of the Eastern Empire, and from such an authority this is conclusive.

Mr. Rye, of the British Museum, prints an interesting Catalogue of the Library of the Priory of St. Andrew, Rochester, A.D. 1202. The library contained about 280 volumes (several consisting of more than one work), upwards of thirty of which are now in the British Museum, where the Catalogue itself was found among the old Royal MSS., and is now for the first time printed. It is valuable, as another proof that the "dark ages" were not quite so destitute of books as it was once the fashion to represent them.

Mr. Flaherty offers some new and most valuable remarks on The Great Rebellion in Kent in 1381, in illustration of a series of hitherto unpublished records. The commotions are shewn to have had a wider range both of time and objects than is commonly supposed, and the subject is to be further treated in another volume.

Mr. Street describes the recent Restoration of the Church of St. Mary, Stone, near Dartford[s], an edifice that has many points of similarity of design to Westminster Abbey, while, in the judgment of the accomplished architect, "it is a remarkable fact, that in care and beauty of workmanship the little village church is undoubtedly superior to the minster." The engravings that we borrow may assist our readers in forming their own conclusion on this rather startling assertion:—

"The chancel consists of a western bay of 7 feet in depth, from east to west; and east of this of two bays, each 21 ft. 2 in. wide and 16 ft. 3 in. long, from centre to centre of the groining shafts. The west bay has no windows, but there is, as I have said, a trace of a doorway in the south wall. The other bays have each three divisions of wall-arcading on marble shafts, and the east wall has four divisions of the same arcade. The spandrils of these arcades are filled in with sculptured foliage, so beautiful and delicate in its execution, and so nervous and vigorous in its design, that I believe it may safely be pronounced to be among the very best sculpture of the age that we have in this country. I shall have to enter again upon the subject of this portion of the

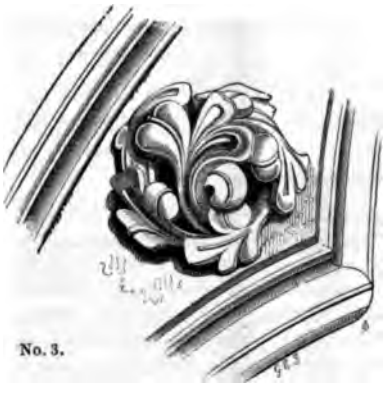
[s] This paper has been printed separately, and may be had in a handsome thin 8vo. of Mr. J. R. Smith, Soho-square. It is published for the benefit of the Stone Church Restoration Fund.

work in comparing it to the sculpture at Westminster. The work at Stone appears to me to be all by one man, and he seems to have been, if not the best of the Westminster sculptors, at any rate equal to the best.

"There are in this chancel twenty-one of these spandrils, all different in design, but all nearly equal in merit. The aggregate amount of work bestowed here is as nothing compared with that which has been lavished in scores of cases on sculpture in our new churches: yet is there any one modern work which possesses a tithe of the value of this work? And would it not be far better to limit our nineteenth-century carvers of foliage to rather less work in amount, and considerably more in merit, than that which they are wont to give us? The sculpture at Stone was no contract work: no exhibition of the greatest skill in covering the largest possible number of stones with the greatest possible quantity of carving: and it was executed with a delicacy of hand, a fineness of eye, a nervous sensibility so soft, that no perfunctory imitation can ever be in the least degree likely to rival its beauty. The small bosses of foliage which adorn the smaller spandrils in this arcade are very well carved. I give engravings of

No. 1.

No. 2.



No. 3.

three of them, and it is worthy of remark that the same design is repeated several times. No. 1 is repeated four times, No. 2 six times, and No. 3 seven times; besides which the same design is used, simply reversed. It looks as though a model had been cut, and then copies made of it."

Sir Roger Twysden's Journal is continued, and shews the learned

antiquary in the hands of the sequestrators, whose proceedings we recommend to the consideration of their admirers. Then succeed Miscellanea, illustrative of Wyatt's Rebellion, Kent Worthies, Letters and Wills, and lastly, further instalments of *Pedes Finium* and *Inquisitiones post Mortem*, which, we are glad to see, are not to be abandoned[h]. Their publication, as we have before remarked, is of national importance.

One article, which we have reserved for our conclusion, is a notice, by Mr. Larking, of the late Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, of Chart's Edge. This gentleman, who died in 1848, aged 71[i], devoted much the greater part of his life, and a very large amount of pecuniary means, to the collection of materials for a new History of Kent; and he has left behind him, not only manuscripts and drawings which may be counted by the thousand, but upwards of 600 copper-plates and wood-blocks all cut expressly for the work. Besides employing his own pencil (he was a masterly artist as well as a faithful copyist), he retained Mr. Herbert Smith[k] to copy the portraits of Kent worthies[l], and he had Mr. Stainsby, the wood-engraver, almost constantly in his house cutting blocks of seals and other relics. He put forth the prospectus of his County History in 1836, and so warmly was it received, that not only were the records and muniments of all the ancient Kentish families freely offered to his investigation, but in a few weeks he had forwarded to him the names of more than 300 subscribers, who had confidence that his talents and industry would give them their money's worth for the twenty guineas and upwards that the work was to cost. Well may Mr. Larking exclaim, "Even in Kent, a parallel instance of honourable support is hardly on record." But as far as Mr. Streatfeild was concerned, this was not to be:—

"He hoped to commence the publication of his great work on an early day after the issue of his prospectus. '*Deo aliter visum.*' At the very moment of exulting thankfulness that he had been spared to inaugurate the darling project of his life,—a history of our county surpassing any that had ever been produced or conceived, on a scale grand and perfect, such as 'posterity should be unwilling to forget,'—he was struck with paralysis, and all the brilliant prospects which had allured himself and delighted his friends vanished for ever. Verily, on the choicest objects of human ambition has the finger of our God written 'Vanity!'"

It must surely be an object with every lover of county history that so much labour should not be allowed to have been expended in vain. It is true that Kent is not without its historians; on the contrary, it is more favoured in that respect than many other districts; but it must be allowed that Lambarde, Phillpott, Harris, and Hasted (not to mention minor

[h] See GENT. MAG., Feb. 1861, p. 140 *et seq.*

[i] Ibid., July, 1848, p. 99.

[k] This gentleman furnished a paper on Kentish Brasses to the first volume of the Society's Proceedings, as mentioned in GENT. MAG., Sept. 1859, p. 244.

[l] Among these we may mention Cuthbert Vaughan, Archbishops Warham and Cranmer, Sir Philip Sydney, Algernon Sydney, Sir Thomas Heneage, Sir Moyle Finch, the two Twysdens (Sir Roger and his brother the Judge), Sir E. Dering, Sir Norton Knatchbull, Col. Boys, Sir E. Filmer, Lambarde, &c.

names) have left much to be done by such men as Mr. Streatfeild and Mr. Larking. The first has finished his course, and from the second we have to expect little more than the supervision of the work of others, "younger, and more competent." His plea of "advancing years, and the absorbing duties of a holy calling," may be good as to entrusting much active work to "younger" labourers, but "more competent" ones will not readily be found; at any rate the work should not be deferred, lest the supervision, the "speeding on of the good work," which Mr. Larking proffers, should also be lost.

We understand that something like the following plan will be adopted, if, as we can hardly doubt will be the case, sufficient names are sent in to represent a guarantee fund of £6,000. The command of this sum, it is calculated, will ensure the printing of the work in several handsome quartos, abounding in illustrations by copper-plates and woodcuts, which, judging from the specimens in the volume before us, will be all that such illustrations should be, both as to accuracy and beauty. It is proposed to have one editor in chief (for whose competency Mr. Larking would pledge himself), and subordinate editors for all the several departments that should be found in a really complete work on Kent. If we might indulge in the dream of naming the brilliant corps, we should strive to secure their services as follows:—For Primæval, Roman, and Saxon remains, Mr. Roach Smith; for parochial history, that of the respective incumbents; general history, if such a hope might be entertained, should be the province of one who has already treated of St. Augustine, and Becket, and all the glories of Canterbury,—we need not name him,—and, as we are taught by his paper in this volume, the Rev. R. Jenkins, of Lyminge; architecture, charters and documents, and genealogy, would all pass through hands well accustomed to each department; and the physical features of the county, its geology, botany, and zoology, its farming, its manufactures, and, in one phrase, its social condition, would be treated of in a way to connect the present with the past and the past with the present, fusing all into one harmonious whole, and thus shewing the real ends and aims of such associations as the Kent Archæological Society.

What degree of support the Society, as such, is about to afford to the projected publication, we know not, but probably it will be found that nothing more than good wishes and hearty recommendation can be relied on. Its members individually must do the work, if it is to be done at all. Comprising, as these do, so large a proportion of the wealth and intelligence of the county, we really cannot anticipate any difficulty in the matter. A committee of management could easily be formed from among the noblemen and gentlemen who had signed the guarantee bond, and their names would give such confidence that a speedy filling up of the subscription list would be the natural consequence. No one who has a material interest in the honour and prosperity of Kent need fear that he will involve himself in unpleasant liabilities by signing the guarantee, for that the re-

sponsibility would be merely nominal may be fairly presumed, from the readiness with which Mr. Streatfeild's original prospectus was responded to. Added to this is the consideration, that since the design was first announced, an alteration of the law of partnership has been effected, which would allow of the formation of a joint-stock company with limited liability for the purpose of producing the work. Publication would hardly be a proper term, as of course it would only be issued to subscribers; and, after allowing ample payment to the editor and suitable remuneration for valuable service to all concerned (with one exception), it is believed that the price would be materially less than was at first stated, a result brought about by the liberality with which the representatives of Mr. Streatfeild place all his labour and costs at the disposal of the county at a merely nominal sum.

The one exception to the rule that the labourer is worthy of his hire is made by Mr. Larking in his own case. He declines all remuneration—due honour to his friend, and their common native county, suffice for him; and as these are days in which such disinterestedness is not always met with, we trust that the nobility and gentry of Kent will not be so indifferent to their own interests as to neglect an opportunity that may never again be offered to them.

"For ourselves," says Mr. Larking, "it will be a subject of gratitude, should we be spared to evince the love and veneration that we ever must retain for our dear friend's memory, by speeding on the work. It was the uppermost wish in our heart, as we bent over his grave, and took our last leave of his remains, that we might be enabled to testify our affection, and to perpetuate his memory, by giving to the world that which he was not permitted himself to complete. Our day, however, as we have already intimated, is gone by. Our heart's desires must now be carried out by others; but, in this spirit, we appeal to all who prize the honour and historic glories of our county, that they will enable us to realize, with regard to THOMAS STREATFEILD, the boast of the great Roman biographer,—'Quicquid ex Agricola amavimus, quicquid mirati sumus, manet, mansurumque est.'

"So will it be to us a gratification beyond price, albeit accompanied by many a sorrowful remembrance, that our appeal has not been in vain.

'Manibus date lilia plenis,
Purpureos spargam flores, animamque . . . .
His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
Munere.'"

We have already intimated that Mr. Larking has deserved well of Kentish proprietors by his labour in rendering accessible the *Pedes Finium* and *Inquisitiones post Mortem*, wherein so many of them will find a clear title to their lands provided for them without the expense, delay, and uncertainty of legal advice[m], and we cannot believe that so enlightened and wealthy a body will let his present proposition fall to the ground.

[m] GENT. MAG., Feb. 1861, p. 144.

NEALE'S NOTES ON DALMATIA, &c.[a]

THIS is a very singular book, and evidently the production of an eccentric and extraordinary character. It contains rough materials sufficient for two or three distinct works, each calculated for a separate class of readers, if the author would only have been at the pains to work up his rough "Notes" into a readable shape; but in their present form they are a confused, undigested mass of deep learning, careful observation, stirring incidents of travel, and very obscure archæology, making up a *mélange* of which one-third will be found interesting and entertaining by many, the remaining two-thirds entirely unintelligible to most, and singularly out of place in a book of travels. We are, however, indebted to Mr. Neale for a good deal of curious information respecting districts seldom visited and little known; and although the main object of his journey seems to have been a theological one, to obtain information respecting the Glagolita Rite, for which our readers in general care very little, this does not detract from the value of the information obtained incidentally on other subjects.

The chief fault which we find with the archæological portion of the book, with which we are chiefly concerned, is that the author seems to delight in making it as hard and unintelligible as possible to ordinary readers. This is the more provoking and tantalizing because he shews in several instances his power of telling us the actual or probable dates of the buildings, and giving us a plain, intelligible account of them; but he will not do so, because he will not give up the absurd gibberish of the particular small school, or clique, to which he belongs: possibly Mr. Neale may be able to tell us what was the date and the character of the *first Pointed* style in these eastern provinces of Europe, but he does not condescend to give his readers the smallest clue to it; and certainly no man can say what will be the *last Pointed* style anywhere; and how we are to know the middle without knowing either the beginning or the ending passes our comprehension. Again, we can scarcely guess what period is meant by the Early Romanesque in Dalmatia; we may conjecture that it means the earliest imitations of Roman, but of what period are they?

We cannot understand why a small volume of travels, well calculated to be highly interesting to the general reader, should be disfigured by so many hard words, which no one who happens to be ignorant of the Greek language can possibly understand, and which are puzzling even to those

[a] "Notes, Ecclesiological and Picturesque, on Dalmatia, Croatia, Istria, Styria, with a Visit to Montenegro. By the Rev. J. M. Neale, M.A., Warden of Sackville College." (London: Hayes. 12mo., 208 pp.)

who have had the benefit of a classical education. The sole object appears to be to render the volume entirely useless to the uninitiated, as if intended only for a very small and special class of persons of the particular school in theology of which Mr. Neale is a leader. But why should it have been confined to them? What ordinary reader can understand such terms as *Bezirk, soleas, narthex?* If such technical terms were necessary, Mr. Neale might have condescended to add a few foot-notes, or a glossary at the end, for the use of the unlearned. His own learning is so deep that he cannot comprehend or make allowance for the ignorance of others. How many persons of ordinary education, who take up this book for amusement, have ever heard of the *Glagolita Rite* before? This subject occupies a third of the volume, and that portion of the work contains a great deal of learning from which the information may be gleaned; but two or three pages of Introduction, to explain the object and plan of the work and the subjects of which it treats, are much needed.

But we critics who sit at home at ease must give due credit to those who give up their time, their strength, and their money to exploring new districts for us, often not without great fatigue, and sometimes considerable danger, as is evident from parts of this book, though they are modestly told, without any fuss or pretensions based upon them. We confine ourselves to the archæological part of the book, and merely observe in passing that the author seems to have a singular sympathy with those who stand or have stood in an isolated position, such as the Glagolitans, and Antonio de Dominis, of whom a very good biographical sketch is introduced; though we are tempted to ask what it does here? and whether it is not rather out of place?

Mr. Neale begins with a short account of Austria Proper, and shews a strong feeling in favour of the Austrian government and autocrats in general, with which we are not concerned, so we pass on to our proper subject:—

"The Valley of the Danube, then, from Donauwerth to Passau, abounds in churches, for the most part framed in the same mould. Generally speaking, small, they have chancel or nave with north or south aisle; tower, anywhere rather than at the west end; tallish, the square surmounted by, not bevelled into, an octagon: and that finished by a (later) bulb and spirelet. The square preponderates over the apsidal east end; and the further we advance east, the more completely is this the case. Who will solve for us this great problem?—Why is England the mother country of the one, France of the other, school? and why do stone vaultings and gabled towers belong to the latter, wooden roofs and square towers, or spires, to the former? This, I take it, is one of the deepest questions in ecclesiology."—(p. 3.)

This is a very curious and interesting question, which we should be glad to see properly investigated; but Mr. Neale does not throw much light upon it.

"And now two tall Venetian towers lifted themselves up on a distant hill; and passing through, for an hour more, a succession of the same scenery, we began to

ascend the high hill on which Buje (pronounce the *j* as *y*) stands. Here we dined at the post-office—considering all things, a tolerable meal. The church which we had seen to the left, *S. Maria*, turned out worthless, the other, *S. Servulus*, is the ci-devant cathedral. These Istrian sees must have been very small. The *Bezirk* of Buje, (and the diocese could not have been larger) only contains 14,000 inhabitants, and twelve livings. This church is large, but entirely rebuilt—the ancient font alone remains—late in the twelfth, or early in the thirteenth century. Here it is.

Font, Cathedral of S. Servulus

"Built into the north wall are two Roman heads in high relief, with the respective legends:—C. VALERIVS . I. VALERIVS. A curious circular stone is inserted in the western façade; it is sculptured with host and chalice, with the inscription—

$\overline{\text{CPS}}$ $\overline{\text{DNI}}$.

The tower of S. Servulus is detached, and stands on the north side of the nave; a very common Istrian position. Of the four saints bearing the name of Servulus who occur in the calendar, this is doubtless the martyr of Trieste, who suffered under Numerian, about A.D. 284."—(pp. 72—74.)

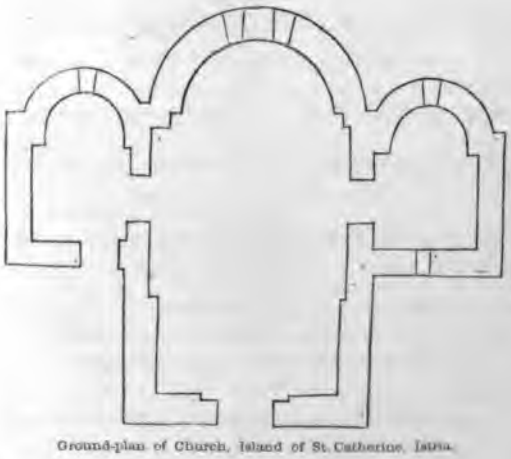
The Cathedral of Parenzo in Istria is extremely curious and interesting, and Mr. Neale gives us a better account of it than usual, with a plan and some lithographic drawings, very well executed, and we think that he quite makes good his point that it was built in the sixth century. There is a most striking resemblance between the capitals here given and some in the church of S. Apollinare-in-Classe, at Ravenna, which we know to be of that period. The symbolical or allegorical meaning of the sculptures on these capitals requires further investigation; and the subject is so well suited for Mr. Neale, and requires so much of his peculiar learning, that we are surprised he should have passed it over so lightly. The same subjects occur frequently on capitals in the south of France and in other districts, down to the twelfth century or later, and there is no doubt that some text of Scripture is intended to be illustrated, but what it is has not hitherto been pointed out. Romanist writers are no better informed than Anglican on these points: the traditional meaning is lost; they can only make conjectures; and Mr. Neale's conjectures would be as likely to be correct as those of any other person.

"Of the nave caps, I have given two. Others represent a floriated cross, with the monogram of Euphrasius, (very pretty); four vultures alternating with four jars; four swans alternating with four couple of cornucopiæ; four swans alternating with four oxen."—(p. 81.)

"I have then little doubt that Euphrasius I., first Bishop of Parenzo, lived earlier in the sixth century, when Istria was in communion with Rome, and built this church during the pontificate of John I. (523–526). It is, therefore, of the very deepest

interest. To continue our historical notice, we find in the year 961 that the cathedral was well-nigh ruined by certain barbarous Slaves; and that its then bishop, Adam, the seventeenth prelate, repaired it and re-consecrated it. In 1233, we find Bishop Adelpert consecrating the high altar. In 1277, as we shall see, Bishop Otho erected the present baldachin. In 1434 Citta Nova was united to the see of Parenzo by Eugenius IV.; in 1451 Pope Nicholas V. again separated it, and joined it to Venice. There are no further changes which we need particularize. The present bishop, Antonio Peteani, is much interested in the history and restoration of his cathedral."—(p. 79.)

Western Façade of Church, Island of St. Catherine, Istria.



Ground-plan of Church, Island of St. Catherine, Istria.

The description of the mosaics was quoted in full in a recent number of this Magazine, and need not be repeated, but they help to confirm the history, as they agree in character with other mosaics of the sixth century.

The plate on which these mosaics are engraved, and which forms the frontispiece to the volume, is admirably drawn and engraved, and is by far the best plate in the book. We proceed to Pola:—

"We pass the little island of S. Catherine, whose church we are presently to visit: but the ground-plan and western façade will give the reader a sufficient idea of it; (see opposite page). It is possibly of the sixth century.

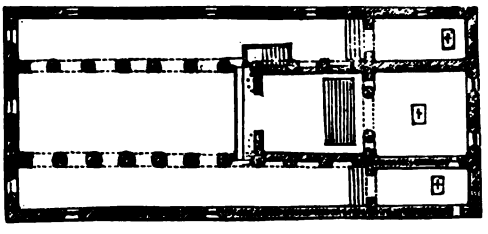
"Sir Humphry Davy thought Pola harbour one of the most glorious views in the world. And marvellously beautiful it is. To our left rose the three tiers of the amphitheatre, of snow-white marble, but then reflecting the redness of a cloudless May evening. White cottage and tall spire gleamed here and there from the thick foliage of the Istrian hills. The peasant drove his oxen—it was Saturday evening—to the pastures; the vesper bells rang out from the Cathedral; the Adriatic was an unbroken sheet of gold; the 'Cheerily, men! oh, cheerily!' came from an English vessel weighing anchor.

"First to the amphitheatre. As I have said, it is of white marble, its long axis parallel to the sea; the three rows of arches are perfect everywhere, except in the (quasi) last, where the ground rises, and there are two only. The lowest and second row, of circular heads; the upper square.

"Every single feature is beautifully clear: the doors; the trapdoor-holes above; the canal; the holes for the awning poles; in several stones the width allowed to each spectator is marked by a boldly-cut line. The architectural curiosity of the amphitheatre consists in the four square towers, at four cardinal points, projecting from the ellipse, and supposed to have been the vomitories. The larger axis is 436, the shorter 346 feet in length; it is calculated that 18,000 spectators could find sitting room. The wall, when perfect, was 97 feet high. Each of the stories contains 72 arches."—(pp. 83—85.)

"We turned sorrowfully away, though to a cathedral of marvellous interest.

"The cathedral is as follows:—



Ground-plan, Pola Cathedral, Istria.

The chief peculiarity is its square east end. Remarkable as the building is, it does not afford any extended ground for description. In the south wall is this inscription:—

'AN. INCARNAT. DNI. DCCCLVII.
IND. V. REGNE. LVDOVICO. IMP. AVGVSTO
IN. ITALIA. HANDEGIS. HVJVS. ECCLESIE.'

The rest is lost."—(pp. 86, 87.)

"The Cathedral of Veglia is of Romanesque date, and rather valuable. It consists of choir, soleas, nave; aisles to all; chapels to north aisle; western tower and narthex, as hereafter to be described. The choir, which contains a circular apse and two bays, is thoroughly and hopelessly modernized. The soleas has two bays, and is divided both from choir and nave by low marble cinque-cento rails. Of the same date are the ambones on its western side. The nave has seven bays; piers, mostly circular, some

few octagonal; square Corinthianising capitals, well worked in flowers or beasts; bases, octagonal or circular, as the pier. The chapels are later. The first, entered by an elaborately worked pointed arch; shaft with white marble cap, base octagonal; it has three small lancets: the second may be original; arch, circular, and, I believe, Romanesque: the third, of First Pointed details, is very small. The font, at the west end of the nave, an octagonal block slightly tapering from the upper part to the base. The west end is very singular. Imagine a triapsidal church, with western tower, set down at right angles to the west end of the Cathedral, so that its east end should point south, and you have an idea of this strange adoption. The whole is under one vast flattish roof, gabled, of course, north and south. What may be called the north aisle of our supposed erection is now turned into a passage, between it and the cathedral. The central apse, circular, is a noble bit of Romanesque; a nebuly moulding running round the cornice. The *southern* apse is smaller, but in other respects the same; there are no lights. The north end of this strange adoption is partly ruinous, partly built against; but the tower is remarkable. Very lofty, it has three stages, and ends in a wretched cupola; there is a great Romanesque belfry-light north, and another west. An inscription, very difficult to decipher, states that it was restored *imperante Aloysio Mocenigo duce Venetiarum*. Veglia was an independent state till ceded to Venice in 1481. There can be no doubt that the Cathedral was the church erected in 1133, as a thanksgiving for a great victory over corsairs; and dedicated to S. Mark, in acknowledgment of the assistance rendered by the Venetian Republic. The building well deserves the attention of ecclesiologists; but is in the most miserable state of restoration possible. Piers and arches are 'ornamented' with crimson and yellow frippery; the stalls, wretched; filth and squalor everywhere. This ought not to be, for the bishop has a residence in the town, and the chapter is well off, and commands great respect.

"I proceed to the other churches:—

"That of the *Franciscans*, in the upper part of the city, is of the latter part of the twelfth century. Chancel, with square east end, long nave without aisles, tower south of chancel. The altar stands under the chancel-arch; the choir, as always here, being behind. At the east end, two lancets: south of chancel, one: plain cross-vaulting. The nave is very plain; no lights on its north side; on its south are trefoiled lancets, which reminded me of Pola. There is a modern gallery at the west end, in which the Office is said; it is the Glagolita. Over the door, otherwise plain, is the Lion of Venice, which must be a later addition. The tower is lofty and plain; of five stages. The belfry windows are double, circular headed; the dividing shaft square, with flowered caps. In this church I heard Glagolita Tierce and Sexta. In the cathedral, the vespers were very well and congregationally sung. There was a full assembly of canons, and the bishop was in his place. It was a very excellent example of a town, Sunday-afternoon, service.

"*S. Maria* stands on the opposite side of the road, and close to S. Francisco. The position of the respective towers—here at the west end, there near the east—gives an odd effect. Apsidal choir, nave, two aisles, western tower. It is of the twelfth century. The ritual choir is behind the altar. The apse is circular; one eastern lancet. The nave has five bays; the arches are round; the piers circular, the caps, square and Corinthianizing; the windows are of that stable kind which we have already had occasion to notice. The tower also forms the porch. Of two stages, it has, in the belfry, two circular-headed lights. Between the two a pilaster buttress." —(pp. 98—100.)

"The *Cathedral of Sebenico*, of which the accompanying is an external view, is, in its way, the most remarkable building I ever saw. It is a mixture of Flamboyant and Renaissance, which would seem to promise nothing but imbecility of *motif* and over-gorgeousness of decoration; whereas, in truth, it is one of the noblest, most striking,

most simple, most Christian of churches, and, though highly ornamented, such is the sublimity of its design, that it gives you the impression of being by no means richly decorated. Both times that I saw it, I saw it under a great disadvantage; it was undergoing a thorough (and very good) restoration, and the interior was filled with scaffolding. Of course, cathedrals such as Pola, Parenzo, and Spalato, have a much deeper and more enthusiastic interest than anything which mere architecture can give. But in an exclusively architectural view, I do not hesitate to call this the most interesting church in Dalmatia. And the more so on this account: that the whole idea and the details must stand or fall together. You could not translate it into Middle-Pointed. I have frequently made a mental attempt at doing so, and have every time felt that the task was impossible."—(pp. 129—131.)

Sebenico Cathedral

"And first a few words as to the general outline of the city. Spalato may be described as a parallelogram—or rather double square—the larger side to the sea. One of these squares, that namely to the south, is comprised within the walls of the palace of Diocletian. Of this, the seaward gate is called the Porta Argentea; that to the east, the Aenea; that to the west, the Ferrea; that to the landward, the Aurea. The whole of this part of the city is so blocked up with mean alleys, staircase streets, and huddled lanes, that you are perfectly amazed when you at length enter the Peristylium, the open hall of granite columns. To your left is the Cathedral, once the great Temple of Jupiter; to your right, the church of S. Giovanni or the Baptistery, once the Temple of Æsculapius. Beyond this, you *did* pass through the Porticus, of the Corinthian order; then the Vestibulum; then the Atrium; then the Cryptoporticus; the last was 517 English feet in length, and must have commanded a most noble view of the Adriatic.

"Let us commence in the Peristylium, now the Piazza del Duomo. On each side are seven Corinthian arches, which, exceedingly stilted, spring immediately from the capitals. The intercolumniations are not the same:—

"The three first, 8 ft. 9 in.; 4th, 8 ft. 8¼ in.; 5th[b], 10 ft. 4 in.; 6th, 9 ft. 10 in.; 7th, 9 ft. 4 in.

[b] "This opens to the temple staircase."

"At the further end of the Piazza is a flight of steps to the Porticus; the latter has four Corinthian pillars, but there is a flat entablature, except for the one central arch of entrance. Let us enter the Cathedral.

"'Thou hast conquered, O Galilæan!' This perfectly plain octagonal nave was formerly the great temple. It is the darkest, plainest church I ever saw,—an opening or two for light, and that is all the change made,—there really is nothing to describe. There was originally a portico, taken down when the tower was added. The interior entablatures are of the worst and heaviest taste; the sculptures of the frieze,—Cupids riding, or in chariots,—lions, bears, stags, are equally barbarous. Still, the dome, which is of brick-work, is ingenious; it consists, as it has well been said, 'of a succession of small arches, one standing scalewise on the other, till they reach the upper or central part, where they are succeeded by concentric circles, as in ordinary cupolas.' The height is said to be 78 ft. 4 in. The interior is in a disgraceful state.

"The choir is square-ended, much modernized; so as to render it impossible to guess at the original date. I should have said, that the stalls and synthronus, erected by De Dominis, were earlier; they are at least very archaic. The famous altar angels, also his device, the usual lion of the place, seem to me childish enough. They are of wood, and appear to be supporting an immense weight, till one finds that there are concealed iron braces.

"The reader will observe that I could not summon sufficient classical enthusiasm to be struck with the Cathedral in itself. But its campanile, of 173 feet in height, is one of the noblest erections of the kind that I ever yet saw. It was built by Nicolas Tevardi, a common mason of Spalato, in 1360: square, of five stages, with a later octagonal head; the tradition is that the latter supplied the place of two stages overthrown in a storm. No words can give an idea of the exquisite system of panel-shafting from apex to lowest stage; the shafts, usually speaking, circular, with square base, and Corinthianizing caps. The lower stage, which I do not reckon in the six, is of solid masonry, only pierced by the ascent to the door. A good many of the shafts and capitals used came from the ruins of Salona, the bishopric to the destruction of which Spalato succeeded."—(pp. 148—150.)

"North-west of the Cathedral is the curious little church of *S. Luke*, an early Romanesque structure. It consists of apse, central dome, and western narthex. The apse is circular; the apse-arch plain, round. The dome rises from a square external structure on four pointed Romanesque arches. Outside, the church is square, with the addition of the apse; and, under a lean-to, to the north, the apsidal chapel of S. Spiridion, which has no windows. The apse of S. Luke is externally divided into three panels by flat pilaster-buttresses; the central division has two round-headed adjacent lights; shafts, circular; circular base, square caps. The south side of the square has one clerestory window terminating a pilaster-buttress, something like those at Clymping, Sussex. The western façade has, under one great circular arch of construction, two adjacent Romanesque lights under one arch. Below this, a circular-headed door, with well-moulded jambs. The north side is much as the south. In the dome, toward each cardinal point, is a very narrow, round-headed lancet. The dome terminates in a pyramidal head. This church belongs to the Eastern rite. The Iconostasis appears of the seventeenth century."—(pp. 168, 169.)

THE DECIPHERMENT OF CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS.

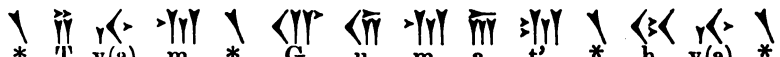
(*Concluded from* p. 488.)

THE cuneiform record on the rock of Bisútún is given in full in the tenth volume of the Royal Asiatic Society's Journal, and is well worth perusal on account of the beauty of the style, its own interest, and the corroboration it gives to the account of Herodotus. It will readily be understood that Sir H. Rawlinson had here a vast field for analysis and comparison. It would be idle to detail how each proper name was studied, the letter distinguishing every previously-discovered character placed under it, and the powers of the unknown ones conjectured from their juxtaposition with them, corroborated by others, and subsequently confirmed; how became *h*; *w*, *i*, and why was changed from *d* to *g*. It is also beyond our purpose here to say which letters are due to the discoveries of Dr. Beer of Leipsic, and which to M. Burnouf; suffice it to say that Prof. Lassen and Sir H. Rawlinson, working thousands of miles apart, and each constructing his own alphabet, differed only in the power of one or two letters out of about forty, and thus confirmed beyond a doubt the truthfulness of each other's interpretation.

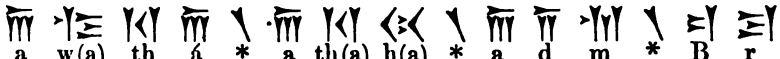
The phonetic power of each letter having been determined, the next thing was to ascertain the language, a discovery only less surprising than the alphabet. From an ignorant priest of Yezd, Sir Henry first obtained an insight into the Zend language, which grew out of the Achæmenian Persian, and he increased his knowledge by the scattered remnants of it which drifted about among the dialects of the mountain tribes; but he attributes his success in this branch of the enquiry in a great measure to the admirable Commentary on the Yaçna by M. Burnouf, where for the first time the language of the Zend Avesta was critically analyzed, and its orthographical and grammatical structure clearly and scientifically developed. This language, it appears, approaches nearer to that of the inscriptions than any other dialect of the family, except the Vedic Sanscrit. The language of the inscriptions resembles the Sanscrit in its grammatical structure, but approximates more to the Zend in its orthographical development. With the collateral aid of these two languages every word of the cuneiform inscription was analyzed, "with such success that in this preliminary branch of cuneiform there are not more than twenty words in the whole range of Persian cuneiform about which, as to the meaning, grammatical construction, or etymology, any doubt or difference of opinion can be said at present to exist." The Persian cuneiform was, however, confined to the records of the house of Achæmenes. The earliest is that on the tomb of Cyrus at Murghab, about 530 years B.C.; the latest was till lately attributed to Artaxerxes Ochus, but the recent discoveries of

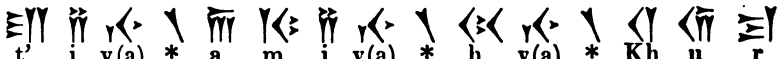
the late Mr. Loftus at Warka yielded some clay tablets inscribed with cuneiform characters, records of the Seleucidæ, as late as 200 years B.C.

Thus, then, by the unravelment of the Persian cuneiform at Bisútún, Pasagardæ, Persepolis, &c., was the machinery fashioned by which the older languages of Assyria and Babylonia were eventually to be mastered. The Persian and the Assyrio-Babylonian and Median records of the tri-lingual inscriptions differed not only in a distinct arrangement of the arrow-headed characters, but in their whole phonetic structure and organization. This will be more clearly seen by the following transcript of one of the smaller inscriptions at Bisútún:—

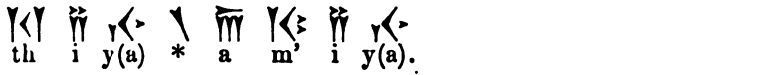

* T y(a) m * G u m a t' * h y(a) *
This Gomátes the

M gh u sh * a dh u r' u j i y(a) *
Magian lied (*was an impostor*);


a w(a) th á * a th(a) h(a) * a d m * B r
thus he declared, I, Bar-

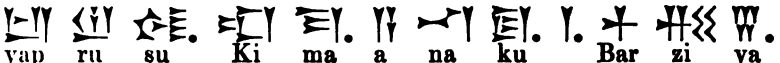

t' i y(a) * a m i y(a) * h y(a) * Kh u r
tius, am the of Cy-

u sh * p u tr'(a) * a d m * K'h sh a y(a)
rus son; I the King


th i y(a) * a m' i y(a).
am.

The Assyrio-Babylonian duplicate runs thus:—

Ha g a * Gu m a ta * Ma gu su sa
This Gomátes the Magian


yap ru su Ki ma a na ku Bar zi ya
who lied, he said I Bardes

bar Ku ras.
the son of Cyrus.

In the Babylonian duplicate the sign is the determinative of a man's name. Determinatives of this kind are frequent in the Babylonian cuneiform: thus, is prefixed to the name of a country, to that of a city, &c.

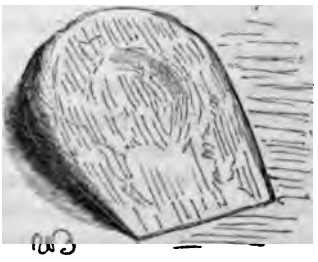
In the records on the rock at Bisútún upwards of eighty proper names were found, the pronunciation of which was accurately determined by the Persian orthography. The discoverers had then to find, from other sources, the phonetic distinction of the two languages, and to compare each of those named in the Assyrio-Babylonian record with its duplicate in the Persian record. Thus they ascertained the value of about one hundred Babylonian characters, and established a basis for further enquiry. They next collated with the nicest accuracy the different inscriptions, to ascertain from the varying orthographies what known alphabetical symbols were enunciated in each respectively with the same sound. By this means they found many variants, ideographs, and abbreviations substituted for words; for instance, the sign bears the phonetic power of *a, ha,* but is sometimes used ideographically to express 'son.' In this latter case the phonetic power of the ideograph would be, according to Sir H. Rawlinson, *Pal,* and according to Dr. Hincks, *Bal.* In this way, by unwearied perseverance, Sir H. Rawlinson added fifty characters to the one hundred previously ascertained. Then, even as duplicate proper names determined the value of the characters, so duplicate phrases gave a key to the signification of the words. The commencement of almost every sentence in each inscription,—(Persian), Thatiya Daryawush Khshayathiya, 'Says Darius the king;' (Bab.), Dariyasar melek Kiham yagabbi[a], 'Darius the king says'—formed a tangible basis, and the whole of the perfect portions of the duplicate inscriptions were analyzed with the utmost minuteness. Unfortunately, the difficulties were much increased by the fact of one side of the Babylonian transcript being totally obliterated, but, writing twelve years ago, Sir Henry considered that out of the 5,000 words in the Babylonian record, he had mastered 500 which constituted the most important terms in the language, and which were sufficient to ascertain the general meaning of each record. This branch of cuneiform, however, was in the language of the Babylonians who were coeval with the Achæmenian dynasty of Persia. The researches of Layard and others in Assyria and Babylonia brought to light all the earlier records of those countries. They were graven on marble in Assyria, and also impressed on small cake tablets. In Babylonia they were stamped on bricks, chiefly in monograms, with moulds, and likewise impressed on clay tablets with a stylus.

[a] We give the earlier reading of Rawlinson—the one which he worked with: he has since somewhat altered it.

Scribes are frequently represented on the Assyrian sculptures recording upon clay tablets the numbers of slain enemies, but it is difficult to conceive how the instruments there delineated could by any kind of handling be made to form the cuneiform letters, and yet there is no doubt that they

Two Scribes.

illustrate the well-known Biblical text which refers to the scribes numbering the slain upon tablets of clay. Amongst the many valuable objects found by the late Mr. Loftus at Wurka, in the spring of 1854, there was a small wedge of polished serpentine. Its peculiar form immediately gave rise to speculations as to the purpose for which it was used, and eventually both Mr. Loftus and his companion were convinced that it was a genuine instrument with which the old clay tablets had been impressed. By means of it, and a piece of soft clay, every letter, whether simple or complicated, seen upon the tablets could be readily fashioned, and no form of instrument could be conceived by which they could with equal facility be formed. There was a slight indentation on either side for the thumb and finger of the writer. It must be remembered that the



A Stylus.

characters on the tablets differ somewhat from those "engraven with an iron pen on the rock for ever." In the former, the right-hand side of the arrow-head generally slopes obliquely towards the centre, whilst the left-hand side and top rise perpendicularly from it, being the exact form which would result from the employment of such a stylus as we have described; in the latter the letter is regularly formed, both sides sloping at the same angle to the central line.

The more ancient records, of course, increased the difficulties of correct interpretation; and the perplexities consequent upon the discovery that one character had several different sounds threatened at one time to check for ever the onward progress of this science. The discovery of the cause of this peculiarity, however, furnished a means of overcoming it. It was found that the cuneiform in a rude state was introduced into Lower Chaldæa by a Hamite race, and that each of the tribes composing it had its own vocabulary, which gave a different sound to the *picture*. When, therefore, the Assyrians adopted the characters, they not only retained their various old values, but had fresh ones supplied from the Semitic language of Assyria. This discovery enabled Sir H. Rawlinson to resolve many of the difficulties of alphabetical expression. He even discovered that many of the clay tablets were "comparative alphabets," giving the different sounds in Chaldæan and Assyrian of each character; that they contained extensive "bi-lingual vocabularies, grammatical synopses, and phrase-books," and thus, besides explaining the beforementioned difficulties, served also as guides to the older languages of Chaldæa.

Further aid was furnished to the cuneiform scholars by the inscriptions found, in several instances, at Kouyunjik (Nineveh) upon the sculptured slabs. Both the inscription and the bas-relief recorded the same event, and each served to elucidate the other. The writing, when interpreted, gave the name of the city or king represented; the easily recognised forms of animals or implements supplied the meaning to the words. In giving an instance of this, we shall at the same time shew the degree of mastery which is possessed over this difficult study. Whilst Mr. Loftus was excavating at Nineveh, he was accustomed to transmit to Sir H. Rawlinson, then at Bagdad, paper casts of all inscriptions which were dug up. On one occasion he sent a series of three or four, found upon a slab which represented a king fighting, in various ways and with different instruments, with lions, and pouring a libation over their dead bodies: no description nor cast of the sculpture was sent with the inscriptions. In acknowledging the receipt of them Sir Henry mentioned the general subject of the writings:—the king was killing a lion with something, but what that something was he hoped to settle when a sketch of the sculpture, which he requested, was forwarded to him. The implement was in one instance a *club* and in another a *dagger*, and thus the sculpture supplied the inter-

pretation of the already deciphered letters. This is a simple instance of the assistance which has been obtained from the pictorial records. They of course can only be in this respect serviceable when they are upon the same slab as the cuneiform duplicates. The respective translations of the same inscription by two of the ablest scholars will give a good idea of the success which has attended their labours. Neither is, perhaps, perfect, but each was worked out independently of the other. We select the example at random; others may more nearly coincide, and others, perchance, may have less resemblance. It should be mentioned that these are translations of Assyrian cuneiform. There is scarcely any discrepancy in the different readings of the Persian writing.

The version of Sir H. Rawlinson runs:—

"I am Assur-bani-pal, the Supreme Monarch, the King of Assyria, who, having been excited by the inscrutable divinities Assur and Beltis, have slain four lions. I have erected over them an altar to Ishtar (Ashtareth), the goddess of war. I have offered a holocaust over them. I sacrificed a kid (?) over them."

The version of Dr. Edward Hincks is:—

"I am Assur-bani-bal, King of the Provinces, whom Assur and Iirbanit have welcomed to (or made successful in) the extended valleys. When I had slain sixty huge lions, I raised over them a strong wooden altar for Ishtar, who presides over archery. I poured over them a libation. I sacrificed over them a goat."

The main difference, it will be perceived, is in the number of the slain lions. Sir Henry was, we fancy, misled by four only being depicted on the slab which illustrated the record. In adjoining slabs, however, which were not brought to England on account of their ruinous state, and which consequently he never saw, attendants were represented bearing to the king other dead lions, evidently killed on the same occasion. The coincidence is nevertheless more than sufficient to justify our belief that the general signification of the language can be determined, and that a substantial base for future operations has been secured.

The monogrammic characters stamped on the Babylonian bricks were learnt by duplicates in the simple alphabetical characters which are generally found in the same building with them.

We have not space to do justice here to the several admirable treatises and the labours of Dr. Hincks, M. Oppert, Mr. Norris, and others,—the papers of the former, especially, are monuments of patient study and ripe scholarship,—neither have we attempted to record all the labours of Sir H. Rawlinson in this difficult study. We refer those who would pursue the subject further to his several memoirs in the Asiatic Society's Journal, where he learnedly describes in detail what we have striven to sketch. We hope we have shewn that the Persian transcript has been thoroughly deciphered, and has enabled them so far to identify the Assyrio-Babylonian characters and language as to interpret the general meaning of any sentence in the Assyrian cuneiform, and to give promise of still greater

triumphs to the future student. We cannot better conclude than in the words of the gallant scholar, who modestly asserts that "it would be disingenuous to slur over the broad fact that the science of Assyrian decipherment is yet in its infancy. A commencement has been made; the first outwork has been carried in a hitherto impregnable position, and that is all."

THE DOOMSDAY BOOK FOR KENT.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, to whose labours in the cause of Kentish history we have elsewhere alluded, is about to publish, early in the ensuing year, a Fac-simile, by Frederick Netherclift, of Mill-street, Hanover-square, of that part of Doomsday which relates to Kent.

The learned Editor, we understand, had the work in preparation long before the Government publication of a part of Doomsday was resolved on; and, without any wish to disparage the photozincographic process, which Sir Henry James has applied to the reproduction of other parts of the same record, we feel bound to say, from a careful inspection of both, that Mr. Netherclift's lithograph is infinitely the most clear and satisfactory. Every one who is at all acquainted with records knows the vital importance of even the most minute marks being clearly shewn, and it is undeniable that at present the new process does not by any means produce distinct copies, whatever it may do hereafter, while on this point the work of Mr. Netherclift leaves nothing to be desired.

As to correctness, Mr. Larking's name is a sufficient guarantee, and his work will have all the subsidiary aids that can make it truly valuable. It will contain not only the text and a Latin extension, but an English translation; while a full Introduction, explanatory notes and a Glossary, and the identification, wherever practicable, of the different manors, will give all needful help to the understanding of the record. Those who have the advantage of possessing the volumes of *Archæologia Cantiana* must have observed therein numerous medieval documents, which read like modern English, and yet preserve a literal accuracy that may challenge the strictest scrutiny. These are from the pen of Mr. Larking, and they give us full assurance that all his information will be offered in a popular form, so as to make no extravagant demand on the time and patience of the student. The work, too, is being got up in the best style as to paper, typography, &c., and will thus be ornamental as well as useful. Its publication will be a boon to the county, and add one more to the many claims of its editor on the landowners of Kent, at the same time that it will have almost equal interest for all who desire a real knowledge of the most valuable of our public records; to all such we most heartily commend it.

SOME REMARKS ON POINTS OF RESEMBLANCE, &c., BETWEEN THE NAVES OF CHRISTCHURCH AND DURHAM[a].

It is a common remark of the present day, when speaking of modern buildings, that you may know by whom they were designed through the mannerism observable in their designs: and this observation is made without meaning any disparagement, but merely as shewing that all artists have some marked rules of composition by which their respective works can be known. The truth of this remark cannot be doubted, but it is almost as applicable to olden times as the present; and an examination of some of the remarkable buildings of antiquity will shew that the great architects of the middle ages adopted forms and details in the several buildings they erected by which their works, though far remote from each other, can almost certainly be discovered, though no historical record may have been handed down determining either date or architect.

It is very interesting to observe the great influence which the architecture of our cathedral cities has over the immediate neighbourhood and diocese; the resemblance, both in some leading portions as well as in detail, can often be traced between the large parish church and the cathedral of the diocese: so also in the remains of our great conventual and abbey churches there will be found in the neighbouring cells imitations on a humbler scale of the great abbey church itself.

In this diocese there is a most striking instance of similarity in character between the details of the great church of St. Cross near Winchester, and those of the interesting church of Crondall near Farnham; indeed, some of the mouldings and capitals of the nave-arcade appear to have been actually worked from the same drawings or face-moulds. When examining the latter church a few years since, I was very much struck by this peculiarity; but on examining into the history of the building, the circumstance was easily accounted for, as it appeared that Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, was intimately connected both with St. Cross and Crondall; and the manner of his architecture could easily be traced in the latter church, even to the remarkable extent I have mentioned. So, again, in conventual buildings and their resemblance to each other, the fact can be well explained on some such analogous cause. In the great abbeys of Yorkshire, some of the details appear to have been copied from one building and adopted in another not very far distant: for instance, Rievaulx Abbey, which is extremely beautiful in its ornaments, shews a remarkable resemblance to the details of Whitby Abbey; but upon a close comparison it is clear that Rievaulx is inferior of the two, and in all probability the

[a] A Paper by Benjamin Ferrey, Esq., F.R.S., read at the Meeting of the Christchurch Archæological Association, Aug. 22, 1861. See p. 634.

ornamental parts were executed by less skilled men, who took Whitby as their type. Many other instances of this kind might be adduced to shew that a species of mannerism (though of a high order) prevailed even in days when mediæval architecture was practised with such great success.

Another interesting subject for the archæologist may be found in comparing the successive works of eminent mediæval architects, taking them in their chronological order, and tracing out their complete development.

The works of such great men as Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the noble William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, must always be viewed with interest.

For the present purpose, it will be sufficient to examine into the architectural progress made by Ralph Flambard, first dean of the priory church here, and subsequently promoted to the princely bishopric of Durham, during the reign of William Rufus: and here it is but doing him bare justice to say, that, however rapacious and culpable he might have been in the performance of his episcopal duties, and in the distribution of patronage, he at least shewed himself to be truly great in the practice of the noble art of architecture; he is, indeed, fully worthy of classification with the other great names I have mentioned, though his works may not perhaps be so generally known as those of other members of the episcopacy.

We possess undoubted authority for stating that the nave of Christchurch, together with its transepts and apsidal chapels, were commenced and carried on to some extent by Flambard before his removal to the see of Durham; in all probability it was his intention to have rebuilt the remaining portions of the priory church on a grander scale, but his sudden elevation interfered with the project, and his works were left uncompleted.

The nave, however, and the transepts exhibit good specimens of Flambard's skill as an architect. The arcades and triforium are well proportioned and effective, the clustered columns of the piers, consisting of square and semicircular pillars, are continued throughout the entire nave without variation, producing rather a monotonous effect. Flambard appears to have been conscious of this defect in the composition, for in the majestic nave of Durham every alternate pier consists of an enormous cylindrical column, each being ornamented with zigzag chasings, reticulated work, and other Norman devices. The wonderful grandeur which this arrangement produces can only be appreciated by those who have seen Durham Cathedral. I know no Norman nave, either in England or Normandy, to be compared with it.

The treatment of the triforiums at Christchurch and Durham are almost identical; nobody could doubt that the same *man must have designed both:* one bold semicircular arch with double columns, separated by square members, encloses a subordinate arrangement of coupled arches, supported on a single column; this simple treatment is also repeated in every com-

partment. At Christchurch, Flambard's work appears to have ceased immediately above the triforium, his successor building a clerestory in a later style. At Durham it seems doubtful whether he completed the clerestory, but certainly not the vaulting, this being added by Prior Melsonby some time after Flambard's death, when the Pointed style of architecture became prevalent; and it is a *remarkable circumstance* that in spite of this change in the character of the architecture, Melsonby so adapted the forms and details of the groining as to make them harmonize with the grand Norman arches supporting the centre lantern, built by Flambard. There is, again, another resemblance observable between Christchurch and Durham in the position of the spring of the groining, in each building the vaulting springs some feet lower than the floor of the clerestory itself—a somewhat uncommon practice.

There is every reason to suppose that Flambard never contemplated a stone groining to Christchurch, but probably intended to cover the nave with a flat ribbed ceiling similar to the nave of Peterborough. There are no indications of arches, or any description of counterfeits, to meet the strain of a stone groining; and these (according to the general construction of Romanesque churches) would have been formed *under the roofs of the aisles in the triforium.* At Durham Flambard built the most effective arches and piers in the triforium, evidently with a view to resist the pressure of an intended stone groining. The absence of these necessary provisions at Christchurch may reasonably induce a belief that he never proposed a stone canopy of any kind to the body of the church. Other remarkable points of resemblance exist between the architecture of Christchurch and Durham, such as the bold reticulated ornamentation which surrounds the circular turret at the north-east angle of the north transept at Christchurch, and is also repeated on one of the gables at Durham Cathedral: also in the wall arcading of the south aisle and transepts of Christchurch, which pervades the whole nave of Durham, both inside and outside, under the aisle windows, but with this difference, that here at Christchurch the internal arcading consists of single semicircular arches and pillars, and externally, around the north transept, and formerly flanking the north aisle, bold intersecting semicircular arches prevail; whereas at Durham the reverse arrangement exists, all the internal arcades being formed by intersecting arches, while the exterior arcading consists of single arches. The triforium also at Durham is lighted in a similar way to Christchurch, by single Norman windows with semicircular heads. The zigzag, chevron, billet-course, fish-scale, &c., are also applied in a manner similar to that at Christchurch; so the stamp of the same architect is clearly discovered in both buildings. No such distinctive treatment, whereby the individuality of the architect may be traced, can be found either in the Norman portions of Romsey, Winchester, or Malmesbury, or other Norman buildings.

These few observations are thrown out that it may induce archæologists

to compare the details of ancient buildings with each other, as I am convinced that such a course will be attended with much advantage to archæological lore, and be productive of some pleasure to those fond of antiquarian research.

SWISS ANTIQUITIES.

The Baron de Bonstetten has not long ago published twenty-three folio coloured lithographs as a Supplement to his Collection of Swiss Antiquities[a]. They are executed in the best style of art, and the objects are represented of the actual size. Among the most novel and remarkable antiquities are the Roman glass bracelets. They are in blue, yellow, green, a darkish brown glass, some being ribbed and embossed in chaste and elegant patterns; and in some instances the deep blue colour is relieved by the insertion of yellow scrolls. With them is a glass ring with a metal *acus* resembling the mediæval *fermail*. Of the same epoch are some beautiful ornaments, including a richly-enamelled bronze collar for the neck, enamelled fibulæ, &c.

For the sake of comparison or for their extreme rarity, the Baron has introduced here and there objects from Italy, such as the bronze weapons and implements found at Herculaneum and Pompeii, which clearly shew that what are often termed Celtic cannot, at least, be so considered exclusively; and the collar in iron, from the college of the Jesuits at Rome, with a bronze label hung to it, whereon is inscribed the offer of a reward to whoever shall restore the fugitive wearer to his master. This has usually been considered the collar of a slave; but we may suggest whether it was not, more probably, that of a dog: among other reasons, the reward offered (a *solidus*) is about what might have been given in such a case; but immeasurably under the scale (if we may quote the American market) for a human being. Moreover, a slave would have been ignorant indeed if he did not remove such an advertisement from his neck directly he was out of sight of his master's house. There are some very fine bronze figures, (found in Switzerland,) the most interesting of which is that which the Baron de Bonstetten, with good judgment, assigns to Trajan, represented with the attributes of the god Mercury.

"There will be seen," remarks the author, "by the subjects represented in this Supplement, a confirmation of what I have already stated on the rarity of sepultures of the stone and bronze periods in Switzerland. It is an incontestable fact, at least up to the present day, and which it is difficult to reconcile with the abundance of antiquities of those epochs continually collected from our lakes."

The plates are accompanied by descriptive letter-press which in every page proves that the author has well qualified himself to speak on the antiquities of his own country by studying at the same time those of other lands: and his familiarity with the best archæological works of England is continually turned to good account, giving him, very frequently, confidence in pronouncing with decision, when without such study he would probably have hesitated or remained in doubt. As in very many instances the antiquaries of Germany and France are profoundly ignorant of what has been printed in England on the science of antiquities, the Baron's researches will, in this special point of view, as well as generally, be productive of much good.

[a] Supplément au Recueil d'Antiquités Suisses. Par le Baron de Bonstetten. Folio, Lausanne, 1860.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER, K.C.B.[a]

No one need be deterred from taking up this book by the fear of finding it replete with angry controversy, like another naval biography which appeared no very long time ago. Sir Charles Napier had the good fortune himself to vindicate his fair fame from the interested misrepresentations of Sir James Graham and others, and thus his step-son and biographer is relieved from the necessity of fighting the battle of the Baltic Campaign over again, and so burying the memory of a really great and good man under a mass of official papers that few people would now care to read. The work before us thus differs widely, and favourably, from the mass of professional biographies. When the lives of distinguished officers come to be written, it too often happens that the biographer thinks his duty to the deceased and the public is discharged by setting forth, "from official sources," how Admiral A. or General B. served his country in all parts of the world for fifty or sixty years, to the satisfaction (or dissatisfaction, as the case may be) of successive Boards of Admiralty or Commanders-in-Chief. But what manner of man his hero was—his tastes and acquirements —his loves and his hates—how he looked and acted without his laced coat and cocked hat—all, in short, that distinguishes the man from the soldier or the sailor—all this is too commonly passed over as beneath the dignity of the theme, and an awfully heavy book is the result; sometimes valuable, no doubt, if only other people beside reviewers could be compelled to read it.

Major-General Napier, however, is a practised writer, and much too wise to follow a course so unjust to his hero and himself. He has kept his selections from official papers within the narrowest possible limits, and has employed instead unpublished letters and journals, and an autobiography, which, aided by his personal recollections of near half a century, give novelty and freshness even to such well-known subjects as the Civil War in Portugal, the Syrian War in 1840, and the Baltic Campaign of 1854; and the result is a work full to overflowing of pleasant reading for the mere seeker of amusement, though that is its least merit. It will, we doubt not, take a permanent place in our literature, not only for its triumphant assertion of the claims of Sir Charles Napier to be remembered among those who have deserved well of their country, but for its well written *résumés* of the many important events in which he bore so distinguished a part.

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[a] "The Life and Correspondence of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., from Personal Recollections, Letters, and Official Documents. By Major-General Elers Napier." (2 vols., 8vo. London: Hurst and Blackett.)

The main events of the life of the late Admiral have been already narrated in our pages by one who enjoyed good opportunities of forming a just estimate of his real character, and to that notice we beg to refer our readers[b]. It will be sufficient here to remark that that estimate, differing widely as it did from what had been too long current on the strength of party misrepresentation, is fully borne out by the work before us; which convincingly shews the vulgar ignorance and folly of those who have spoken of Admiral Napier as "a tar of the old school," meaning thereby to imply that he was destitute alike of the courtesy and the information that should mark the gentleman. On the contrary, we see in the work before us that he was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, and in after life he attended courses of lectures at the University there, and studied chemistry, natural and moral philosophy, as well as French, Italian, Spanish, and German, and that too when it was a far less common sight than at present to see a captain in the Royal Navy in the class-room. He was of noble birth, and his correspondence shews that he was in habits of intimacy with half of the aristocracy of the country; among his correspondents we find the Duchess of Kent, and the Dukes of Clarence and Sussex, the latter of whom addresses him as "My dear old friend Charley Napier." When on shore his time was pretty equally divided between the field sports and the agricultural pursuits of a country gentleman, and the advocacy of well-considered measures for the improvement of his profession, which if carried out would alike benefit the nation and its defenders. At sea he was a firm disciplinarian, who did his duty "with a will," and made others do theirs also; but the well-conducted officer and seaman had in him a steady friend, who thought no labour too great if he could serve them. So far was he from being a mere uncouth seaman, that his great delight was in the company of ladies and children, and he joined, even when an old man, in all the elegant pleasures of society. His conversation, which was lively, and abounding in anecdote, gave full evidence of a well-stored mind; but his anecdotes seldom concerned himself, as, contrary to the notion that has represented him as vainglorious and boastful, he was by no means in the habit of speaking of his own exploits, and if they were mentioned by others, he soon turned the discourse into some other channel. Few men had more sincere friends, and, it must be added, few had more bitter enemies; for he had an inconvenient independence of spirit, which led him alike to judge for himself, and to speak his mind without any regard to consequences.

We have said that these Memoirs are pleasant reading, and we now proceed to extract some passages that we think will justify our opinion.

On the conclusion of the war Captain Napier married a lady to whom

[b] GENT. MAG., Feb. 1861, p. 209 *et seq.*

he had long been attached, and shortly after they proceeded abroad, taking up their quarters for a time in the kingdom of Naples:—

"During our stay at Naples we made excursions to visit Caserta, Castellamare, Mount Vesuvius, Pompeii, and Herculaneum; took trips to Capri and Ischia—and thus the summer passed in a most agreeable manner.

"In one of our expeditions to Ischia, an event occurred, which is still fresh in my memory, and too characteristic of the kind disposition of Captain Napier to be omitted in this record of his life.

"Having embarked for Ischia in a large open boat, the breeze dying away, we remained out at sea till very late at night. My own brother, Charles, then a delicate child, between three and four years of age, was seized with a violent attack of croup, which threatened to carry him off before we could reach the shore. It were difficult on this trying occasion to describe Mrs. Napier's feelings, or her husband's tender anxiety and care. He stripped off his coat, and wrapping it around the suffering child, to protect it from the night air, then plied an oar himself, and, exciting the boatmen to do their utmost by promises of reward, succeeded in gaining the shore, in time to obtain medical assistance, by which the boy's life was probably saved.

"That delicate, ailing child, so nearly perishing in the Bay of Naples, grew up into the gallant and stalwart youth, who, in 1833, seconded so well his father's desperate attack on the fleet of Dom Miguel."—(Vol. i. pp. 106, 107.)

The men that the Admiral had with him in that attack are described by him as "a bad set," but they were willing to fight; and in both particulars they seem to have been equalled by his land forces. Speaking of a bivouac in Portugal, he says,—

"We lighted fires, caught and killed a bullock, and managed to rough it out tolerably well on a beef-steak and a bottle of wine, without bread. I collected the seamen and marines in a clump, and encouraged them in relating their adventures, and the reasons that brought them to Portugal. Some of their stories were amusing in the extreme. We had, as may be supposed, all sorts of characters, good and bad. There were broken-down shoemakers, tailors, drapers, men-milliners, poachers, disappointed lovers, several resurrection men; and it was even said there was a 'Burker' or two in the party. Most had entered voluntarily, but several had been kidnapped when drunk, and shipped off without their consent. Nevertheless, they were generally very well behaved, and few instances of plundering or maltreating the inhabitants had occurred, but in all these cases the offenders were most severely punished."—(Vol. i. p. 274.)

We have no intention of dragging our readers into the controversies which the gallant Captain's habit of speaking his mind so often involved him in, for his biographer passes them over with judicious brevity; but we venture to quote one rather amusing instance of his outspoken freedom on a non-professional subject. We must premise that he was with his family at Rome in the year 1816:—

"Captain Napier entered with enthusiasm into those antiquarian researches that were then being carried on in the 'Eternal City' and its neighbourhood. In company with Mrs. Napier, he examined minutely everything worthy of being seen; and although he was fond of turning into ridicule the pretended raptures of the would-be connoisseurs of the fine arts amongst our countrymen, he was fully impressed with the grandeur of the magnificent remains of antiquity, and made a point of carefully studying the writings, on these subjects, of the most accredited authors.

"He always took more pleasure in statuary than in any other branch of the fine

arts—for painting he seems never to have had much taste; and expressed his opinions of the performances of some of the most celebrated painters in terms that horrified not a few of the English 'dilettanti' with whom he had become acquainted. His abhorrence of anything approaching to cruelty, extended to representations of crucifixions and martyrdoms—so often favourite subjects with the old Masters; and some of these productions he condemned in no measured terms, without regard to the opinions of the artistic world, or the judgment of the most acknowledged 'connoisseurs' of the day.

"He was in this, as in other things, fond of judging for himself, and forming his opinions according to the dictates of common sense, without giving way to those conventional laws which govern the generality of mankind.

"I will here record a few of his many criticisms on painting, which he expressed as openly, and with as much confidence, as if he had been commenting on the rig and appearance of an enemy's man-of-war from his own quarter-deck.

"'Now just look at that fellow!' he would say, pointing to an ecstatic amateur, standing in well-feigned or real rapture before the recognised *chef-d'œuvre* of some old painter, whose performances it were rank heresy to decry—'look at him, throwing himself into all the attitudes of a dancing-master, in front of that black, ugly-looking daub, as unpleasant to behold as to see a poor devil tied up to the gratings and writhing under the boatswain's lash. Tell him it is only fit to be used as a target; he will open his eyes, and exclaim, "It is the work of Domenichino, of Guercino, or Annibale Caracci;"'—at the same time widely distending his mouth, to imitate the emphatic pronunciation of the horrified admirer of the fine arts."—(Vol. i. pp. 108, 109.)

This Italian tour was very near being brought to a tragic end at Pisa, where the future conqueror at Cape St. Vincent, at Acre, and at Bomarsund, and his biographer, had a desperate "race for life" along the bridge over the Arno. An attempt at extortion on the part of two of the facchini (or "commissionaires") of the town, ended in a scuffle, when one made a hasty retreat, and his companion soon lay bleeding on the floor with a broken head and arm:—

"All this—the work of a moment—was not, it may be imagined, a pleasant spectacle for Mrs. Napier, who was at the time a great invalid; she, however, had the presence of mind to remain perfectly calm and composed. The wounded man was carried out of the room, when a great disturbance arose below; and from the window, which overlooked the bridge across the Arno, a large crowd was observed assembling, with much noise and gesticulation, in front of the house.

"Captain Napier inquired where was the Tribunal of Justice, in order that he might instantly report what had occurred; it was pointed out to him from the window, as situated on the opposite side of the Arno, immediately fronting the bridge. It might be a matter of danger to encounter the still increasing and infuriated populace, evidently composed of the *canaille* of the town; but Captain Napier was determined on the step, and Mrs. Napier urged me to accompany him—she probably imagining it might be a sort of safeguard to be in the company of a child, who could not possibly be an object of enmity to the mob. Be that as it may, nothing loth I went; for I remember—boy-like—thinking it all capital fun.

"When we sallied forth into the street, we were received with shouts, and threats, and maledictions from the assembled multitude—facchini, vetturini, and other vagabonds of every sort; and I must own that I then began to feel a little 'queer.' Captain Napier, however, encouragingly taking me by the hand, made his way through the mob, and advanced at a quick pace across the bridge, under which, in revolving eddies, the broad Arno rolled its deep and turbid winter stream.

"There appeared to be a moment of hesitation among the crowd, as, casting his eye behind, Captain Napier told me to 'walk as fast as I possibly could, but not to run.' Then came on a sudden and apparently spontaneous move—for the dark and motley mass now advanced rapidly behind us along the bridge, whose centre arch we had by this time nearly attained. It was an exciting moment, as the idea suddenly flashed across my mind, that we might in a few seconds be struggling in the deep and rapid waters below; I strictly obeyed orders, and endeavoured, with lengthened strides, to keep at a walk—and never did I walk with such a will. We had thus gained some advance on our pursuers, when, with a terrific yell, they made a forward rush! Our fate hung upon a straw.

"'Now, hold on by me and run for your life!' said Captain Napier, suiting the action to the word. It was evidently a race for life; although we had had a considerable start, the rabble now rapidly gained on us at every step—for Captain Napier's movements were much impeded, not only by myself, but by his lameness, the result of the fracture which his leg had formerly sustained. Straining, however, every nerve, breathless and exhausted, we reached the portico of the Tribunal, as the foremost of the pursuers were close upon our heels.

"A sentry stood at the door. Captain Napier, with a sudden jerk, flung me behind him, wrenched the musket out of the soldier's hands, and brought it down to the charge. The result was instantaneous; it effectually arrested the rush of that savage and cowardly mob, and enabled us to take refuge within the precincts of the building, which happened also to be the Town-hall."—(Vol. i. pp. 110—112.)

The result was a trial, which ended in the Captain's acquittal, when he, of his own accord, made a liberal present to the wounded man, but accompanied it with a word of advice as to the danger of playing tricks upon travellers. This affair detained him longer in Italy than he had intended, but he afterwards took up his quarters in France, where he lost much of his property in attempting to establish steam-boats on the Seine. When he at length returned to England in the summer of 1820, he and his attendants had so foreign-looking an aspect, that they were supposed to be some of the witnesses against Queen Caroline, and were mobbed in consequence.

Captain Napier, as we have said, had dissipated nearly all his property in experimenting on steam navigation, and he now passed several years in straitened circumstances. He applied in vain for a ship, or even for a coast-guard command, but he still worthily supported his position as a gentleman, and, though he cultivated his little field with his own hands, he refused to be "patronized" by a rich neighbour. He at last received the command of the "Galatea," and in that vessel he made his first attempts at war and diplomacy, and that with so much success, that his subsequent connection with the Constitutional cause in Portugal was the direct consequence. His finances being somewhat recruited by his command, he ventured to contest the borough of Portsmouth in 1832, but was unsuccessful; and it was not till ten years later that he obtained a seat in Parliament, a position which he greatly desired, as opening a path for usefulness alike to his country and his profession.

It was remarked in the memoir that we have before alluded to, that Sir Charles Napier was an indefatigable writer. Not only did he narrate the

Wars in Portugal and in Syria, and keep himself almost constantly before the public by "writing to The Times" and other journals, but the quantity of private correspondence that he has left behind him we understand to be perfectly marvellous. His biographer, of course, has not been able to print more than a comparatively small portion of this, but what is given appears to us admirably selected; and its general effect is to set the Admiral in a very pleasing light. Much of it is addressed to his wife, his attachment to whom (originating as it did in early youth, though she was a widow with a young family when he married her,) reads almost like a romance; and it abounds with passages that shew his deep love for home and home pleasures. So desirous was he of the society of his family, that his wife and daughter often resided on board his ship; they followed him to Portugal, when his victory of the 5th of July had given him a house, a carriage, a yacht, and a box at the opera; and they were about to join him in the East, but were prevented by his return on the abrupt conclusion of the war. No wonder that such a man should write thus, about his reception at Liverpool on that occasion:—

"They are going to make a great deal of me; but nevertheless I shall be more delighted to return home than at all the welcome I shall get at Liverpool or anywhere else. The welcome of the villagers at Horndean will be far more pleasant than anything I may find here. I shall leave this by the night train immediately after dinner. I shall be obliged to stay a day or two in London: a trip there will be a change to you all, and do my dear Fanny [his daughter, then an invalid] much good."—(Vol. ii. p. 148.)

One feature of Admiral Napier's character that is prominently displayed in his correspondence is a light cheerful humour even in the midst of difficulties. When he was in doubt as to how his negotiation with Mehemet Ali would be received in England, he wrote to his wife, "I shall either be hanged by the Government or made a bishop!" and he could even treat a First Lord to a joke on his wounds by way of illustrating the need for alteration in a pension warrant:—

"I beg to state a case, by which your lordship will at once see the folly of the existing regulation. My right thigh was broken by a cannon-shot, the bone perforated the flesh, and it is nearly two inches shorter than the other. I was again wounded in the same leg, and have a musket-ball in my neck, and received neither a year's pay or pension. Were my right thigh to be broken again, and shortened two inches more, I should receive a pension; but were my left thigh broken and shortened two inches, I should be further from a pension than ever, because I should be upon an even keel, and turn out both my toes instead of one: such accomplishment my dancing-master never could teach me."—(Vol. i. p. 316.)

It need hardly be remarked that the bold step which Commodore Napier took of treating with Mehemet Ali on his own responsibility caused a terrible commotion in the *corps diplomatique* all over the world. His cousin, Lord Napier, then an *attaché* at Vienna, (now the British am-

bassador at St. Petersburgh,) thus amusingly described the horror of the very strait-laced Austrian official world:—

"*Vienna, Jan.* 4, 1841.

"My dear Sir Charles,—I cannot deny myself the pleasure of writing to congratulate you upon the victories and honours which you have won in Syria. I assure you I am quite proud to bear your name. I shine here in a kind of reflected glory, and enjoy a lofty reputation for ability and valour because I am your cousin. I cannot, however, disguise from you that the creeping, cautious formalists, the solemn men of business, who tread the beaten track, look upon you as rather a desperate diplomatist, and cannot sufficiently admire at your carrying a negotiation by a *coup de main*. But I think their astonishment is not unmixed with envy. They meant to sit down before the Pasha, like a strong place in the Low Countries, to work up to him by elaborate approaches, and when you scaled his defences at once, they grieved that all their well-laid plans should go for nought. I am most glad to hear that you will be backed up at home in this business. You can't think what a quandary your nimble movements threw them into here. They cried out that you were the most valuable madman—a very useful, but a terrible person, who ought to be handcuffed as soon as his enemy cried out *peccavi*. As I am a diplomatist of only four months old, I have not yet fallen in love with procrastination. I humbly hold that you put the stitch in in time, and may have saved much mischief. Your faithful cousin, Napier."—(Vol. ii. pp. 121, 122.)

General Napier has evidently been indefatigable in collecting accounts and anecdotes of his hero from all his old associates who still survive. Thus Captain Pearn gives a more full description of the battle of Cape St. Vincent, and the heroism of young Charles Napier, than the Admiral himself has done; but perhaps the most valuable contribution of the kind is a journal kept on board the "Powerful" during the Syrian War, by Lieutenant Elliot, an extract or two from which we gratify ourselves (and our readers also we hope) by making.

In the early part of the war, large numbers of refugees crowded on board the English men-of-war. Speaking of his own ship, the Lieutenant says,—

"How I wish I could lead you round our decks in the morning, to see the extraordinary mixture of human beings assembled in little squads between the guns; some feeding, some at prayers, others smoking; some noisy, while others seem hardly even able to open their mouths. We victual at present 132 above our complement, chiefly Turkish refugees, with a sprinkling of Samaritans and Lebanon Christians."—(Vol. ii. p. 33.)

"We only regret that the Admiral will soon be here, and will take the command out of Old Charlie's hands, who, you may be sure, is disappointed. Only think of his energy and activity the other day: he went on board the 'Gorgon' steamer, as we thought, only to look along the coast for a mile or two, and was missing for two days. On his return, we found he had run over to Cyprus, reviewed the expedition there, to see what he had to trust to, hurried their motions, and set all the troops a-drilling; then started off to St. Jean d'Acre, examined its fortifications and weak points, and returned without almost any one but ourselves knowing he was out of the ship. What opinion he formed on both subjects we know not, but we shall soon see: scaling ladders are constructing, pickaxes and shovels mustering, and all is excitement and bustle."—(Vol. ii. p. 34.)

Very soon after this followed the landing at D'jounie, under the immediate command of Commodore Napier :—

"In three hours every man of the troops was landed without a casualty, or a shot fired, and, ere night, had taken up, for safety, commanding positions; the few of the enemy's troops making a precipitate retreat before us. All that night we were hard at work, forming entrenchments, and arranging our field-pieces, twelve in number, on some of the all-but-inaccessible heights; and ere we had them half up, we saw the night-signal from the distant ships that the enemy were in motion, and soon after, from the nearest ship, that they had intelligence that the enemy was close at hand. A firing commenced by the ships along shore, although I fancy, from the darkness, they saw nothing, and caused us, as you may suppose, to double our exertions. It was neck or nothing with us, for if we had really been attacked in force at that time, the issue might have been doubtful; it proved, however, that the enemy had either retreated, or it was altogether a false alarm; it served, however, to hasten our work, and morning found us pretty well prepared, and all fit to drop with the fatigue of two nights of the heaviest exertion I ever underwent. All, however, seemed in excellent spirits, working like tigers, and longing to have a shot; even our brother Turks, who are by no means given to breaking their backs at work, assisted cheerfully in carrying stones and sandbags; and the activity of our Commodore was beyond belief—working, bellowing, and running about everywhere; one moment rapping a lazy fellow over the head with a big stick, and the next working away himself."—(Vol. ii. pp. 36, 37.)

For the first few days of his being on shore, the mountaineers seemed little inclined to come in, and in consequence Admiral Stopford thought of breaking up the camp; but Napier's remonstrances induced him to wait a little longer, and at last the natives mustered courage to throw in their lot with their protectors :—

"At their head was the Emir Abdallah, one of the nephews of the Grand Prince, his followers being well mounted and tolerably armed; and nothing was further from the Commodore's intention than to return to Beyrout, in battering down which he saw that little credit could be gained. He had far different plans in view. Having established his head-quarters — over which floated his blue broad pendant — in a Maronite chapel commanding the Bay of D'jounie, an embrasure made in the walls, through which peered a 32-pounder, served him as window, a few boards were his table, he wrote his despatches on the gun, and in a corner lay the mattress on which he sometimes managed to catch a couple of hours' rest. Here he describes himself as having passed some of the happiest moments of his life—receiving and entertaining mountain Princes and Turkish Pashas, Emirs and Sheikhs, Maronites and Druses, having always plenty to do, and planning, meanwhile, a little mountain campaign of his own!"—(Vol. ii. p. 30.)

As full of glee as a schoolboy, the happy Commodore wrote a letter to his wife, beginning,—

"*D'jounie, Head-quarters of the Army of Lebanon, September* 20th, 1840.

"Wonders will never cease! Just fancy me commanding an army of 7,000 men in the mountains of Lebanon.

And ending,—

"God bless you all!—my quarters are in a church, with a gun in it, and a magazine of powder alongside of me. I am in excellent health.

"P.S.—We all drank your health on the 18th, on board the Admiral."

This was Mrs. Napier's birth-day. In spite of all his warlike enthusiasm when within the sound of cannon, the Admiral's feelings were essentially domestic, and he never suffered any matter that concerned his family circle to pass by unnoticed, however he might be occupied. Even amid the anxieties of his Baltic campaign, he found time to answer the letters of his grandchild, a boy of seven years of age, who under his auspices afterwards entered the service, and is now a naval cadet in the Pacific.

Those who think that luxury is carried on board the Royal Navy to an excess that endangers efficiency, are recommended to read the following few lines from Lieutenant Elliot's journal:—

"We are much in want of news from England, as well as many other necessaries, as clothes, shoes, crockery, &c.—not having been in a Christian place for six months. As for washing, I have not known the luxury of a decently-washed shirt for many weeks; a rinse out in salt water, and afterwards rolled upon by a cold shot, forming the extent of my laundry operations."—(Vol. ii. p. 91.)

Soldiers of any nation cut but an indifferent figure at sea, particularly when the narrator is a blue jacket; therefore we must not be surprised at this account of the Turks at Acre:—

"During the battle the Turkish troops on board proved a great nuisance, being perfectly useless; and I had charge of most of them on the lower deck, it being too suffocatingly hot to send them farther below, more out of danger. I had full employment, keeping them in order with a large broom-stick, finding no other language intelligible to them, or half so persuasive. Poor wretches, they were quite out of their element."—(Vol. ii. pp. 97, 98.)

After the battle came a little indulgence to the crews:—

"As a treat we allowed the captains of guns to go on shore to witness the havoc they had committed, and, strange to say, not a man got drunk, (I question if there was a bottle of anything left whole in the place). They almost all brought off trophies—swords, pistols, or any gimcrack they could catch, to display to 'Poll' or 'Bess.'

"By the bye, I got a piece of one of the flags, of which there were several—red or green, with the crescent and star—on the walls; mine is of the Prophet's sacred green, and enough to make a neck handkerchief, which I must wear on the anniversary of Acre, if you will hem it and give it a bit of a darn for me[c]."—(Vol. ii. pp. 115, 116.)

"We have got the order to draw our increased pay at last, from 1st July, and surely ought to have some prize-money granted us. The Sultan must do something for us in the way of honours or medals, or I never will fight for him again."—(Vol. ii. p. 98.)

The Sultan attempted to do something in the way of medals, but whether he was intentionally mean or was cheated by his officers we know not. We know, however, that the copper medals for the seamen were declined by several ships' companies, who refused to take "the Sultan's bad ha'pence," as they called them, and the "gold medal set with diamonds" which was sent to the Admiral looked so very shabby (we have seen it),

[c] The journal was addressed to his sister.

that he would not let it be represented with his other decorations when his portrait was taken.

We have said that General Napier is considerate in the matter of the Baltic campaign, and does not insist on giving us all the details that less skilful writers would reproduce from newspapers and blue-books. The following passage, however, is quite enough to shew the difficulties that were before Sir Charles Napier in that expedition, and will enable every reader to judge for himself whether he was justly treated when he was removed from his command:—

"The squadron, on leaving Spithead, consisted of four sail-of-the-line, four block-ships, four frigates, and four steamers (not a single gunboat); and with this force, hastily got together, for the most part manned with the refuse of London and other towns, destitute even of clothing[d], their best seamen consisting of dockyard riggers and a few coastguard men—and without the latter, it has been alleged, the squadron could not have put to sea[e]—with this inefficient force did Sir Charles Napier leave our shores, to offer battle to the Russian fleet, consisting of seven-and-twenty well-trained and well-appointed ships of the line, eight or ten frigates, seven corvettes and brigs, nine steamers; besides small craft and flotillas of gunboats, supposed in the aggregate to number one hundred and eighty."—(Vol. ii. p. 225.)

When this brief statement of the disparity of force is considered, and it is further reflected that a defeat of the British fleet would have laid England open to invasion, all must allow that in magnitude of service rendered to their country Napier and Nelson may be fairly associated. The one immortalized himself by destroying the French and Spanish navies at Trafalgar; the other equally deserved the gratitude of his country when he refused to sacrifice a noble fleet by engaging, at the bidding of incompetent officials, in a hopeless contest. For not attempting what with his means were impossibilities, Napier lay for a short time under a cloud of popular displeasure, but the truth at length prevailed, and his merit as a judicious, as well as daring commander, has long been universally acknowledged. It therefore only remained for his biographer to shew that he was as estimable in private life as he was valuable as a public servant, and this General Napier has accomplished with tact and taste as to both matter and manner that leave nothing to be desired.

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[d] "Vide Baltic Campaign, pp. 12, 13."

[e] "Ibid., p. 19."

Original Documents.

LETTERS OF SIR WILLIAM DUGDALE.

From the same source whence we have taken the letters addressed to Antony à Wood, by Aubrey and others, we now extract a few written to him by that indefatigable antiquary Sir William Dugdale. Wood was first introduced to the acquaintance of Dugdale [a] by their mutual friend, Dr. Thomas Barlow, Sir Thomas Bodley's librarian at Oxford, and Provost of Queen's College [b], and their correspondence extends from the year 1667 to 1684. Wood has duly noted in his "Diary [c]" his early admiration of his brother antiquary's folio on Warwickshire, many years previous to their becoming personally acquainted.

Nos. I. and II.

In the following letters Dugdale inquires of Wood respecting the copies of his *Origines Juridiciales* [d] dispersed by the Oxford booksellers. Most of the copies of this work perished in the Great Fire of London, and its scarcity is alluded to by Pepys, who, in his "Diary," April, 1667, writes, "Bought Dugdale's 'History of the Inns of Court,' of which there was but a few saved out of the fire." Dugdale is evidently desirous of making the London booksellers account for the copies of the work issued by them to the public. A second edition of the *Origines* was published in 1671, and re-issued, with some additions, in 1680.

S^r^,—I pray you advertise me as soon as you can what number of my Bookes, intituled Origines juridiciales, were sold in Oxford, and by what Bookesellers; and from what Bookeseller in London they had them. If that wch I desired from Dr Barlow concerning Lockinton, in Leicestershire, be not as yet transcribed from the Leiger booke of Leicester, I pray you let them copy no more than what concerns the Endowment of the Vicaridge of Lockinton, that being it wch I only desire.

Present my hearty service to Dr Barlow, and thanks, and let him know that Dr Smyth [e] will be in Oxford very shortly, he being now here.

28° *Junii*, 1667.

It will be fitt you leave halfe a crowne wth my man for Mr Jennings as gratuity for the troubling in bringing you out these Rolles. I rest,

Your very humble serv^t^,

W. Dugdale.

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[a] Vide Life of Wood, by Bliss, 8vo., 1848, p. 147, &c.

[b] Afterwards Bishop of Lincoln.

[c] Vide Life of Wood, &c., p. 68.

[d] *Origines Juridiciales;* also "A Chronologie of the Lord Chancelors and Keepers of the Great Seal," &c., London, folio, 1666.

[e] John Smyth, the Gloucestershire antiquary.

S^r^,—I receiued your kinde letter yesterday, and thanke you for the favour of advertising me so far concerning my Quere from whom your Oxford booksellers had those Origines juridiciales; hoping that in a little time you may discover those who are yet concealed, by designe as it seemes.

I also received a letter for the worthy provost of Queenes Coll. (my honoured freind), and in it a full account touching Lockington, for wch I intreat you to present my hearty thanks and service. As for those transcripts wch you intend me, take your own time for them, for I am not in any hast.

We had a great noyse here on Saturday last of a certain conclusion for peace by the Com^r^ at Breda, letters from thence importing no lesse; but upon the arrivall of Mr Henry Coventre here on Sunday we finde that there is not a full determination thereof as yet. God turne all to the best. I pray you excuse my not writing to Dr Barlow, having no more to say than to give thanks for this his favour concerning Lockington and many others. S^r^, I am,

Your very hearty and affectionate freind to serve you,

WILL^M^ DUGDALE.

London, 9° *Julii*, 1667.

No. III.

The next letter exhibits the painstaking character of Dugdale's researches in the prosecution of his laborious undertaking, the *Monasticon*; it also shews him to be much indebted to Wood in the prosecution of his inquiries at Oxford.

S^r^,—This is to let you know that I have received those Transcrips concerning the priory of Cold-Norton[f] from my worthy friend the Principall of Brazen-Nose[g], unto whom I entreat you to present my very humble service and thanks; and to let him know that the day of the death of their founder is *tertio-decimo* in my copy, however I did, through inadvertency, transcribe it otherwise.

S^r^, I acknowledge my selfe much your debtor for the great care and paynes you have been pleased so kindely and freely to take upon you in the copying of those Charters of Cold-Norton, and I shall study to requite your favour therein by all the ways I can; but your goodnesse and readinesse to further this worke wch I have in hand emboldneth me to presse more upon you, before I can make requitall for what you have done for me therein allready; wch is, that you will please to present my most humble service to the worthy President of Magdalen Colledge[h], and to intreat him to give you leave to peruse their antient writings and Bookes, wherein I doubt not but there will be found much for my purpose touching the Hospitall of Brackley[i] in Northamptonshire, and of that at Aynho[k] in the same county, in regard they have the lands; wch will be of good use to me in this 3^d^ volume of the Monasticon-Anglicanū wherew^th^ I am in hand[l], and wch I must intreat you to transcribe, (I meane so much as you shall thinke to be most pertinent for that worke, according to the course I have gone in those which are already publisht).

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[f] For Dugdale's account of Cold Norton Priory, vide *Monasticon*, (edit. 1846,) vol. vi. pp. 420, &c.

[g] Thomas Yate, D.D.

[h] Thomas Pierce, D.D., afterwards Dean of Salisbury.

[i] Or Brakele; vide *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 616.

[k] Vide *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 770.

[l] This appeared in 1673, folio.

The like favour I intreat you will desire for me from the worthy warden of All-Soules [m]; wch Colledge having the lands of some priors-Aliens, hath (no doubt) the antient grants of them by the founders: viz., Abberbury [n] in cō Salop, Rumney [o] in Kent, Languenith [p] in South Wales, and Wedon-Pinkney [q] in North^tou^shire, or any other in their Tresury wch are of that kinde; but you may take your time for the perseverance thereof, for I am not in hast. I have made a very good progresse in the recovery of my Copy (wch was unhappily burnt in the late wofull fire here [r]) from the Records in the Tower, where I spent the greatest part of the last Spring and Sum̃er, so also of this, in order to the perfecting my great collection of materialls for that Historicall worke of the Baronage of England whereof I have formerly told you; and (I thank God) I have now upon Saturday last finished at the Tower, having now the *Wills* in the Arch Bishop's principall Register and those in the prerogative office to go through, and something at the Rolls, wch I hope to accomplish w^th^in lesse than a twelvemonth more, and then to fall in hand wth the structure of this great worke, (God sparing me life and health).

S^r^, I further intreat you, if they at Christ-Church have the originall evidence of those monasteryes wch were dissolved by K. H. 8 for the foundation of that Colledge, you will obtain leave to see them at your leisure; and to consider of what you shall finde amongst them, wch I have not as yet publisht touching any of those Monasteryes, and to let me know thereof, to the end I may make my addresses to the reverend Deane [s] and the Canons there, for their leave to copy what I want wch may be usefull in this worke amongst my Additamenta.

I am very glad that you have met wth that foundation charter of Thefford [t] in Essex, for I have nothing thereof as yet, those small Monasteries seldome enrolling their charters.

I had lately sent me a Lieger-booke from a private gentleman, of the priory of Durford [u] in Sussex, of wch I had nothing before, and have it now here; so that I hope in good time, wth your kinde helpe, to increase my Additamenta to a good proportion.

I finde so little amongst our publick Records concerning any Heremitages, that I have not minded any collection touching them; neverthelesse, if you can helpe me therein, I shall take it for a favour, and consider how to make the best use of what I can get of that nature.

And so giving you all possible thanks for these your favours, I rest,

Your most affectionate friend and servant,

London, 13° *Junii*, 1668. W. DUGDALE.

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[m] Thomas James, D.D.

[n] Or Alberbury; vide *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 1031.

[o] Vide *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 1047.

[p] Languenith, or Llangenydd; vide *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 1047.

[q] Vide *Monasticon*, vol. v. p. 364.

[r] This fact may probably have caused the report that many copies of the third volume of the *Monasticon* perished by fire.—ED.

[s] John Fell, D.D., afterwards Bishop of Oxford and Archbishop of York.

[t] Query Thetford, co. Norfolk; vide *Monasticon*, edit. 1846, vols. v. and vi.

[u] Vide *Monasticon*, vol. vi. p. 936.

A YORKSHIRE INVENTORY.

MR. URBAN,—I send you for publication in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE an Inventory of the goods of a Yorkshire gentleman in the reign of James the First, 1603.—I am, &c. GEORGE WENTWORTH.

Woolley-park, Nov. 4, 1861.

The Inventory of al y' goods, Cattells, of George Downes, Esquyer, laat of Woolley, in y' dyoces of Yorke, deceassed, prised by four indeferent men, viz., That is to say, Henry Dunnell the elder, John prynce, John Foster, and Richard Gill, the xi day of Novembre, 1603.

IMPRIMIS his girdle and purse and certain money in it, iij^{li}.
It'm one bedstead, xvii^{s} iiij^{d}.
It' vij chares, xvj^{s}.
It' j presse, vj^{s} viij^{d}.
It' 2 liveray Cubb'tes, vi^{s} viij^{d}.
It' 2 deskes, iiij^{s}.
It' 1 Coffer, iij^{s}.
It' 1 great waynscote chiste, v^{s}.
It' 1 litle drawinge table, ii^{s} vi^{d}.
It' 1 other litle table, ij^{s}.
It' bridles and sadles wth furniture, a parcell, x^{s}.
It' iij hates, xx^{s}.
It' iiij cloaks, ij longe and ij shorte, xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d}.
It' 1 gowne, xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d}.
It' iiij gyrkinges, xiij^{s} iiij^{d}.
It' dublites, xxx^{s}.
It' pares of bretches, l^{s}.
It' vij pares of stockinges, xiiij^{s}.
It' iij pares of botes, vi^{s}.
It' iij pares of showes, iij^{s}.
It' iij pares of buskinges, xx^{d}.
It' v pares of botehose, v^{s}.
It' xi nightcapes, v^{s} vi^{d}.
It' vi shertes, xvi^{s}.
It' vi cufte bands and vij falling bands, viij^{s}.
It' viij handkyrchefes, ij^{s} vi^{d}.
It' vij pares of Cuffes, xviij^{d}.
It' a pece of seckon, v^{s}.
It' iij swerds, iij daggers, and iij pistolls, xxx^{s}.
It' a crosbowe, and a stonebowe, and a gune, xv^{s}.
It' certeyne implements, a clockbage, and other hustements, iij^{s} iiij^{d}.
It' ij nages and i meare, vij^{li}.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligencer.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Oct. 24. JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., F.S.A., in the chair.

Mr. Sharp exhibited an ancient British coin of one of the sons of Comius, differing from any that have hitherto been published. It is of gold, weighing 81¼ grs. Obverse, COM. F. on a sunk tablet; above and below a ring ornament. Reverse, a horseman galloping to the right, wielding a sword; behind, a star; in the exergue a legend, apparently VIR. It differs from other specimens of the same module, in having the ring-ornaments on the obverse, and an exergual line on the reverse.

Mr. Williams exhibited a handsome volume, containing electrotypes of large brass Roman coins executed by himself, and presenting exact facsimiles of a number of fine specimens of that magnificent series. The volume forms part of a set destined to comprise about 1,600 coins.

A communication was read from Mr. Rolfe, offering the loan of some plates of Kentish tokens—carefully etched by himself—to the Society, which was thankfully accepted.

M. de Koehne, of St. Petersburgh, communicated some remarks on the system at present pursued in cataloguing coins for sale, in which he advocated giving fuller descriptions of the coins, and distributing them into smaller lots.

Mr. Williams read a paper "On Chinese Knife-money," by Mr. W. B. Dickinson, of Leamington, in which, after pointing out that personal ornaments or bullion have in all countries been used as a medium of exchange before the introduction of a coined currency, the author suggested that the perforated copper coinage of the Chinese was a relic of an early knife currency. The taou, or knife-money, of the earliest Chinese dynasties is in the form of a short knife, with a perforation in the circular handle for suspension; and it was possible that as the knives became of more general use for currency, the blades were gradually diminished in size, until merely the rounded ends were left, in form like the present Chinese "cash."

Mr. Poole communicated an account of a coin from the Cyrenaica, presented to the British Museum by Mr. Crowe, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Ben Ghazee. On the obverse is the silphium plant, common on the coins of Cyrene, Barca, and Hesperides; and on the reverse a gazelle, to the left, in front the silphium plant; above the fruit of the silphium, in the field, K. K., the whole within a square depression. From the style of the coin Mr. Poole considers it to date about B.C. 450, and suggests that the letters K. K. probably designate the words KOINON KYPANAION; a suggestion which is strengthened by the circumstance that a Cyrenian didrachm of the period before the Ptolemies, with the legend KOIN . KYPA, has been published by Sestini.

The word KOINON is known to indicate a community, and would seem to prove that at the time of these coins being struck the republic had already been established in the Cyrenaica, as the use of this word would hardly have originated under a kingly government. The last King of Cyrene was Arcesilaus IV., whose victory in the chariot-race at the Pythian Games is recorded by Pindar. There is, however, no historical record of the existence of a republic before B.C. 401; but if the

explanation of the coin as given by Mr. Poole be correct, the age of the establishment of the republic may be fixed nearly half a century earlier, as the style of the coin forbids its being assigned to a date much later than B.C. 450.

BATH LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

Nov. 8. The opening meeting of the session 1861-2 was held in the Library, the Rev. F. KILVERT, M.A., in the chair.

After the reception of the annual report, the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, M.A., read a paper on the Vestiges of Early Christianity in Britain, which was illustrated with a variety of drawings and sketches of ecclesiastical remains. The rev. gentleman treated his subject very satisfactorily, but we have space only for his *résumé* of the evidence in favour of the tradition that our island can trace its Christianity to apostolic times:—

"We have not to go back to periods beyond the range of written history, or the times before history had assumed a clear and definite form, but we have only to examine a period intervening between the days of the apostles and our own times; and surely if we can form accurate and clear views of history antecedent to the coming of Christ, we can find sufficient records to enable us clearly to trace the events which have come to pass since the diffusion of Christianity. It is to be hoped that we shall find not only that we have written records respecting the early introduction of Christianity into this island, but that those written records are substantiated by existing monuments, and that traces remain of primitive Christianity which shew that our island was among the number of those countries which received the earliest beams of Divine light.

"It has been attempted by some writers of modern date to deny that Christianity prevailed in Britain prior to the coming of St. Augustine, and the existence of a Church in Britain previous to that mission is treated by them as a mere fable. Some have attempted to argue against it from the want of any Christian inscriptions among the numerous records of pagan idolatry, which are continually found in ancient Roman camps and cities, and they allege that the non-existence of Christian memorials there is a strong evidence that no Christianity existed. Let us examine, therefore, what are really the memorials that have survived of primitive Christianity in this land, and how far they corroborate the testimony of British historians.

"There has always been a strong belief in the minds of many who have carefully examined the ecclesiastical writings from apostolic times, that the great Apostle of the Gentiles preached in this island: that, having fulfilled his known purpose of visiting Spain, he extended his labours to this island; and to that fact St. Clement alludes when, in speaking of the journeys of the Apostle, he describes him as penetrating to the furthest limit of the West. This has been a subject of much controversy, and the opinions and arguments of writers have been very ably brought under review by Professor Chevallier, in a note to his translation of the Epistles of St. Clement of Rome, St. Polycarp, and St. Ignatius (London: F. and J. Rivington, 1851), and after very learnedly sifting the evidence, he comes to this conclusion:—'Upon the whole it seems clear that St. Paul preached in the West, including Spain, in the interval between the termination of his imprisonment in Rome and his martyrdom. That the Gospel was preached in Britain by some of the apostles; that the terms in which St. Paul's preaching is described may include the British islands; and that there was probably time for his visiting them: but whether he actually did so may reasonably admit of much doubt.'

"Archbishop Usher in his *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*, and Bishop Stillingfleet in his *Origines Britannicæ*, maintain the opinion that St. Paul preached in Britain. The same side of the question has lately found a learned and zealous advocate in Dr. Burgess, late Bishop of Salisbury. His tracts on the origin and independence of the ancient British Church, and his two sermons—the one preached at the annual meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Church Union, in the diocese of St. David's, in 1813; and the other preached in 1831, before the Royal Society of Literature—contain the principal facts and arguments connected with the question. The late Bishop of London, in his seventh lecture on the Acts of the Apostles, leans to the opinion of Jablonski, that the preaching of St. Paul in Britain is extremely improbable. Whatever, then,

may be our own opinion after examining the weight of evidence on both sides, we see that in the opinion of learned and accurate scholars there seems to be no doubt that Christianity was preached in this island by some of the apostles.

"What, then, is the earliest testimony we have of Roman and British historians, and of the Welsh Triads? And first the Triads, or Welsh records. The Triads inform us that Bran, the father of Caradog, the famous Caractacus, was detained at Rome a hostage for seven years, though his son was set at liberty. Bran is said to have been a bard, and his family is reckoned among the three holy families of the Isle of Britain,—and it is said that he brought the faith of Christ into this island from Rome. According to Tacitus, it was about A.D. 51 that the British captives arrived at Rome; and it was about two or three years later that St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans was written, or, according to Dr. Wordsworth's computation, seven years afterwards, or A.D. 58. In that Epistle the Apostle sends his salutation to many converts in the city of Rome; and in the Epistle to the Philippians he speaks of the saints 'of Cæsar's household.' We see, therefore, that Bran, when a hostage at Rome, might have had opportunity of learning the doctrines of Christianity. The 'Genealogy of the Saints of the Isle of Britain' (says Mr. Williams) agrees with the Triads in attributing the first introduction of Christianity to Bran. 'Bran was the first who brought Christian faith to this country. The three sovereigns of the Isle of Britain who conferred blessings were,—Bran, the blessed son of Llyr Lledíath, who first brought the faith of Christ to the nation of the Cymry from Rome, where he had been a hostage for his son Caradog, whom the Romans had taken captive after he was betrayed by treachery; the second, Lleirwg, the son of Coel, who was the son of St. Cyllin, surnamed Llewer Mawr, who made the first church at Llandaff, and that was the first in the Isle of Britain, and who bestowed the privilege of country and nation, and judgment and validity of oath, upon those who should be of the faith of Christ; the third, Cadwaladr the Blessed, who granted the privilege of his land and all his property to the faithful who fled from the infidel Saxons and the unbrotherly men who wished to slay them.' (Triad 33.)

"For these interesting documents, says Mr. Williams, we are indebted to the Bards, whose duty, according to the Moelmutian laws, was to keep an authentic record respecting privileges, customs, families, pedigrees of nobility by honourable marriages, heroic actions, and everything of superior excellence of county and clan. (Myn. Arch., vol. iii., Laws of Dynwal Molmud.) The 'Genealogy of the Saints' mentions the names of four Christian missionaries who accompanied Bran on his return to his native country, viz, Ilid, Cyndar, and his son Mawan, who are styled 'Men of Israel,' and Arwystli Hen, 'a man of Italy.' Arwystli is supposed to be the same person with Aristobulus, spoken of in St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, xvi. 10. The formation of the name from the Greek (says Mr. Williams) would be in perfect accordance with the analogy of the Welsh language. But what adds the greatest support to the hypothesis is the fact that, in the Greek Menology, Aristobulus is said to have been ordained by St. Paul as a bishop for the Britons. In this case the Greeks and Welsh are witnesses wholly independent of each other. Dorotheus in his 'Synopsis' likewise affirms that Aristobulus was made bishop in Britain.

"The Triads intimate that the family of Bran in general embraced Christianity, for they speak of it as one of the three holy families of the Isle of Britain. It is probable, says Mr. Williams, that this happened at Rome. We learn from one of the Triads that the whole royal family was carried captive thither. A son and daughter of Caradog are ranked among the saints. His daughter Eurgain, or Eigen, is recorded as the first female saint among the Britons, and her conversion seems to have been contemporary with the first introduction of Christianity into the island. She is said to have formed a college of twelve religious persons, which was called after her name, and she is also said to have been married to a noble Roman.

"Let us see now what the Roman historians tell us. We have observed that there must have been several native Britons at Rome during the time that St. Paul and St. Peter were resident in that city. Bishop Stillingfleet and other writers have supposed that among the converts to Christianity then living at Rome, was one of high rank, viz., the wife of Aulus Plautius, the first governor of a Roman province in Britain, and the general whose arms had so much contributed to the conquest of this island. This is the account which Tacitus gives of this person:—'Pomponia Græcina, an illustrious lady, the wife of Aulus Plautius, (who, upon his return from Britain, had been honoured with an ovation,) being accused of having

embraced a foreign superstition, her trial was committed to her husband. He, according to the ancient institutions of Rome, having made solemn enquiry in the presence of her relations respecting any charges affecting her life and reputation, pronounced her innocent. After this, Pomponia's life was protracted through a long course of melancholy years.' (Tacitus, Annals, lib. xiii. c. 32.) It is believed that what Tacitus here described as a 'foreign superstition,' was Christianity, which Pomponia had embraced. At the time St. Paul was a prisoner in Rome, Pomponia Græcina must have been living in that capital. There was also another female, then resident in Rome, who is commemorated by the Roman poet Martial, and declared to have been a Briton by birth, and celebrated for her wit and beauty. It appears also from the poet that she was married to a person named Pudens. These have been supposed to be the persons whose names are mentioned by St. Paul in his second Epistle to Timothy. At the time St. Paul wrote this Epistle, Martial was between thirty and forty years of age, A.D. 67. It is no unreasonable conjecture to suppose that by the instrumentality of these persons the light of Christianity may also have been brought into this island. These agreements and coincidences between Welsh tradition and Roman history, borne out as they are by ecclesiastical history, and confirmed by Scriptural allusion, afford a very strong proof of the early growth and subsequent extension of Christianity in our island."

After treating in detail of the Culdees, the Irish missionaries, the early conversion of Cornwall and the north of England, and enumerating many Cornish oratories Welsh inscriptions, and Saxon crosses, representations of which were exhibited, the rev. gentleman concluded thus:—

"We have seen that the inscriptions, crosses, and oratories of Cornwall and Wales bear testimony to the existence of a Church in this country, quite distinct from that of the Saxon, founded by St. Augustine, and much anterior to it. We find remains of churches in Scotland and Ireland which bear no affinity with the Saxon and Norman, and confirming the testimony of history that these were entirely independent branches of the Church Catholic, and owe their foundation to a period antecedent also to the mission of Augustine. The vestiges of the labours of Scottish and Irish missionaries are very discernible, and it is a singular fact that while mediæval buildings have superseded the works of the Saxon missionaries in the south of England, the north and west still bear distinct traces of their early evangelizers. The united testimony of history, inscriptions, and sculptured fragments to the early planting of the Church in this island, not to mention the manuscripts of the fifth and succeeding centuries, which still remain, is such as to give the liveliest satisfaction, not only to the archæologist, but to every one jealous of the honour of his country."

BUCKS. ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Oct. 10. The annual meeting was held at Amersham. The weather was fine, and the proceedings commenced with an excursion to the Old Manor House, Chenies, now the residence of F. Rickards, Esq. The party were hospitably welcomed by the owner, and proceeded to inspect the mansion. Of the quadrangle of which it originally consisted, only one wing now remains. The west side is in ruins, and on the north side the foundations only can now be discerned. The excursionists were entertained at lunch at the residence of the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, Rector of Chenies. His Lordship was from home, but his son supplied his place with the greatest courtesy. The party paid a short visit to Chenies Church, and then returned to Amersham, where the more formal business of the day commenced.

A museum had been formed, and was exhibited in the Town-hall, comprising a great number of interesting objects. The hall was hung with brass rubbings, and the upper end was adorned with a variety of specimens of ancient armour. Among the articles exhibited was a valuable collection of ancient deeds, selected by the Rev. W. Drake from the family archives at Shardeloes. These included the great seal of Henry VI., (affixed to

a pardon of the outlawry of Sir James Stradling,) and the signets of Queen Elizabeth, of Charles I., and of William and Mary, and a very perfect great seal of Henry VIII. affixed to a grant of land, the heading of which was remarkably well executed in pen and ink. On a deed of Charles II. was an excellent mezzotint portrait of Charles I., which must have been executed within a year or two of the invention of the art by Prince Rupert. There was also a bull of Pope Alexander III., referring to some lands granted to the Church in Lincolnshire, and a grant of arms to William Smythe, A.D. 1108[a]. A fine collection of gold and other coins, and a large silver box with a Dutch legend engraved on it was exhibited by T. T. Drake, Esq.; a large drawing of the old house at Shardeloes, and a curious lock from Little Shardeloes exhibited by Mrs. John Drake; also a splendid collection of stuffed birds, all shot within the county, exhibited by the Rev. Bryant Burgess; three fine helmets, exhibited by Lord Wriothesley Russell—one, a baron's, supposed to have belonged to the first Earl of Bedford, the other two being knights' helmets; a photographic copy of a portion of Domesday Book, relating to the county of Cornwall, executed by the new process invented by Sir H. James; some ancient missals, exhibited by the Rev. W. E. Partridge; four inventory rolls, shewn by Dr. Lee, relating to property of members of the Lee and Hampden families; Roman remains from Uriconium, and from Plaxtol, Kent; a very perfect Roman jar, found on Wycombe Heath; Roman remains from Latimer and Weston Turville; a model, in chalk, of the font in Clifton Reynes Church; oak carving of the Nativity; a curious MS. containing the judges' original notes on the celebrated Ship-money trial; specimens of a new and beautiful method of lithographing brass rubbings, by Mr. Williams; also a Chinese compass and almanack shewing the needle to be ancient, a belt and knives from the Himalaya mountains, shield and feathered spear from the Caucasus, section of fern-tree from New Zealand, and a carved paddle, exhibited by Vice-Admiral Smyth; two pieces of carved alabaster, some Roman bronzes, a carved horn, and a cannon-ball from Chalgrove-field, by J. Lee, Esq.; a number of Roman articles, discovered in 1860 at Tingewick, near Buckingham, and exhibited by Mr. Greaves.

The general meeting was held in the Town-hall, at three o'clock, and was well attended. The BISHOP OF OXFORD presided, and among those present were the Hon. W. G. Cavendish, M.P.; W. Lowndes, Esq., and family; G. Sutton, Esq.; T. T. Drake, Esq., and family; G. Carrington, Esq.; Rev. T. Evetts; Rev. C. Lowndes; Rev. W. H. Kelke; Rev. W. Drake; Rev. E. J. Luce; Rev. C. Lloyd, &c.

The Bishop of Oxford opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks on the general subject of archæology, the connexion of the past with the present, which, he observed, must have a deep interest to every thinking man:—

"Just in proportion as society is civilized, in proportion as man is educated, he learns to live not only in the present, with which his senses are conversant, but with the past and the future, which he deals with in memory or in anticipation. There is no greater mark of the civilization of a man, or of a society, than this. The animal lives solely for the present. Now there are people who look through their wondering glasses and tell you there is nothing in this old inscription or that rusty record, and say, What is the worth of all this? and who turn up their noses in simpering scorn. Now I ask, what does this mean? It means, 'I am simply a savage, living solely in the present, perfectly unable to understand the past. Give me a little snuff, a little sugar-candy, that will tickle the palate—I can understand *that*.' I think we, on our part, may comfort ourselves with a little contempt, and reflect that it is we who stand on the pedestal, and may claim some superiority above those who flatter themselves on their superiority over us. In this lies the wisdom and the greatness of antiquarian research. Of course these researches may be pursued in a *dilettante* and frivolous spirit. A man may collect antiquarian objects merely because they are rare or odd, just as a man may follow natural history, collecting specimens only

[a] Such is the date supplied to us, but we suspect some error.—ED.

because they are queer and strange. But a true antiquary cares for such things for this reason, that they are an indication of what the life of a past time was; he is enabled to see what the struggles of humanity were in that old time, and compare them with the struggles of the present time. He learns that procession, and not stagnation, is God's law for the race; he learns how we lose truths—unless we are very vigilant—which our fathers had, and how, instead of looking back with contempt on those before us, we should look to them with reverence as the developers of mighty truths, as our predecessors in the march of civilization, who have handed down to us that which we shall never keep unless we honour alike those who gave it to us and the gift they have transmitted to us, but which we would fain keep, looking forward to those who are to succeed us. We are to look upon them as the holders of a torch which burnt brightly for the little season that they had it, which they have handed to us, to hold, not as if we onrselves had kindled it, but remembering that it has come to us to be kept alive, and by us transmitted to our successors. That, I am sure, is the spirit in which every one of us desires to enter on our work, and I will therefore, without any further remarks, invite you to proceed with the business of the day."

The Rev. C. Lowndes then read the treasurer's account, which shewed a balance of £5 11s. against the Society.

Mr. Lowndes also gave notice of a proposal to raise the subscription from 5s. to 6s. annually, or £1 5s. for five years.

The whole of the officers and committee were re-elected, and twenty-four new members joined the Society; after which the Rev. W. Drake pointed out the various objects exhibited, especially those connected with Shardeloes.

The Rev. B. Burges then read a paper by W. H. H. Kelke, Esq., on Amersham, which will be published in the records of the Society. The Parliamentary history of the borough commences in A.D. 1300, but the franchise seems to have fallen into disuse until 1624, when it was revived by the exertions of Hampden (who frequently visited and acted in the town as a magistrate), much against the desire of the King, who sought to limit rather than to extend the number of burgesses. Among persons returned at different times as members for Amersham were the poet Waller, Algernon Sidney, two Sir William Drakes, and others. The paper also referred to the burning of several Lollards, A.D. 1413, at Amersham, and the punishment of a number of others a century later. A piece of ground near the cemetery, which tradition points out as the site of these executions, is supposed to have been barren ever since, although by the removal of the flints on the surface it has been recently improved. Probably, if the tradition be correct, this spot was chosen as easily visible from the town.

The Rev. W. H. Kelke read a paper on "The Sculptured Monuments of the County," entering into a minute description of twenty-three of the most remarkable of these monuments, which still exist at Hughendon, Aylesbury, Ivinghoe, Ashendon, Hogston, Clifton Reynes, Twyford, Dornton, and other churches. The rev. gentleman observed that, however much the monuments of the county suffered at the Reformation, it is to an age priding itself on classic taste, especially the latter end of the last century and beginning of the present, that we must attribute many of the most heartless instances of wilful injury or neglect of these remains of the past.

The Rev. C. Lowndes read a letter from Vice-Admiral Smyth, on a doubled-faced brass in Stone Church, with a few particulars on that edifice.

There was another paper to be read, but on account of the lateness of the hour it was postponed; and after the usual votes of thanks the meeting broke up.

Oct. 11. A General Meeting was held the following day, at seven o'clock in the evening, under the presidency of the Rev. T. Evetts, Rural Dean; when the proposition for the alteration of Rule IV., for the increase of the annual subscription from 5s. to 6s., was considered, and carried unanimously.

Several papers were then read, including one by the Rev. C. Lowndes on "Chesham in the Olden Time;" and others by the Rev. W. H. Kelke, on "Chenies Manor House;" by Mr. Goodman, on "Chalfont

St. Giles;" by the Rev. H. Roundell, on "The Discovery of Roman Antiquities at Tingewick;" by Mr. C. Lamborn, on "The Find at Bierton," after which the Rev. C. Lowndes read "Some Notes by G. H. Sawtell, Esq., on four Inventory Rolls exhibited by J. Lee, Esq.," the reading of which was postponed the day before, and which closed the proceedings.

CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC SOCIETY.

Oct. 21. The opening lecture of the session was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hume, of Liverpool, one of the secretaries of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire; the subject of the lecture being "Heraldry, with some particular reference to the Heraldry of Cheshire." The illustrations adorning the walls were numerous and striking, comprising heraldic devices of various ages and countries; public and family shields in great numbers; twelve Cheshire coats of arms specially emblazoned for this lecture; pedigree rolls, some of great length, on paper, parchment, and cloth,—including the Grosvenor pedigree, extending over seven large skins of vellum, kindly exhibited by Lord Westminster; the pedigrees of the Whitmores of Thurstaston, the Savages of Rock Savage, the Irelands of Hutt, the Cottons of Hamstall Ridware, &c. In addition to these were the royal arms of England in all their various changes since the Norman Conquest, the royal standard, the union-jack, the tricolour of France, &c.

The Rev. CANON HILLYARD occupied the chair, supported by Messrs. Williams (Old Bank) and party; Major Payne and family; the Revs. F. Grosvenor, G. Salt, H. Venables, and E. Johnson; Miss Legh (High Legh), Dr. Davies, Miss Blackburne, Messrs. J. Harrison, J. Ralph, Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Brushfield, and a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen of the city and county.

After an introduction, in which Dr. Hume defended his subject from the charges of being trivial or uninteresting, he proceeded to shew that it dates its origin, as a system, from the period of the Crusaders. Gunpowder was then unknown, and men who fought with swords, spears, and arrows had to be defended by complete armour. In these circumstances, it was necessary to be able to distinguish rival hosts, or different leaders, or separate knights, esquires, or gentlemen. The system of heraldry, which appropriated to each a distinct armorial bearing, enabled even the common people to do this. From the great number of symbols suited for adoption as heraldic charges, and from their great variety of position, form, colouring, arrangement on the shield, &c., the devices were in practice so numerous, that no two families or persons need ever be confounded.

The extremes of the human family, of civilization and barbarism, seemed almost to stand side by side in the adoption of heraldic symbols. Even the aboriginal tribes of Australia had at least a glimmering of the science. There, too, every warrior "camped by his standard;" and the learned Doctor exhibited to his audience the shields of two native Australian chiefs, carved out of the solid wood, one bearing a device which heralds would describe as "Argent, a pale gules," and the other, "Argent, a fess gules, between three pellets sable, two and one."

The ancient uses of the system were connected with the kindred subject of chivalry, which raised up a set of men whose object it was to promote peace and order, and to render mere brute force subject to the laws of reason, honour, and religion. These were the true knights, men who were indispensable in the barbarous ages in which they chiefly flourished, but whom it was not unusual for ignorant people in later days to sneer at or caricature. Even in modern times, heraldry was one of the most valuable guide-posts of history; for a painted window, a piece of sculpture, a church brass, or some such relic, gave to the initiated a clue to valuable facts. In biography, a seal, or a portion of an achievement,

afforded a guide to immediate ancestry and lineage; and, in archæology, the fragment of a crumbling tomb, an ancient chimney-piece, the engraving on old plate, &c., reminded us how important it was to understand the subject. In law, again, genuine heraldic documents were admitted as evidence; but on this subject the law was contradictory. On the one hand, it had been enacted that every object on which armorial bearings were painted or engraven, without due authority, was forfeit to the Crown; on the other hand, a man paid a tax for permission to bear arms, and thus the grossest assumption sometimes enjoyed official sanction.

In mediæval as well as modern literature the allusions to heraldry were numerous: in the works of Scott alone there were probably a thousand such allusions. It was at one time a common practice to speak of persons by the leading charge upon their arms: thus Richard III. was the "Boar of York," the "crescent" denoted Percy, the "dun bull" Neville, the "eagle and child" Stanley, the "bear and ragged staff" the Earl of Warwick, and the "checquer" the Earl of Warrenne. In the "Lady of the Lake" Douglas makes a beautiful allusion to the arms of his house, "the bleeding heart," as an emblem of sorrow; and Roderick Dhu responds, regarding his own crest, the pine, as a symbol of protection:—

"'Poor remnants of the *Bleeding Heart*,
Ellen and I will seek, apart,
The refuge of some forest cell,
There, like the hunted quarry, dwell.'
'No, no, by honour,' Roderick said,
'So help me heaven, and my good blade!
No, never! blasted be yon *pine*,
My father's ancient crest and mine,
If from its shade in danger part
The lineage of the *Bleeding Heart!*'"

An equally beautiful allusion was made to the arms of England by Shakespeare, in the play of "Henry VI.," when a messenger brings the painful intelligence that all the French provinces had been wrested from England. At that time our royal arms consisted of "three *fleurs-de-lis* quartered with three lions:" the messenger is made to say,—

"*Cropped are the flower de luces* in your arms,
Of England's coat *one half is cut away*."

The abuses in heraldry had arisen from many causes. The enthusiasm of those who were more mixed up with it than we in modern times led to some humorous absurdities. One gravely defines the coat of Adam to be "a shield gules, on the centre a lozenge, or,"—to denote that his wife (Eve) was an heiress! But in our own days heraldic errors arose more from ignorance. A clergyman or a lady seals with a *crest*, though this is in strictness a military appanage: a coachmaker does not hesitate to paint the arms of one person on the carriage of another: a plebeian of the same surname as a duke adopts his grace's arms, supporters, coronet, and all! and the daughter of a baronet uses the "bloody hand" in her arms,—a symbol that could only be borne by her father or her eldest brother. Some were conscious of the errors they committed, but from economy would not obtain a patent of arms, which in England costs about £76 10s. It was assumed by every one that he had arms of some kind; but occasionally strange mistakes were made in reference to them. The changes which this country was gradually undergoing also explained, in part, these abuses. The aristocracy of birth and title, as a rule, were not progressing, while those of wealth and talent manifestly were. We had thus popular designations, which contrasted strangely with the more established ones,—as railway "king," merchant "princes," cotton "lords." The establishment of the baronetcy made title at that time a question of money rather than merit, and, since then, merit had formed a smaller element in the distribution of certain honours. The result was, that in modern times many persons had declined the distinction of title, especially knighthood, as if it were unlikely to add anything to the honour of their position.

In recording genealogies we might follow either the ascending or descending plan: rising from the individual to his ancestors, or tracing down from them to him. Both were exemplified in the Gospels, and each had its advantages: the latter was, however, the simplest where quarterings were concerned.

In Scotland, the different branches of a great family, instead of obtaining a new patent of arms, adopted some slight "difference" on the paternal coat; and thus the most beautiful uniformity amidst variety was preserved. The Hamilton pedigree, which formed one of the illustrations of the lecture, contained thirty-four shields, representing as many distinct branches of the clan in England, Ireland, and Scotland; and while all of them preserved the characteristic symbol, no two of them were identical.

Within the last twenty years, a new style of genealogy had been introduced in Italy; the fullest biography attainable of each individual was given under his name, as also his portrait, arms, castle, or anything else illustrative of him. This had since been most ably illustrated in this country by the late Mr. H. Drummond, M.P. for Surrey, in his work entitled the "History of Noble British Families." It was one of the most beautiful that had ever issued from the English press, with full biographies, and numerous magnificent illustrations. It was, of course, a very expensive work, and was now out of print, albeit Mr. Drummond lost several thousand pounds by its publication. Private attempts had since been made to improve upon this, by accumulating the whole genealogical details on one continuous roll; the material being paper laid upon cloth, and the illustrations appearing, as before, each at its proper place.

Dr. Hume here went round the room, explaining the armorial bearings upon the walls, especially those of families connected with Cheshire, the seals of companies, arms of dioceses, &c. He also enumerated several of the "canting" arms, such as the "three hands" for Tremayne, "three bugle horns" for Hornby, "three bees" for Beeston, "three calves" for Calveley, &c.; and related several historical and amusing anecdotes connected with his subject.

In former times almost every nation was symbolized by its particular *cross*, and the cross generally was contrasted, as at present, with the *crescent*. The cross of England (St. George's) was red upon a white ground, the bars being perpendicular and horizontal. That of Scotland (St. Andrew's) was a *white* saltire, or diagonal cross, on a *blue* ground. At the Union in 1707, though the arrangement had been partially adopted since 1606, the two crosses were united, the field of the whole being made *blue*, with a *rim of white* round St. George's cross, to shew its original groundwork. At the union of the three kingdoms in 1801, the cross of Ireland (St. Patrick's) was added. This consisted of a *red* saltire on a *white* ground; so that by narrowing its bars, each of them lay along the corresponding white one of St. Andrew. The whole thus formed what was now well known throughout the world as the "Union-jack;" and this was placed in the upper corner, next the staff, of almost every national flag, whatever other device was adopted on the banner.

In 1776, on the declaration of American Independence, there were thirteen United States, and, as a consequence, thirteen stripes and stars on the American banner. A star had since been added for each new State — eventually some thirty-six — included in the federation: but some of the stars now appeared as if about to set.

The tricoloured banner of France was devised to symbolize the king, the people, and the national guards. The same colours were adopted in particular circumstances by ourselves: thus, the senior full, vice, and rear-admirals of our navy hoisted a *red* flag at either the mizen, fore, or maintop of their flag-ship; the next seniors, the *white* flag; and the juniors of each rank the *blue* flag; forming together the national combination "red, white, and blue." There were also the white, blue, and red ensigns respectively, in which the body of the flag was one of those three colours, each having the union-jack in the corner. The three great Universities, too, distinguish their Masters of Arts by the same colours,— Oxford adopting *red*, Cambridge *white*, and Dublin *blue*.

The royal standard was interesting from the various changes which it had undergone. The arms of our present queen

are given on most of our modern silver and gold coins, and the most untutored eye must have noticed a difference between the more ancient and the more modern ones. The history of the royal arms was, in some respects, the history of England since the Norman Conquest; and thus the lecturer explained a startling announcement that "he would undertake to read the History of England off the side of a sixpence!" Every change was explained; and an interesting quotation from Lord Macaulay's "Spanish Armada" shewed the application which was made to the supporters, quarterings, and motto in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Dr. Hume also defended the Scottish nation for objecting to the hoisting of a false national flag on the castle of Edinburgh a few years ago; because since the days of James I. the royal arms had always been differently marshalled in Scotland and England,—the Scottish quarterings having the precedence in that country, and the English ones in England. The lecturer concluded with a brief notice of the subject of "precedence," and of the heraldic distinctions between an "esquire" and a "gentleman."

After a vote of thanks to Dr. Hume had been carried, Mr. James Harrison drew attention to the curious oak pulpit belonging to St. Martin's Church, Chester, as described by us last week. The Rector of St. Bridget's and St. Martin's (the Rev. G. Salt), explained to the meeting that, at Mr. Harrison's instigation, he had caused the old pulpit to be carefully cleaned from the incrustation of plaster and paint which had for centuries deprived it of its true character and hidden it from observation. One of the compartments was supposed to represent the Deity seated, while the other three contained emblems of the three Evangelists, St. Matthew, Luke, and John, the names being attached to each on a flowing label. The emblem of St. Mark, if it had ever formed part of the design, had disappeared. St. Martin's being now disused as a place of worship, the parish having been attached to the adjoining one of St. Bridget, it was intended to judiciously restore this ancient pulpit, under Mr. Harrison's guidance, and to employ it as the future pulpit of the modern church of St. Bridget, now undergoing decoration and re-arrangement. The carvings are very spirited and effective, and the date of their execution certainly prior to the Reformation.

Mr. T. Burghall exhibited the original illuminated grant—from Dugdale and the two St. Georges, heralds—of the Cheshire family of Venables' arms to Montague Bertie, Earl of Abingdon, who had then recently married the daughter and heiress of Peter Venables, last Baron of Kinderton, of that family, by whom however he left no issue. Owing to her death, childless, the barony descended through her aunt to the Vernons, Lords Vernon, who are the present representatives of the Venables of Kinderton, in the female line.

Mr. T. Hodkinson exhibited a black cocoa-nut "love cup," silver-mounted, curiously engraved with the arms of the Hurlestons of Picton on the paternal side, impaled with a family not identified, and surrounded with the Garter device, "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

CHRISTCHURCH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Aug. 22. The half-yearly meeting was held in the Town-hall, Sir G. E. Pocock, Bart., in the chair, when two valuable papers were read: one by the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, "A Few Notes from the Christchurch Chartulary in the British Museum;" and another by Benjamin Ferrey, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., "Parallel between the Naves of Christchurch and of Durham Cathedral."

The President shewed and handed to the Curator an ancient tile found in the Priory grounds. Mr. Argyle produced rubbings from the Brasses of King Ethelred in Wimborne Church, and of Thomas Aylward, Rector of Havant; and Mr. Paris exhibited a two-handled vessel of bell-metal, which had been for 150 years in the possession of the family of Mr. Blacklock, at Sopley, and two Roman

coins the property of Mr. Tice, one found in Derret-lane, the other in Sopley meadows.

Mr. Ferrey's communication we print in another place.

Mr. Walcott's paper was as follows:—

"A Few Notes from the Chartulary of Christchurch Priory in the British Museum.

"I find that Ralph Flambard when he built his new church destroyed the early church, and nine others which stood in the cemetery. (Cart. de Twyneham, Tib. VI. D. P. II. fol. 193, b.) The ancient Irish churches, like those of the East and Greece, usually occur in groups of seven, as at Glendalough and Clonmacnoise; but I have little hesitation in believing that these subordinate churches here resembled the ancient arrangement at Abingdon, where twelve chapels and twelve cells were grouped round the minster church (Monasticon, i. p. 512.)

"I shall take this opportunity of alluding to two or three peculiar arrangements at Christchurch. The so-called castellan's rooms, which were built against the west wall of the north wing of the transept, were in fact the sacristan's rooms. At Thetford and Castle Acre, the sacristy was attached to the north wall of the transept; at Worksop it was likewise situated at the north-east angle of the nave; and at Noyon and Stutgardt it was like that of Christchurch, of two stories; and a similar building remains at St. Florinus, Coblentz.

"Another peculiarity is that of two-storied chapels attached to the eastern front of the transept. Similar instances occur in an identical position at Drontheim Cathedral; at Ottery St. Mary chambers are built over the chantries in the choir-aisles, and at Naumberg chapels formed in the lower story of the towers have upper rooms. They were occupied at Christchurch either by the chantry priests, or as a treasury, or as archive and muniment rooms, in one instance certainly as a designing room[a]. The later architect at Christchurch carried on this plan by building a chantry-chapel of St. Michael above the Lady-chapel. Although there are many instances of double-storied churches designed to accommodate two congregations, or to be occupied by two classes of a monastic congregation, yet neither of these applications suit the arrangement at Christchurch, to which I have found but one parallel,—of a chapel over a Lady-chapel,—and that is in the Benedictine Abbey of St. Leu, near Senlis, in France. At Compton Church, Surrey, and Cormack's Chapel on the Rock of Cashel, in Ireland, there are chapels over the chancel.

"Our materials for an architectural history of the priory church are very slight, and it is with much satisfaction I have found the following dates of the consecrations of certain altars, as they may afford a clue to the period of the erection of the beautiful chapels in the transepts, especially when we have the additional light furnished by the endowment of chantries. It is remarkable that these chapels were consecrated by Scottish bishops, acting as suffragans to the diocesan of Winchester.

"Dedications of Altars in Christchurch.

1199. 5°. Id. Jan. St. Saviour's, and St. Stephen's, by Reginald, Bishop of Ross, [consecrated 1195, died 1215].

1214. Holy Trinity, SS. Peter and Paul, by Walter, Bishop of Witherne, [consecrated 1209, died 1225].

Prid. Id. Nov. St. Augustine.

7°. Id. Dec. St. John Baptist, and St. Edmund.

1221. St. Michael, and St. Martin, by Nicholas, Bishop of the Isles.

"Chantries.

"*John Golde de la Pole*, for one secular chaplain 'at our table' to celebrate mass at the altar of St. Nicholas. Dat. in capitulo, Fest. St. Jo. ante port. Lat., a°. 14 Edw. fil. Edw. Regis.

"*Drugo Bardolf*, date Thursday after St. Michael, 29 Edw. III., to be buried before the altar of SS. Peter and Paul. A canon to say the mass.

"*William Lyoun.*

"*William* and *Mabel de Redvers*[b].

"*Roger* and *Keleswysa Martel.*

"*Anniversary*—Kadelwyse de Rous.

„ Peter, Bishop of Winton[c].

"*Chantry*—Ralph Bardolph, and for Earl Baldwin.

„ Edward de Portchester, a great benefactor.

"*Anniv.* — Roger de Abbotsbury, a benefactor.

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[a] See Gent. Mag., March, 1860, p. 277. Mr. Raine speaks of a tracing-room in York Minster, in his edition of the Fabric Rolls.

[b] William, sixth Earl of Devon, died 1216; Mabel, daughter of Robert, Earl of Mellent.

[c] Peter de Roche, co-founder of Netley Abbey.

"*Chantry*—Roger, rector of Portesham.
"*Anniv.* — Walter Herford et Christine his wife.
„ Queen Eleanor.
„ Geoffrey de Auna, and his wife Alicia.
„ Johanna Bruer.
"*Chantry*—Lady Joanna de Bruer[d], and Earl William her father.
„ Ralph Kelet, and Gunnor his wife.
"*Anniv.* — Will. and Eliz. Everard.
„ Will. de Monte Acuto, and Katharine his wife[e].
„ John Tyrevache and Will. Smedemor.
„ Will. Mascherel.
„ Jordanus de Insula.
„ Ric. de Orestuel.
„ Roger Martel.
„ Eustache de Kenton.

"The benefices in the gift of Christchurch Priory were the vicarages of Christchurch, Milford, and Sopley, and of Thorley in the Isle of Wight. It appears that the vicarage of Christchurch was also called that of the Holy Trinity; the nave being parted off at the second pillar westward of the crossing, was wholly allotted to the use of the parishioners under that designation. At Norwich Mr. Harrod says that the cathedral, though dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was called Christchurch.

"The earliest notice of Christchurch which I remember to have met with is the following:—

"'A.D. 954, Rex Edredus dedit beato Dunstano precio L. solidorum auri manerium de Badbury xxvj. hidas, et juxta oppidum Twinham, i.e. Christchurche, ij. hidas cum captura piscium.' [*Monast. Anglic.* 16[f].]

"Under RENTAL the following places are mentioned in the Chartulary:—

"Baylokeslee (Basheley), Gore, Quermyngton, North Chynetone (Chewton) South Chynetone, Myddeltone (Milton), Stamputte, Strete, Houbourn, (Hubborne), Bure, Modeford, Staple, Waterdich, Wyncketon, Ryppele, Cristechurche, Prestetone.

"PRIORY MANORS with acres:—

"Ryngewode, 506; Wolhampton, 61; Sweye, 17; Pancok, 44; Blaunchard, 35; Chornclos, 56; Coulhulle, 37; Ashe, 118; Baillokester, 113; Henton, 323; Hurne, 87; Throup, 53; Oudemor (Dudmore), 20; Estynton, 220; Hroue, 109; Pudeltowne[g], 379; Pudele, —; Bardolf, 116; Wington, 58; Clutelpudle, —; Mannescroft, —; Southwode, —; Outforlong, —; Grecheburi, —; Leyghe, —; Kingstonefeld, —; Dradeforde, 169. I must mention that at this period there was a church at Winkton.

"Our list of vicars is exceedingly imperfect, but I am able to add one more name, with an anecdote. Mr. Thomas Hancock, M.A., of Oxford, Curate of Amport, in the first year of King Edward VI., 'having license of Bishop Cranmer, preached at Christchurch Twinham, where he was born. Mr. Smythe Vicar of Christchurch, and B.D.' Mr. Hancock preached a controversial sermon, 'whereat the said vicar, Mr. Smythe, sitting in his chair in the face of the pulpit, spake these words,—"Mr. Hancock, you have done well until now, and now you have played an ill cow's part, which when she hath given a good mess of milk overthroweth all with her foot, and so all is lost;" and with these words he got him out of the church[h].'"

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 22. A Council meeting, fully attended, was held at Maidstone, the MARQUIS CAMDEN in the chair.

John Henry Parker, Esq., F.S.A., (to whom the Society was indebted for his admirable architectural illustrations at the last annual meeting[i],) was elected an Honorary Member. Thirty ordinary members were added to the list, and three Literary Societies were taken into union.

Beside the disposal of routine business, an important addition was made to the Society's Museum. Some gold armlets, lately dug up at Aylesford, between Maid-

[d] She was daughter of William de Redvers, sixth Earl of Devon, and married (first) William Bruere, (secondly) Hubert de Burgh, chamberlain to the King.

[e] William de Montacute, first Earl of Salisbury, and Katharine, daughter of William Lord Grandison.

[f] "In 964 King Edred gave to St. Dunstan, at the price of 50 shillings of gold, the manor of Badbury, 26 hides; and near the town of Twyneham, that is Christchurch, two hides, with the right of fishing;" no doubt including our famous salmon.

[g] Near Dorchester.

[h] Narratives of the Reformation, p. 72.

[i] GENT. MAG., Sept. 1861, p. 281.

stone and Rochester, were purchased by the Council for £40. They are said to be of British date, and tend to shew the amount of wealth possessed at that time, unless we are to suppose that gold was commonly found in those days in Britain.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 26, 27. The Society held its annual meeting at Lutterworth, under the presidency of the Rev. J. P. MARRIOTT, of Cotesbach. The first day was devoted to Lutterworth and its environs, reading of papers, and an examination of the well-stocked temporary Museum[a], which had been formed in the Town-hall by the exertions of a local committee; the second day was given to an excursion to Cave's Inn (Tripontium), Stanford, Naseby, Theddingworth, &c.

Sept. 26. The company assembled in Lutterworth Church, when Mr. Bloxam gave a brief account of the edifice, so as not to infringe on a paper that he had prepared for the evening meeting; and they next, under his guidance, proceeded to Misterton, a mile distant.

Upon entering the edifice, Mr. Bloxam remarked that it,—that is, the nave and two aisles,—like Lutterworth, was built in the fourteenth century: the chancel being, as was very apparent, of a later period. The appearance of the church, after Lutterworth, was very satisfactory, being much more in its original state, there being no galleries, and many of the open seats of the fifteenth century being still preserved. The arches of the nave were without any capitals, an occurrence not at all uncommon in the fifteenth and previous century. The hood and all the mouldings in the church were remarkably good. The south aisle was formerly a chantry chapel, divided from the nave by a handsome screen, large portions of the lower part of which were left: the founder was buried under an archway at the side. The piscina was still remaining, and some small pieces of good stained glass of the fourteenth century, coeval with the church, were well worth attention. On the south side of the church was pointed out the doorway and staircase leading to the "Domus inclusus," or chamber over the south porch (still existing), which was formerly the residence of a recluse. The open seats of the fifteenth century were specimens of good carving, and all required careful examination, many being richly decorated with armorial bearings and religious emblems and devices, such as the five wounds, &c., &c. The base of the roodloft was inspected, and the entrances to it, below and above, pointed out. A handsome altar-tomb in the church attracted much attention. It commemorates "Mychel Pulteney, Esquire," who, dying in 1577, has the usual termination to monumental inscriptions, prevalent during the predominance of Roman Catholic opinions, thus qualified upon his tomb, "On whose soulle the Lorde *hathe* taken mercy."

In the afternoon the Rev. E. W. Woodcock, of Thurmaston, read a paper on Monumental Brasses, in which he particularly described the fine large brass of Robert Braunch and his two wives (A.D. 1364), from King's Lynn. Dinner followed, at the Denbigh Arms Hotel, and at the evening meeting Mr. Bloxam read his paper on Lutterworth Church and the Wycliffe Relics, which demands a somewhat extended notice:—

"We find in this town no ancient remains of domestic architecture of the fourteenth century, not even of the hospital founded in the reign of King John, to carry us back to the time of Wycliffe, who,

[a] Among the articles exhibited were two monumental brasses, formerly in Lutterworth Church, but stolen therefrom on the night of Sunday, August 28, 1854. The thief was captured, and convicted, but the brasses had been broken to pieces; the fragments, however, were all collected by the police, from such distant places as Atherstone, Bedworth, Hinckley, and Nuneaton, and by the care of Mr. Deakins, the superintendent, the brasses were now shewn almost as perfect as when they were stolen.

born as it is said in 1324, was incumbent of this parish during the last ten years of his life, from 1374 to 1384, during the latter part of the reign of Edward the Third and early part of that of Richard the Second. Wycliffe died at this place, and was here buried.

"The church of Lutterworth is, then, the only structure now remaining coeval with his time. Whatever may have been the structure of the original church at Lutterworth,—one, I think, of not very high antiquity, but architectural fragments of which, in all probability, lie concealed in the foundations of the present walls,—it is enough for us to know, from an examination of its extant architectural features, that the shell of the present structure, at least of the tower, nave, and aisles, was built in the fourteenth century, during the life, but before the incumbency of Wycliffe, and probably sometime between the years 1330 and 1360. The tower, with a belfry staircase projecting at the north-west angle, which has been on the exterior much disfigured by compo, had formerly a lofty spire, destroyed by a tempest in 1703. The upper stage of the tower was rebuilt in the tasteless pseudo-Gothic style of the early part of the eighteenth century. The nave is divided from the aisles on each side by a range of four double-faced pointed arches, with chamfered edges, and hood-mouldings over, which latter give great relief. These arches spring from plain octagonal piers, with moulded caps. The south wall of the south aisle contains five windows, three of them of two lights, each with flowing tracery in the head; the other two of two lights each, with rich flowing tracery in the head of one, whilst the mullions of the other simply cross in the head. All these windows have hood-moulding over, without which they would look bare of relief. The south porch is modern. At the south-east corner of this aisle is a diagonal buttress containing a niche for an image. The east window of this aisle is a somewhat rich specimen of a Decorated window, containing four principal lights, and flowing foiled tracery in the head. The east window of this aisle is of the same period.

"The north aisle contains in the north wall three windows of two lights each, with tracery in the head and hood-mouldings, over a plain pointed doorway with a hood-moulding over, of the fourteenth century, a west window of the same period, and a well-designed east window of three lights, with flowing tracery in the head. These are all the architectural features I can confidently pronounce to be anterior to the age of Wycliffe, and in existence during his incumbency.

"The age of the chancel is somewhat doubtful, whether it be of, or subsequent to, Wycliffe's time. The little circular trefoil-headed doorway in the south aisle was, I think, in existence during his incumbency. Of the windows I am not sure; from the disposition and angular character of the tracery, differing from the flowing lines of an earlier perod, I should assign these features to the early part of the fifteenth century, which would be subsequent to the age of Wycliffe.

"The east window has been very injudiciously blocked up, but the five principal vertical lights were subdivided by panel-work. This window has a hood-moulding over, and above this is a stone escutcheon or shield bearing the arms of Ferrers, Gules, seven mascles voided, or. On either side of the chancel door is a window of three principal lights, with angular tracery in the head. In the north wall of the chancel are windows similar to those in the south wall, and in the north wall of the north aisle, near the east end, over a sepulchral recess, the masonry of which projects externally, is a window with tracery similar to that of the windows in the chancel; by which I should imagine that the chancel was built by the person whose recumbent effigy, with that of his lady, lies within this sepulchral recess on a high tomb in the north aisle.

"And now as to the interior of the church. The original high-pitched roof of the nave appears to have been removed in the fifteenth century, the walls on which it rested carried up, and the clerestory windows, five on each side, obtusely arched, of three lights each, and cinquefoiled in the heads, added. The present roof of the nave, of a more obtuse or depressed pitch than the original roof, is a good specimen of the wooden roof of the fifteenth century, and now constitutes one of the most interesting architectural features in the church.

"It is divided into five bays by tie-beams, supported by upright wall-pieces, from which spring curved braces, the spandrils between which and the tie-beams are filled with open panel-work, whilst a kind of embattled crest runs along the upper edge of the tie-beam. Between the tie-beams each bay is subdivided by moulded purlins and common rafters, also moulded.

"The chancel-arch is of the fifteenth century, and the piers or responds from which the arch springs, as also the soffit

of the arch, are panelled—an unusual architectural feature in this part of the country, though common enough in Somersetshire and some other of the south-western counties.

"The chancel roof is plain and depressed, and was probably constructed in the latter part of the fifteenth or early in the sixteenth century. It is divided into three bays with moulded wall-plates, purlins, and rafters.

"Of the present internal fittings of the church and their arrangement it is impossible to speak in any, the slightest, terms of commendation.

"The simple yet graceful and ornate architectural features, which the fittings of Wycliffe's and of the succeeding age presented, appear about a century ago to have been ruthlessly swept away, and the present tasteless and miserable arrangement of boxes or pews made,—as Fuller quaintly says, 'high and easy for folk to sit or sleep in,' and 'worthy of reformation,'—was adopted.

"For 'the church was beautified in 1761, with a costly pavement of chequered stone, new pews of oak, and everything else new, both in church and chancel, except the pulpit.'

"The pulpit was removed from its ancient and appropriate position in the north aisle about a quarter of a century ago, and set up in the centre of the nave, with clerk's desk and reading-pew massed together, like a huge graduated excrescence. At the same time, I suppose, the galleries were constructed. With these alterations the church has been knocked about, and is now in a state of semi-dilapidation, whilst the west end of the church has been parted off for vestries and receptacles for rubbish, the walls of the chancel panelled round in 1761, where they should not have been, hiding most probably features of architectural interest, perhaps the very stone seat or 'sedile' occupied by Wycliffe. What a slur upon his memory!

"The proper restoration of this church is simply a work of time, whether it be effected in the present or next generation. Wycliffe in his age, as a Church reformer, led the van: will you, in this age of church restoration, be content to follow in the wake? The high pews and galleries will come down, and the pulpit be removed from its present unsightly position. We have but to walk across the fields to Misterton, barely a mile distant, to see the effects of such a change. Compare the two churches together: 'Look here upon this picture and on this.'

"I must now draw your attention to the monument, or high tomb, in the recess in the north wall of the north aisle near the east end, with the two recumbent effigies thereon. The tomb itself is hid from sight by one of those unseemly high pews I have described. It is, however, engraved in outline in Nichols's 'Leicestershire,' and, as far as I can judge from the representation there given, is a monument of about the middle of the fifteenth century. It certainly is not the monument of William Feilding and Jane Prudhomme his wife, to whom Nichols assigns it, for he flourished in the reign of Edward the Third, though I find he was alive in the early part of the reign of Richard the Second, A.D. 1380. Of whom it is the monument is yet matter of conjecture. There are, however, two families, to one of whom this monument is likely to belong:—namely, to one of the Feilding family—Sir John Feilding, Knt., son of William Feilding and Jane Prudhomme, and who married Margaret Purefoy. I know not when they died or where they were buried, but as they were the father and mother of Sir William Feilding, Knt., who was slain at the battle of Tewkesbury, in 1470, and was there buried, they probably died about the middle of the fifteenth century, with which date the monument would agree. Or it might be a monument of one of the Ferrers family, anciently lords of this manor, and patrons of the advowson of the church; and if so, I should assign it to Sir William Ferrers of Groby,—who in 1414 obtained a grant of a market and fair to Lutterworth, and who died in 1444, —and to his lady. To this worthy knight and benefactor to Lutterworth I would ascribe the rebuilding of the chancel early in the fifteenth century, as the arms of Ferrers over the east window of the chancel would imply, probably at or about the same period as the grant of the market and fair was obtained; and as the window over this monument is an insertion made when the chancel was rebuilt, and in the style of the windows of the chancel, such fact is in favour of the assumption that this was the tomb of a Ferrers. Yet it is in what is called the Feilding aisle, and the claims of the families are, in my mind, conflicting. Perhaps some one, more interested in and connected with Lutterworth than I am, may work out this interesting problem.

"The effigies on this tomb are of alabaster, and represent an esquire or knight, for there is no distinctive mark of cognizance between them, and his lady. He appears bare-headed, with short-cropped

hair, and face close shaven, attired in a long gown or coat, belted round the waist, and buckled in front. The sleeves of the gown are wide and loose, and it appears to be worn over armour, of which the vambraces, coverings for the lower arm, and coudes, or elbow-plates, and broad or square-toed sollerets, with which the feet are covered, are visible. The hands are bare and conjoined on the breast in attitude of prayer, and the feet rest against some animal, now much mutilated. The head reposes on a double cushion supported by angels, the heads of which have been destroyed. There is a peculiarity about this effigy I have not met with in any other; that is, it appears to have over the defensive armour not a surcoat, or a cyclas, or a jupon, or a tabard, but the civilian or layman's gown or coat of the period I suppose it to be, namely, of about the middle of the fifteenth century.

"The lady is represented cumbent on the left of her husband, clad in a long loose gown, with a mantle over, fastened across the breast by a cordon with pendent tassels, the cordon being affixed on either side to a lozenge-shaped fanail. The sleeves of the gown are full, but drawn up and cuffed at the wrists; the veiled head-dress is worn, and the head reposes on a double cushion supported by angels. The period to which this monument may be fairly assigned is some time in the first half of the fifteenth century. The costume of both effigies may be fairly ascribed to that period.

"There have been and are some monumental brasses in the church. Most of them have disappeared, but none of them appear to have been of earlier date than the fifteenth century.

"Much painted glass formerly existed in this church, especially in shields containing the armorial bearings of the Feildings, Ferrers, and others. At present not a single fragment of these ancient memorials of benefactors to this church is to be found: all have been ruthlessly swept away.

"This church contains a variety of articles which, for years past, I know not how many, have been regarded as relics of Wycliffe. These are—the pulpit in which he is said to have preached, his arm-chair, his table, his altar candlesticks, a portion of his gown, and his portrait,—a copy of that in the possession of the Earl of Denbigh, painted by a Mr. Feilding, and presented by him to the parish, in 1786. The original of this portrait is, by the kind permission of that noble earl, with other interesting portraits from his valuable collection, and for which we ought and must all feel deeply indebted to him,—now in your local museum.

"Now this is a critical age, and we naturally inquire whether these relics are genuine? Is a single one of them of Wycliffe's era? I should have been deeply pleased could I have met with a single article which I could ascribe to his age; but with the exception of the shell of the tower, substructure of the nave, and aisles, I can find no single article of furniture or fittings of his time. To take them seriatim: the chair and table are so palpably articles of furniture of the seventeenth century, that the veriest tyro in archæological lore would never think of assigning them an earlier period. Not so the pulpit: but is this of Wycliffe's age? Certainly not. When the chancel was rebuilt in the early part of the fifteenth century, or when in that century the clerestory was added to the nave, and the present roof placed thereon, the church was seated with open benches, probably like those in Misterton Church or in Claybrook Church. The chancel-screen, rich and costly, was at that time constructed, as was also the pulpit.

"Fragments of the chancel-screen, or what I presume to have been such, are worked up at the back of the organ-loft, nearly hidden from view. The architectural details of this screen, as well as of the pulpit, are clearly those of the fifteenth century. In fact, I do not know a single church in the kingdom which contains an original wooden pulpit of the fourteenth century, as this has been supposed to be; and the few stone pulpits we have of that age, or earlier, exist in the yet remaining or ruined refectories of conventual foundations.

"The sounding-board to the pulpit, now in the vestry, is an addition of the seventeenth century, about two hundred years old.

"Then as to the very curious fluted altar-candlesticks of wood and gilt—both rare and curious they are, but not of the age of Wycliffe, for they are a pair of altar-candlesticks of the early part of the seventeenth century, or time of Charles the First. At the Reformation, when lights were generally abolished from our churches, the two on the communion-table, or high altar, as it was called, were retained for the express signification that Christ is the very true light of the world; and these continued till the Puritan party in the House of Commons, in 1643, passed an ordinance for the removal of altar candlesticks from our churches. In the

general destruction these appear to have escaped, and, as historical relics, I hope they may long continue to be taken care of. If not unique, they are the only pair of wooden candlesticks of that period I have found remaining.

"Then there is a portion of a vestment, kept with great care and reverence in a glass case, never to be opened, and, like the blood of St. Januarius, to be looked at but not examined. For we judge of it under great disadvantages from its partial concealment. Now if this fragment is that of a vestment, there were only two vestments, or service-habits, of the Church of Rome to which it could belong, viz. the cope and the chasuble. The latter would be the vestment worn by Wycliffe every time he officiated as priest at the celebration of the Eucharistic Office, the former only at choral services and in processions. Now the cope had sometimes orphreys down the sides in front, in which figures of saints were sometimes worked, but not those of angels; and I never knew an instance of a chasuble worked as this fragment is. My own opinion, and I cannot sufficiently examine the fragment to be positive, is that it is the portion of an altar frontal of the fifteenth century, some of which are still preserved in our churches, the angel being represented as it would have been in the preceding century, or time of Wycliffe. Having thus expressed my opinion, formed under a very partial examination, I am content to leave this point for the future criticisms of others.

"Lastly, as to the portrait. Is that not of Wycliffe,—that venerable bearded old man? Alas! I am afraid I must attempt to dissipate all preconceived and cherished notions which have long prevailed respecting it.

"Wycliffe, as a priest of the Church before the Reformation, was required by the discipline of the Church to be close shaven, both as to his chin and his cheeks; and if you examine the brasses and sculptured monumental effigies, of the fourteenth century, of priests in this country, which are numerous, you will not find one represented in the manner pourtrayed by this portrait. Again, the cap, the costume, the gown, the ruff encircling the wrist, as represented in this portrait, are, together with the long beard, semblances of the costume and appearance of one of the Reformers of the sixteenth century, when the fashion of letting the beard grow among the Reformed clergy crept in. This painting is clearly of that period, and the date of it I should fix as somewhere between 1540 and 1570. As to its being a realistic portrait of Wycliffe, or of his age, it certainly is not. It may be an ideal portrait of him in the costume and appearance prevalent in an age at least a century and a half after his death. There is, or was forty years ago, a portrait somewhat similar to this in the collection of the then Duke of Dorset, at Knole, in Kent, bearing also the name of Wycliffe. Whether it remains there still I know not.

"Now I can shew you a much more realistic portrait, as to costume and general appearance, than that this painting represents. It exhibits a priest of Wycliffe's time vested for the service of the Church, namely, in the alb, stole, maniple, and chasuble. When not so vested, his ordinary clerical habit would have been a long cassock, or coat, the *toga talaris* with a hood, the *caputium* attached to it, and hanging down behind.

"Is there, then, no relic of Wycliffe's time? Yes, there was one disposed of lately in London, and I could have wished it had been secured for the church of Lutterworth. Why we reverence the memory of Wycliffe is not so much on account of his theological opinions, on many of which grave differences might arise, but from his translation of the Holy Scriptures, or at least portions of them, into the vernacular, the language of Chaucer and of the author of 'Piers Plowman.'

"Now in the late sad dispersion, which ought never to have taken place, of the library of Archbishop Tenison, on the 1st of July last, among the MSS. was one of the fourteenth century, containing portions of certain books of the Old Testament translated by John Wycliffe, whether in his monograph, which I think not unlikely, or a simple transcript made in his time, I cannot say. It was a small folio volume, and, though fragmental, was purchased in public competition by a well-known London bookseller, Mr. Lilly, for £150.

"I have now trespassed upon your patience more than I ought to have done, and my remarks may not have been so palatable as I could have wished: but it is the province of an antiquary 'to search out truth,' whether 'in academic groves,' or amid objects of long-cherished interest presented to his notice."

The Rev. Mr. James read a paper, illustrated by plans, relating to the battle of Naseby, preparatory to the intended visit to the locality on the following day.

Sept. 27. The first place visited on

the excursion was Cave's Inn, where Mr. Bloxam remarked that he differed from many most able authorities in his opinion as to the ancient Roman station, Tripontium: he believed, for reasons which he was not then prepared to enter into, even did time permit, that Cave's Inn was the site of that station, and not (as was generally thought) Lilbourne. He might shortly, through the public press, give the reasons which he thought strong enough to warrant him in coming to that conclusion.

After a hasty inspection of the church at Lilbourne, Mr. Bloxam led the way to the huge mounds of earth close by, which he stated had generally been supposed to be in some way connected with the Roman station, Tripontium; indeed, Stukeley, Burton, and others had stated Lilbourne to be the locality of that station. The mounds close by the church, he stated not to be marks of British or Roman occupation, but the proofs of the existence of a mediæval castle.

A drive of three miles brought the excursionists to Stanford Church, where they were met by the rector, and the Rev. G. A. Poole, of Welford, who gave much valuable information respecting the church, and the very beautiful and interesting ancient stained glass preserved therein: the following is an abstract of his remarks:—

"The history of the church of St. Nicholas, at Stanford, is extremely simple; for the whole is of one style, and so nearly of the same character, that it would be difficult merely from architectural characteristics to say which are the earliest portions. Moreover, at the time to which the church must be referred (that is, the first half, or, to speak more exactly, the second quarter of the fourteenth century), the lordship, as well as the advowson of Stanford, was in the possession of the Abbey of Selby; so that we are not led to look for indications that any particular portions of the church are to be assigned to any persons out of the Abbey. There is, however, a tomb with a recumbent figure, under a recessed arch in the south aisle, which probably indicates the resting-place of the founder of a chantry in that aisle. There is nothing elsewhere to lead to a doubt that the Abbey was at the whole charges of the erection of the church. But however this may be, it is certainly one of the most pleasing examples of the Decorated style, without being remarkably rich, that we have in the neighbourhood. The interior is especially good in effect, chiefly perhaps from the slenderness of the piers, which are without capitals, the chamfers of the arches being continuous from the point of the arches to the ground—a character partially adopted in the succeeding, or Perpendicular style. The font is coeval with the church. The miserable reredos, shutting out half of the east window, and the fittings of the chancel generally, ought to be destroyed. The roodscreen, and a little piece of screen-work across the tower-arch, were brought, not many years ago, from Lutterworth. The pulpit cloth is of crimson velvet, richly embroidered with white silk, and has a curious history. It was worked by Lady Rowe, and presented to this church in thankful commemoration of the escape of herself and her husband, Sir Thomas Rowe, from a storm at sea, on their return from Turkey; whence they had precipitately fled to avoid the Sultan's advances to Lady Rowe. The monuments consist of a very perfect series, commemorative of the Caves, from Sir Thomas, who purchased the lordship and advowson of Henry VIII. at the suppression of the abbeys, to the late Otway Cave, Esq., M.P., son of Lady Braye, the present owner.

"But by far the most interesting object in the church is the painted glass, the greater part coeval with the fabric, but presenting specimens of Perpendicular also, and Cinque Cento, with a number of armorial devices, down to comparatively recent date. Of the Decorated, or original glass, the most ancient is that in the head of the east window, which is assigned to the reign of Edward II., or the beginning of the next reign, by the several shields of arms. These are,—I. England, with a label, probably for Edward III. when Prince of Wales; II. France; and III. England, (France and England being both borne by the kings of England); IV. England, with a label for Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, half-brother of Edward II. Beneath these are—V. the arms of Wake, for Thomas Lord Wake; VI. Warren, probably for Plantagenet, Earl of Surrey; VII. Bohun, Earl of Hereford. Next in the order of date are the figures in the north and south chancel windows. The Decorated glass in the heads of the aisle windows follows, being all from 1340 to 1360. The upper parts

of the east windows of each aisle are especially beautiful; but the two lower figures in each window are not of the same date, being probably from the east window of the chancel, the lower part of which is now destroyed. The Perpendicular glass, which is of the early part of the fifteenth century, is scattered throughout the windows of the nave aisles. It is not of singular merit. In the east chancel window is a large quantity of Cinque Cento glass, appropriated by the arms to the Caves, who have held the property since the time of Henry VIII. To the same family belong all, or almost all, the coats which appear in great profusion in the aisle windows. This glass has been minutely described by Mr. Winston, in a number of the "Churches of Northamptonshire," published by the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, to which the student of the history of glass painting may be referred for a fuller account. A copy of this description kept in the church would be a great boon to the wandering ecclesiologist."

Upon arriving at Sibbertoft the company assembled in the school-room, placed at the disposal of the committee by the Revs. the Vicar and Dolben Paul, and partook of luncheon.

After the company had received an invitation from Canon James to refresh themselves with tea at the Vicarage, upon their arrival at Theddingworth, they walked to Naseby Field, headed by that gentleman. They halted upon the high ground above Broadmoor, where the fiercest conflict took place, having the ground occupied by the Parliamentarians before them, and Naseby Church upon the boundary line. Here they were joined by Sir Charles Isham and party, Sir W. de Capel Brooke, the Rev. P. Wilson, Miss Harrison and party, Mr. and Mrs. Gatty, and other friends, from the neighbourhood of Market Harborough. The Rev. Canon James, having mounted one of the carriages, proceeded to give a summary of the paper that he had read the previous evening, the interest attaching to which was considerably enhanced by the fact of its being delivered upon the very spot where the exciting incidents related took place.

The company then passed through a beautifully-wooded, undulating country, to Theddingworth, where they inspected the almost perfect gem of a restored church, under the guidance of its vicar, Mr. James. As this church is better known to most of our readers than the others we have had occasion to refer to in this report, we need do little more than remind them of the almost sacredness of its restoration; not a stone, not a bit of timber, not a timemark, not a trace of the ancient usages of the church, have been removed or obliterated where, by any possibility, they could be retained. And whilst all the ancient portions—where possible—have been preserved, everything modern is of the very best kind both as to material and workmanship. The floor-tiling, designed by Lord A. Compton, is most beautifully simple and chaste in design and colour. The carving of the seat-ends and screens to the side-chapels or chantries will all bear the minutest inspection, and will satisfy the most fastidious critic. The pulpit and low screen dividing the nave from the chancel are of carved Leicestershire alabaster, and the minor fittings of the church are well worthy of imitation. The architectural features of the fabric are very interesting, this small church containing within itself specimens of every style of architecture, from the Norman down to the Elizabethan.

This was the close of the proceedings: and having availed themselves of Mr. James's hospitality, the party returned—some to Lutterworth, some to Leicester by way of Market Harborough.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Nov. 6. JOHN HODGSON HINDE, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

A letter was read from Dr. Bruce, giving an account, *inter alia*, of Pompeii, and pointing out many curious points of resemblance between some of its structures and those of Borcovicus and other stations on the Roman Wall.

Dr. Charlton read the following communication from Sir W. C. Trevelyan:—

"At Higham Dykes, let into the front wall of a cottage, near which it was dug up, is a rude piece of sculpture in sandstone (perhaps it is Roman), of part of a semi-nude female figure. Seeing this made me ask Miss Bell whether there were any earthworks from which the place might take its name. She pointed out some in a grass field immediately east of the house, which appear decidedly ancient, but mixed up and confused with old fence dykes and tillage ridges. The case, however, is, I think, one worth investigating by your Society. There can be little doubt, it has often occurred to me, that the Romans must have had many roads besides those generally known, and in this county one running not far from the east coast, from north to south, perhaps not far from the line of the old north road, to which we might be guided by names or camps, if such exist along that line. There was one from the south to South Shields and Wallsend, which probably would be continued northwards."

Sir W. C. Trevelyan had also sent for exhibition a long narrow roll, being the inventory after death of the chattels of William Moore, Esq., of the Bank House, dated 1502 in one place, and 1602 in another. The latter is the true date, the scribe not having overcome the habits of the century which had just ended. The "chappel chamber" and the "chapell" were furnished as bedrooms, and shew that the proprietor had dealt in chantry lands. The inventory abounds in curious detail.

Dr. Charlton produced a Danish newspaper containing a notice of the wonderful discovery of runes in the Orkneys, by James Farrer, Esq.[a] They prove to be little more than names, some of them being written by a person who describes himself as the most knowing one in runes over the western seas—a character which the abstruse nature of the accompanying inscriptions, some of which are in "palm runes," amply justifies. Some of the names and short notices are of an historical nature. These Norse or Icelandic characters may be attributed to the eleventh or twelfth century, and are very similar to those discovered in 1824, on the coast of Greenland, opposite Baffin's Bay.

Mr. Longstaffe stated in reference to the lewis-holes appearing in the stones of the Roman bridge at Cilurnum, that these appearances presented themselves not unfrequently in works of both Roman and mediæval times; and put the question whether the lewis was found in Greek or other ancient architecture, as the Romans were not on the whole an inventive people.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, AND SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

Oct. 9. These Societies held a joint meeting in the famed old border town of Bungay, which was attended by a numerous body of members and gentlemen of the district.

The rendezvous was the magistrates' room at the King's Head Hotel, the walls of which were covered by a large collection of rubbings from monumental brasses chiefly belonging to the two counties, and contributed by Mr. Thomas Tallak, the Rev. J. J. Raven, and Mr. Graystone B. Baker. A variety of local antiquities were also arranged on a table in the centre of the room, chiefly from the collection of Mr. Graystone Baker, of Bungay. Among those which attracted most notice were—a leaden bulla of Celestine III., 1192, in admirable preservation; a brass circular matrix of a seal inscribed S' DENIS DE. LE HARNESSE; another with the device of St. Hubert, (a stag's head with a cross between the antlers,) bearing the legend TIMI DEVM; part of a chimney-piece in marquetry-work, representing the interior of a court-yard, and bearing upon it the date 15— and the arms of Bedingfield, removed from an old carved-fronted house in Olland-street, Bungay; an elephant's tooth, and a roughly chipped stone celt, found on the common; brass coins of Antoninus Aurelius, Faustina the

[a] See GENT. MAG., Aug. 1861, p. 179.

younger, Nero, Carausius, &c., dug up in various parts of the town; and a tray of 150 minimi, selected from a thousand or more ploughed up in 1812 on the outside of the common.

A leaden shield, apparently *temp.* Hen. VII., bearing a horse-shoe, hammer, pincers, mane-comb, nails, &c.; and a somewhat mutilated stone bottle or vase, formerly glazed, in the shape of an equestrian knight, with elongated sharp-pointed shield, found at Ditchingham, adjoining Bungay.

An Anglo-Saxon cinerary urn, with a large portion of a second one, and a flint arrow-head barbed, found at Broome-heath, near Bungay, where are still to be seen three earth-mounds.

A variety of fragments of Roman pottery, with a few pieces of Samian ware, found with a larger number of pieces and calcined bones in 1856, in what had unquestionably been a burying-ground in the Roman period at Wainford, Bungay.

A fine round brass seal, *temp.* Hen. IV., circumscribed SIGILLV WILLI : DELATOVR, found in 1825, at St. Margaret's, South Elmham; and a circular brass fibula, of a cabalistic character, circumscribed with the letters O V I S variously placed, found on the top of a circular mound at St. John's, South Elmham, in 1828.

A fine polished stone celt, and two brass ones of the common form, with loop on one side, found in 1847, near the castle at Mettingham; and a brass spoon taken from out the moat there in 1824.

The Rev. S. W. King exhibited a Roman cinerary urn found at Hidenham, and a fine Anglo-Saxon urn found in an earth-mound near the church at Earsham; and Mr. Baker also sent a horse's bit of unusual power, found when removing another mound on the same spot.

Mr. George Baker exhibited an antique lantern formerly in the old carved-fronted house before alluded to; besides various plans of the town, castle, &c.

By permission of the churchwardens, the old churchwardens' book of Bungay St. Mary, commencing 15 Hen. VIII. and coming down to 1853, a large volume of great interest, was placed on the table for the inspection of the company.

The chair having been taken by the Rev. LORD ARTHUR HERVEY, the President of the Suffolk Society, his lordship expressed the deep regret which all must feel at the absence of Sir John Boileau, Bart., the President of the sister Society, who was to have presided on this occasion; and most sincerely and deeply did he and all of them sympathize with him in that dark cloud of domestic affliction which had produced this regretted absence. As the day was not very fine, he would ask Mr. Woodward to give them in that room that information about the famous castle of Bungay which he had kindly promised to do amid its majestic and venerable ruins.

Mr. B. B. Woodward, F.S.A., regretting that pressure of engagements lately should have prevented his reducing his facts and opinions to writing, proceeded, with the aid of a large map prepared by Mr. George Baker, to point out what in his opinion shewed that Bungay had been, first a stronghold of the Britons, then a fortified place of considerable importance in the Roman period, and finally a castle of the Normans; continuing to be a place of strength and power, notwithstanding many vicissitudes, till a late date.

The Rev. T. Clarkson read a paper on some old records found in the parish chest of St. James, South Elmham, quoting extracts between the years 1383 and 1684 to shew the customs and manners of the times, and to stimulate others to make similar researches in other localities.

The party then adjourned to the castle, and the day having become beautifully fine and warm, Mr. Woodward pointed out those parts of the earthworks and fortifications which indicated the different periods into which he had divided the history of the castle.

From the castle outworks the company proceeded to Trinity Church, where the Rev. J. J. Raven, Master of the Grammar-school, Bungay, read a paper on "The Ecclesiastical Remains of Bungay;" shewing that the tower of Trinity Church,

which is round in form, is of the time of Edward the Confessor; a fact which was confirmed, among other things, by a small window or opening in the north wall, formed of that kind of masonry which is now generally believed to indicate an earlier period than the Conquest. After quoting a variety of entries of much interest from the parish books relative to the bell, probably cast by Richard Brasyer, the younger, in the fifteenth century, Mr. Raven proceeded to give the history of the neighbouring convent, and next conducted the visitors to the Church of Holy Cross, a spacious edifice with a magnificent tower in the Perpendicular style, but having a ruined chancel and choir of a much earlier period; and within the same enclosure some remains of the old conventual buildings. The reverend gentleman then referred to the destroyed church of St. Thomas; the chapel on the bridge, of which nothing remains; the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, probably connected with a lazar-house, and of which a Perpendicular doorway and some fragments of wall remain in the premises of Mr. Watson, blacksmith; and of the Grammar-school, founded, on the dissolution of the priory, in "the chapel in the churchyard." The present school premises were given to the town in 1580, or thereabouts, by Lionel Throckmorton, but the school suffered much by fire in 1688; a disaster commemorated by a stone tablet over the principal entrance.

Carriages were then ordered, and the numerous party proceeded to Mettingham Castle, the residence of the Rev. J. C. Safford, who is lord of the manor and rector of the parish, and who kindly invited the company, as they arrived, to partake of an elegant luncheon most hospitably provided for the occasion. After justice had been rendered to Mr. Safford's good cheer, the Rev. C. R. Manning read a paper on the Castle and College, within the old walls of the latter. The castle was, he said, a fortified manor-house rather than a fortress, but was a place of considerable strength, furnished with all the means of defence suitable for the unsettled times of the Normans. It owed its origin to Sir John de Norwich, who, in reward for his services in the French wars, obtained license from Edward III., 21 Aug., 1342, to castellate his residence here. Being, however, compelled to return to the French wars, the completion of the castle was intrusted to Dame Margaret, his wife. It existed as a residence of the founder's family only for forty years, being conveyed in 1382 to the College of Secular Canons that had been founded by Sir John at Raveningham, in Norfolk, and now removed to this place. The history of the college was related with much minuteness by Mr. Manning from the original deeds and charters relating to the college, now in his possession. From these it appeared that the translation was retarded principally by the opposition of the nuns of Bungay, who were impropriators of the parish church, and was not fully effected till the year 1393. After detailing the subsequent history of the college to the Dissolution, and thence to the present time, Mr. Manning observed that although the ruins afforded but little information as to the arrangement of the buildings, and the uses to which the several parts were applied, they were fortunately able to ascertain, in greater measure than usual, much of the domestic economy of the establishments and the progress of affairs under the management of the fellows, from the existence, in his own possession, of six folio volumes of MS. accounts of their receipts and expenditure from the reign of Henry IV. to the Dissolution. Some of the most remarkable entries have been collected together and printed in the sixth volume of the Journal of the Archæological Institute; but the series are worthy of being printed entire. The fabric expenses and decorations run over several years of the reign of Henry IV. A gilt cup and cross, vestments, and other ornaments, were purchased for the chapel in 1407 at a cost of £25, a considerable sum in those days. John Masun and his men were at work at the chapel for ninety-nine days in 1408-9, and John Lokere and his men for ninety-five days. Freestone came from Yarmouth to Beccles by water, and from thence by land carriage to

Mettingham: blackstone, perhaps marble, came from Norwich. New stalls were constructed, for which one of the chaplains went over to Lynn and Castle Acre to find a good model in 1414. In the same year we find twelve *edificia* made (housings or niches) for images of the twelve apostles, at a cost of £6 3s. 4d. John Holgate made the images, and Thomas of Yarmouth, or Thomas Bassham of Yarmouth, was a carver and painter who made images with tabernacles, and a *tabula* for the high altar for not less than £37 4s. 8d. These entries are the more interesting, because they lead us to attribute the screen-paintings and wood-carving, which so abounded formerly in the churches of these counties, to local artists, and not to Flemings, as is sometimes conjectured. In 1415 an organ was brought from Boston to Lynn, and from Lynn to Mettingham, the carriage of which cost 9s. 1½d. It was not till 1415-16 that Bishop Wakering, of Norwich, came and dedicated the church; and in 1418-19 his suffragan came and dedicated two altars. Of articles of church furniture and vestments the notices are very numerous. Illumination was carried on in the college, and frequent payments are recorded to William Lominowr, or the Illuminator, for writing and painting books in gold and colours. The extracts quoted by Mr. Manning were, he said, all from the first volume of the Accounts; but at a future time he hoped to be able to compile another paper on them.

From Mettingham the archæologists journeyed to Earsham Church, Norfolk, the details of interest in which, as well as in the neighbourhood, were pointed out by Mr. B. Woodward, in whose opinion the church, the walls of which might date anterior to the Conquest, was situated close to the site of two Roman cemeteries and a Saxon pagan temple.

At this place the day's perambulation closed. The company returned to Bungay, and in the evening, to the number of near fifty ladies and gentlemen, under the presidency of the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, sat down to an excellent dinner at the King's Head Hotel.

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Nov. 18. At a conversazione meeting of this Society, held in the Museum of Taunton, on the 18th inst., under the presidency of F. W. Newton, Esq., the High Sheriff, W. W. Munckton, Esq., read a paper on some Roman and Ancient British remains, recently discovered in the neighbourhood of Curry Rivell, and gave a detailed account of the ground-plan, &c., of a Roman villa in the parish of High Ham, near Langport, the tesselated pavements of which were lately brought to light through the draining operations carried on in the field. Mr. Munckton said that—

"In the middle of September last, having received some information of the existence of what was thought to be tesselated pavement, at Sams's Cross, we took the earliest opportunity of visiting the spot, and having satisfied ourselves that it was the remains of a pavement, the following days were engaged in having it uncovered. Two of the rooms contained tesselated floors, the largest being twenty-one feet nine inches by seventeen feet, and the other seventeen feet by nine feet. They communicate with each other. The small room is to the south. The tesseræ of the large room are composed of blue and white lias, each about three-quarters of an inch square. In the small room they are of blue and white lias, and red brick, each tessera about half an inch square. The floors are eighteen inches beneath the surface. The walls surrounding them are about two feet in thickness, and in some parts they are broken up. Between the two rooms there are the remains of a wall of a similar thickness. In the middle of this wall, projecting into the large room, are stones, forming the segment of a circle, and having the appearance of the base of a pillar. Portions of plaster, coloured red, were on it, as well as on the walls of both rooms. The tesseræ are set in a bed of concrete, composed of lime and sand, and about two inches in thickness, which rests on the natural soil, viz. rubble white lias. There are walls running from these rooms in an

easterly direction. Lying on the tesseræ were remains of tiles, made of the lias-rock of the neighbourhood. Portions of slate, like the Wiveliscombe slate, were also found about there. In the small room, driven through the floor in the east corner, were the remains of a pot of black ware, and a few bones of animals. At one hundred feet in a south-west direction from the villa were found remains of walls of other buildings. At the south-west end of this excavation is a narrow paved walk, with a floor paved with rough pavement of lias stone. Near there we found a quantity of charcoal and tiles. Below this, again, there was another foundation, about seventeen feet in length, where we found coins, bronze pin, ruddle, red plaster, and tesseræ of blue and white lias and red brick. About two hundred feet from the villa, also in a southerly direction, a well was found, about two feet eight inches in diameter, and nineteen feet in depth. It is walled up from the bottom with regular masonry. It was filled for the first three feet with rubble stone of buildings, amongst which were found the portion of a bronze torque, and a small portion of a hamstone trough; for the next six feet we found animal remains, such as the bones of oxen, stags' heads and antlers, intermixed with earth; and below, to the bottom, were stones and broken pottery, amongst which were again a quantity of animal bones, a piece of wood, apparently alder wood, burnt at one end, and a part of two handles of a wicker basket. About an acre and a-half of the field are filled with Roman remains. On the other side of the gorge, in a westerly direction, in different fields, we found traces of building, such as red plaster, ruddle and black pottery. In all the places we have examined quantities of iron slag and flints were found; and near the escarpment of the hill, overlooking the primeval Bay of Langport, we found remains of a hut-circle, with charcoal and bones at the bottom. At the Windmill Hill, descending into the valley to the Aller turnpike-gate, are evident traces of earthworks, terraces, &c. Some black pottery has been found in a field above the hamlet of Wearn, and not far from this spot, and also below Wearn, towards Langport. In consequence of the lateness of the season the excavations were not carried so far as we could wish."

A correct and elaborate drawing of this pavement has been made at the expense of the Society, which is now deposited in the Museum.

The Rev. F. Warre said that he had no doubt this villa was the residence of a Roman country gentleman of small fortune but competent means, which was destroyed when the great wave of West-Saxon invasion rushed through the district from the east, and drove the Romano-British to the fastnesses of Devonshire. Very vague ideas were entertained relative to the state of society at that time. We talked of our ancestors as if they were a race of savages, but the Romans had occupied this country for four hundred years, and had brought with them a high degree of civilization, and when the great irruption of northern barbarians, known by the name of Saxons, took place, the people of this country were not at all savages, but civilized Christians. The country was dotted all over with beautiful villas, and the barbarians carried fire and sword before them, nearly if not quite destroying the civilized race, the Romano-British, though he believed the war was carried on gallantly and in a scientific way. The battle of Llongborth had been mentioned as having been fought at Portsmouth, but this, for several reasons, he considered an erroneous supposition. Military earthworks were found here on both sides of the river, and this villa which Mr. Munckton had investigated was within a mile and a-half of that place, and on the side that the Saxons would make a rush. Looking at the ground, he had not the slightest doubt that this was the site of one of the unfortunate Roman villages, the residence of small country gentlemen, destroyed by the wave of the West-Saxon invasion. The horns, &c., were doubtless used for the adornment of halls and staircases, as they were seen in the present day. Pointing to an urn on the table before him, he said that its characteristics were purely British, though he would not venture to say that it was early British, because the pottery itself was of finer texture than was usually found; but he was sure it was not Saxon. It was clear that the whole of the district had been occupied by the British before the Roman invasion, and that these fragments were decidedly specimens of early

British pottery. The chicken bones were common enough, and possibly their being placed as they were arose from some superstitious feeling; in the same way that the North American Indians buried with their dead the arms of the deceased, supposing that they would rise to live again and would require such things. He had not the least doubt that, as they went on investigating the country, they would find, not only Romano-British, but early primitive British remains.

The Rev. W. T. Redfern read a paper on the Historic Records of Taunton St. James, preserved in the vestry of that church.

The Rev. W. A. Jones, M.A., then gave an account of the circumstances in which he had discovered the large collection of ancient pottery lately presented to the Museum. Having heard through Mr. Welman that some pieces of pottery had been dug up in excavating for the foundation of a bridge on the Taunton and Watchet Railway, near Norton-Fitzwarren, Mr. Jones visited the spot, and from the information supplied by the foreman of the works, he was led to expect that, when the works in progress had advanced, some discoveries of importance would be made.

Accordingly, a few days after, with a party of young archæologists, supplied with all the necessary appliances, he found his way to a field about half a mile the other side of the village of Norton, and north-west of the ancient British camp above the church. The railway passes through the field and on the same level, but the excavations carried on in the field on the north of the line, for ballast-gravel, brought to light the deposit in which these interesting archæological remains were discovered. The section thus supplied was clear and distinct. Under the green sod there was a stratum of the alluvial marls, which constitutes the characteristic soil of Taunton Dean, about eighteen inches in depth; below this another stratum closely allied, but somewhat lighter in colour, about one foot in depth; then came a bed of cherty gravel, mixed with marl and clay, closely resembling the deposit in which the remains of the rhinoceros had been found at Taunton Gaol, and he believed identical with it; and under this the older drift gravel beds (consisting chiefly of water-worn pebbles of the Devonian rocks), which cover large areas between the Quantock hills and Blagdon. Immediately under the upper bed of alluvial marls, and passing down into the cherty gravel beds, somewhat in the shape of an inverted cone, or rather the Roman capital U, a deposit of black earth with charcoal made its appearance in this natural section. In this, all the pottery was found. A moment's examination proved that this was no other than a ditch into which the inhabitants of the district had shot their broken pottery. Notwithstanding this, it was with great care the whole mass of earth was excavated, and characteristic portions of more than one hundred vases and urns were extracted. It was long after sunset before the investigation was completed, and a large wheelbarrow full of ancient pottery was an ample recompence for the toil and labour of the day.

Mr. Jones specially directed attention to the great variety, alike as to form, size, and material, which the collection presented. There were examples of ware of the simplest characters, and such as would be used for common household purposes; there were also others of solid construction, with fluted ornamentations, which would imply vases of larger size; while some of them were small, light, and most elegant in form and proportions. The most important features, however, and those which threw most light upon the origin of this mass of broken pottery, were the cracked and distorted portions of vases, of which several examples were exhibited. Such fragments would not have been removed very far from the place in which the vases had been manufactured. From these considerations Mr. Jones concluded, that all the examples before them were either broken in the manufacture or rejected as failures; and that the field in which they were found was the site of a manufactory of earthenware, probably of the Romano-British period. The great antiquity of the deposit was clearly shewn by the thickness of the alluvial marl overlying it,

the portion immediately over the black earth containing the pottery could not be distinguished from that which covered the drift gravel beds. The character of the pottery itself likewise indicated its age.

The great value and interest of the collection was then described, as arising from the fact, that it supplied a number of types both as to form and material, which were thus known to have been manufactured in the same place and about the same time. Proofs were then advanced that from this locality other districts were probably supplied with earthenware. The fragment of ancient pottery discovered by the late Mr. Baker, of Bridgwater, at Huntworth, near that place, more than twenty-three feet below the present level, was compared with portions found at Norton, and appeared to be of the same make; so also did a fragment of pottery brought by Mr. Munckton, among the Roman and other remains, from the neighbourhood of Curry Rivell. As yet no indications of the exact position of the kiln and other buildings had been discovered; but now that the attention of archæologists had been specially directed to the spot, he hoped that before long other facts would come to light to confirm and illustrate the ancient tradition of the antiquity and importance of Norton-Fitzwarren.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 5. We stated some time ago[a] that the site of Chertsey Abbey had been purchased by Mr. T. R. Bartropp, one of the Hon. Secs. of the Surrey Archæological Society, with the view of thoroughly examining the ground. The excavations have been carried on with much vigour, under the direction of Mr. Martin Shurlock, the local Secretary of the Society, and Mr. S. Angell, architect, and, on the day above named, the gentry of the neighbourhood, and all others interested in antiquities, were invited to meet at the site, when the Council of the Society was in attendance to exhibit what had been discovered, and to point out what still remains to be done.

The foundation of Chertsey Abbey is ascribed to Frithwold, a ruler in Surrey under Wulphere of Mercia, *circa* 666. Like most similar establishments, it was ruined by the Northmen, and being rebuilt by Edgar in 964, it was by him assigned to the Benedictines, who possessed it until the Dissolution. Some excavations were made on the site in 1855, which produced, among other things, a collection of encaustic tiles (now in the Architectural Museum at South Kensington), but neither the remains then discovered, nor those more recently brought to light, belong to the Saxon era. They are all from the next building in order of succession, erected under Abbot Hugh, of Winchester, a relative of King Stephen, in 1110. This latter church had additions made to it from time to time, as the sculptured fragments which have been exhumed are of periods varying from the Norman to the late Decorated, by far the larger portion being Early English.

Unlike many other abbeys, Chertsey makes little figure in history. The principal incidents recorded are the burial there of King Henry VI., after his death in the Tower of London, and the subsequent removal of his remains to Windsor. On the former occasion the body was brought by water at an expense of £24 14s. 5½d. for conveying and attending the body from the Tower to St. Paul's Cathedral, and thence to Chertsey, including wax, linen, spices, and other ordinary expenses; and £8 12s. 3d. for obsequies and masses at London as well as Chertsey. In the year 1537 the abbey and its possession were surrendered to Henry VIII., and the monks removed to Bisham, but in the following year Bisham also was surrendered to the King. From that period to almost the present time the buildings of the abbey have been the stone-quarry of the neighbourhood. In the reign of Charles II. the site was granted to Sir Nicholas Carew, Master of the Buckhounds, who erected a "fair house" out of

[a] Gent. Mag., July, 1861, p. 71.

the ruins; which, after passing through various hands, was pulled down about 1810, and the materials sold and dispersed. The level of the whole of the town is said to have been raised by the materials from the abbey, and there are but few inhabitants of the neighbourhood who cannot shew the inquirer either tiles or sculptured stones which must once have belonged to its church or buildings.

On visiting the site of the abbey on the day in question, the whole field was seen covered with mounds of a whitish soil, in the midst of which was erected a large tent, in which were displayed the results of the excavations, consisting of portions of sculptured stone, beautifully coloured and gilt; large quantities of painted glass, mostly of the time of Edward I.; pieces of the leading of the windows; an ancient châtelaine, and keys of very early date; various coins in gold, silver, and copper, and of all dates; tiles of the various patterns already known, as well as new ones discovered in the present excavations; and on the walls were drawings and photographs of the excavations during their progress, shewing the various objects discovered *in situ*, a series of drawings by Mr. Shurlock of the various patterns of the tiles, and a plan by Mr. Samuel Angell, architect, of the church and buildings as at present discovered. The church, according to the present excavations, was about 172 feet long by 63 feet wide. There were three apses to the east, the centre forming probably a Lady-chapel; in the south aisle are two recesses with much-worn steps, apparently the positions of shrines. Many interments have taken place inside the church, some in Purbeck marble coffins, and others in a sort of wrought-stone vault about the size of a coffin; but by far the larger number have been found immediately without the walls. Immediately in the centre of the church was discovered a Purbeck marble coffin, still undisturbed, with a skeleton (of a priest) entirely enveloped in lead, at the left shoulder of which was a metal chalice and paten. The whole of the south side is much less disturbed than the other parts, and its partial preservation is probably owing to its having been the position of one of the terraces of the abbey-house. Without the wall of the church, on the south side, are the remains of an extensive building, possibly either the cloisters or the chapter-house. The stone seat running round this building, and supporting a series of Purbeck marble bases, forming an arcade, is in an undisturbed state, as are also the bases, and in one instance a portion of the shaft of the columns.

Some of the most interesting objects presented to the view are the richly sculptured Purbeck marble caps of these columns, the trefoil ornaments of which are interspersed with representations of lizards and wiverns, and many in so perfect a condition that, without knowing to the contrary, it is more easy to believe that they have just left the chisel of the artist than that they have been buried some hundreds of years.

The whole of the excavations to the present time have been executed at a cost of little over £40, and it is much to be hoped that funds will be found to enable them to continue the works, and discover the western doorway of the church, and the other side of the building already mentioned, partially excavated on the south side of the church. Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Cocks and Biddulph, the bankers, as well as by the Hon. Secs. of the Society, both in London and at Chertsey.

WORCESTER ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

The following statements in the Report of this Society respecting the works at the Cathedral, and at Malvern Priory Church, were omitted from want of space last month:—

"The works of the cathedral are progressing rapidly; the parts now in hand being the north-east transept and the north side of the choir. The restoration of the south-east transept has been completed by the removal of the Italian arches, erected in the last century to strengthen that portion of the building.

The wall-arcade which extends round the eastern portion of the cathedral has been thoroughly repaired, and the defective parts made good. This arcade has been continued along the blank wall-space beneath the east window, but with Purbeck marble instead of stone shafts. The committee cannot but think that a richer treatment should have been adopted for this important position; and the central compartment, formed by omitting one of the shafts, as at the end of the north-east transept, has a meaningless effect here; for whilst it might be supposed to be intended for the reception of an altar-table, its absurdly inadequate size for such a purpose at once negatives the supposition. The cumbrous seventeenth-century monuments which stood beneath the easternmost arches of the Lady-chapel have been removed to the west end of the nave, where they are even more obtrusive and unsightly than they were in their former position. It is much to be regretted that the arcade in the eastern bays, which has been nearly destroyed by the erection of these monuments, has not been restored, (for which purpose it was thought the monuments were removed); for, in the event of the Lady-chapel being ever used for occasional services, as in some of our cathedrals, it would have formed a convenient backing to the stalls of the clergy and choir; and at the same time have preserved an original and beautiful structural feature of the building, the latter being an object of primary importance in considering the restoration of an ancient edifice. The restoration of Malvern Priory Church is steadily progressing. Since the presentation of the last annual report, the ceilings of the choir, transept, and aisles have been completed, and successfully decorated with colour; the stone-work of the windows, walls, piers, &c., made good; and contracts entered into for warming and lighting the building. The valuable painted glass which has gained such renown for this church has been releaded by ordinary glaziers, without any attempt to arrange the pieces that have been misplaced. To expend a large sum upon oak seats, as is intended, while the unique remains of ancient art which adorn the windows remain uncared for and in confused neglect, is an inversion of the due order of things, and a misapplication of the term restoration. The committee trust that the reredos and the encaustic tiles may receive better treatment, and that these may be duly cared for before providing elaborate and expensive oak seats, a portion of the work which may well be delayed till the end. Much attention does not appear to be paid to the monuments and other ancient remains, which are permitted to lie in a dirty and neglected state."

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 1. T. ALLIS, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

T. S. Noble, Esq., the Secretary, announced numerous presentations which had been made to the Society during the last few months.

On the table was exhibited an excellent miscellaneous collection of fossils, which the Society had purchased for £55, and which was inspected with interest by the members present.

Professor Phillips, V.-P., formerly secretary of the Society, was present, and made some observations relative to the Society and the satisfactory progress which it had made of late years. In looking over the gardens he found that extraordinary exertions had been made there, and that rare and beautiful plants had been obtained and placed in greenhouses. In the museum, too, great improvements had taken place, and to render this more interesting and complete was no doubt still, as it was formerly, the principal aim of the Society. The hospitium he was glad to see had been preserved, and that it had been filled with such a variety of exceedingly appropriate collections of antiquities. The new rooms which had been added to the museum were extremely capacious, and afforded ample space for the Yorkshire series of fossils and the beautiful Saurian specimens being advantageously exhibited. This was undoubtedly a step in the right direction, and he congratulated the Society upon the great progress it had made since he left York.

The Rev. J. Kenrick said he had only a few observations to make upon the antiquities presented that day. The wooden coffin, formed of the trunk of a tree, from Churchhill, Selby, was found under similar circumstances with those described in a communication which he had formerly

made to the Society. The skeleton which accompanied the present specimen was not found in it, but in a similar one from the same spot. The pamphlet presented by Dr. Thurnam contained some curious information respecting one of those tumuli on the Wiltshire Downs which have excited so much attention on the part of antiquaries. They are of two forms, the round barrow and the long barrow. That which Dr. Thurnam opened was of the latter class, and of great dimensions, being 346 feet long. The chief distinction between the two classes was, that while the round barrow generally contained personal ornaments and articles in bronze, these are wholly wanting in the long barrow. Pottery is found abundantly in the round barrow, rarely in the long barrow. In that opened by Dr. Thurnam were a few fragments of the British type. There was no trace of the cremation of the bodies interred, but the skulls of two of the skeletons found bore evident marks of violent death. Dr. Thurnam conjectures that the barrow was raised over some British chief, on whose grave slaves or captives had been slaughtered. The burnt bones of animals indicated that a sacrifice had accompanied the interment. Of the two coins found at Micklegate Bar, one, which was in excellent preservation, had on the obverse the head of Salonina, wife of Gallienus; on the reverse a hind, an emblem not uncommon upon the coins of this empress, with the legend JUNONI CONSERVATRICI. The other is a coin of Allectus, having on the obverse the legend IMP. C. ALLECTUS P. F. AUG.; on the reverse, a female figure holding a wreath, with the legend LÆTITIA AUG. As Allectus succeeded to the command in Britain by the murder of his master, Carausius, A.D. 293, and was himself slain A.D. 296, this coin must have been struck between these years, and in all probability at York, which, like Carausius, he made his principal residence. Drake says, but without offering any evidence, that Carausius was possibly murdered in York or its neighbourhood; and this conjecture is turned by Lingard into a positive assertion that the murder took place at York. To recover possession of Britain, Constantius fitted out two fleets at Boulogne, one of which escaping a superior fleet of Allectus in a fog, effected a landing, and the usurper was slain. Gibbon, in relating this event, makes a remark which may be not unseasonable at the present moment, that it "convinced the Britons that a superiority of naval strength will not always protect their country from a foreign invasion."

The Rev. T. Myers suggested that the curiosities which could be appropriately ranged under the head of ethnology, which was now an interesting science, might be placed in a separate room, to be called the Ethnological Room. The adoption of this plan he thought would add to the interest of the Museum, which would become as well known for its ethnological as for its geological specimens.

The Chairman said it had long been the intention of the council to fit up some such room for ethnological specimens. He hoped they should be enabled to set apart a room for that purpose, for they had enough to fill it with curiosities of that particular class referred to.

Nov. 13. The Rev. T. Myers, M.A., read a paper on "Some Recent Researches among the Valleys and Mountains of Sinai," in which he dwelt particularly on the inscriptions, many hundreds in number, that have been noticed in that region by English and French travellers; and he read a number of decipherings by the Rev. Blythe Hurst, which relate to the miracles and other incidents of the journeys of the Hebrews through the peninsula. A large and singularly beautiful diagram of the great Pharaonic inscription was interpreted, various coloured views of the scenery of this mountainous region were shewn, the method of applying the modern Arabic by Golius's Lexicon was detailed, extracts from the works of recent travellers were read and commented on, and an account given of the recently discovered Codex of the Old and New Testament, presented to the Emperor of Russia by the monks of St. Catherine.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, publication, but in order that a copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *contain their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

THE FAMILY OF HENZEY.

MR. URBAN,—On referring to your Magazines for November, 1856, and Janua 1857, at the suggestion of a friend, I find an incorrect statement made with respect the family of Henzey. As your publication is of an historical nature, and therefore communication if not accurate is worse than useless, I beg to enclose you the follow correction.

In the Number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for January, 1857, p. 74, your respondent "Antiquarian" says, "In reply to your correspondent's query regard Sarah and Mary Henzey, who married respectively Brettell and Dixon, I am of opin that they were sisters, for I find that John Henzey had by his wife, *née* White, th daughters, Frances, Mary, and Sarah, and that Mary was married to Jonathan Dixo

In the Number for November, 1856, p. 592, your correspondent "H. S. G." s "The Henzeys . . . are represented by the Pidcocks of the Platts, . . . the Brettells Finstall-house, near Bromsgrove, and the Dixons, formerly of Dixon's-green, Dudley by the Pidcocks, through the marriage of William Pidcock with Elizabeth, daugh of Thomas Henzey, Esq., who died in 1712; by the Brettells, through the marria in 1748, of Thomas Brettell, Esq., of Stourbridge, . . . with Sarah Henzey, of Brosel . . . and by the Dixons, through the marriage of Jonathan Dixon, of Kidderminst with Mary Henzey, in 1737."

Now, Sir, the facts are as follows: I annex a pedigree:—

Thomas Henzey = Frances, daughter of Wm. Croker,
of Amblecote, Staffordshire, broad-glass maker, who was buried at Oldswinford, May 3, 1712. | and sister of Gerard Croker, Esq., of Sandford.

- Joshua Henzey, (eldest son,) of Amblecote, broadglass maker, buried at Oldswinford, Feb. 8, 1737-8; no issue.
- John Henzey, of Haylestones, Amblecote, broad-glass maker, (second son,) buried at Oldswinford, Feb. 6, 1718. (An executor of his father.) By the death of his elder brother, his daughters became the legal representatives of his father. = Elizabeth White, daughter (?) of Rev. Richard White, Vicar of Kidderminster, buried at Oldswinford, Sept. 20, 1760.
- Other so daughte whom a ter, E married Pidcock.

- John Henzey, (only son,) died aged 7, buried June 11, 1722.
- Frances, buried at Oldswinford, Sept. 23, 1784, unmarried, aged 75.
- Sarah, buried at Oldswinford, March 18, 1783, unmarried, aged 66.
- Mary = Jonathan Dixon, Gent., of C hall, Kidderminster, third Captain Oliver Dixon, of otherwise Dixon's Green, De

Susanna, = Oliver Dixon, Esq., (only child,) of Red Hill,
niece of T. Milward, (mentioned *infra*). | Oldswinford, Senior Bencher of Gray's Inn.

- Rev. John Henzey Dixon, died unmarried.
- Mary Ann, = Thos. Jervis, Chief Justice of Chester and N. Wales Circuit, now represented by the issue of his second surviving son, Major Thos. Jervis, of Limerick, (elder brother of the late Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,) who by his wife, Juliana Vereker, niece of Viscount Gort, left 5 daughters.
- Susannah, = Rd. Harpur, Gent., of Oriel Coll., Oxford, and of Burton Latimer, now represented by their grandchild, Cap Jervis Harpur, of E.I.C.S.
- Sarah, = Wm. H Surgeo E.I.C. now repres a daughter.

By this it will be seen that the above Sarah Henzey *did not marry Brettell*, as assumed by your correspondents, but that she died *unmarried*.

Who the Sarah Henzey is, who is stated to have married Thomas Brettell, I do not know. This Thomas Brettell began life (as I have heard from the Milward family) as farming bailiff to the late Thomas Milward, Esq., of Wollescote, and afterwards became a successful attorney at Stourbridge, and purchased the farm of Finstall. Of the respectable family of that name in the parish of Kingswinford he is implied by your correspondents to have been a relative, and probably was so; but of their descent from any French family of De Breteuille, as there asserted, I have never seen nor heard of any evidence: and surely mere assertions, devoid of any legal evidence, cannot be a safe ground on which to found a pedigree. It would probably be interesting to some of your readers to know on what evidence this statement rests.—I am, &c.,

October, 1861. VERAX.

P.S. The following document may be interesting to some of your readers as referring to the above branch of the family of Henzey in connection with the important trade of broad-glass making:—

By an indenture of May 1, 1703, between Benjamin Perrott the elder, of the city of Bristol, Benjamin Perrott the younger, his son and heir-apparent, on behalf of themselves and their servants John Hodgkiss and five others, of the one part, and Thomas Henzey, John Henzey (both above-named), Edward Henzey the elder, Ananias Henzey, Joshua Henzey, Samuel, William, and Edward Tyzack, Benjamin, Elijah, and Humphry Batchelor, broad-glass makers, of the other part, the Perrotts covenanted, not for eleven years, from the 25th July next, to make, or promote the making of broad or window-glass, anywhere in England except London, or within ten miles thereof, except what should be made by the above Thomas Henzey and the other parties of the second part, or their children. There are also covenants from Messrs. Henzey, Messrs. Tyzack, and Messrs. Batchelor, yearly to deliver at Bewdley or Wribbenhall to Messrs. Perrott forty cases of merchantable, uncut, broad-glass, or window-glass, per annum, &c.

Will you allow me to trespass a little further on your space for the purpose of referring to the origin of the names of certain localities in the neighbourhood of Stourbridge.

Brettell Lane, in the parish of Kingswinford, is a corruption of *Brit-Well*, as may be seen in old maps, including those of Staffordshire in Dr. Plot of 1686, and in Camden's *Britannia*, by Gibson, of 1696. I leave to etymologists the derivation of this name, which is not an uncommon one in other parts of England.

Treherns, the name of a farm in the parish of Pedmore, belonging to the Foley Hospital, has been fancifully derived from a supposed heronry there. In an assessment to the window-tax for Pedmore, dated 1721, Richard Trehearne is assessed, from which it seems obvious that the farm derives its name from the tenant.

Stewponey, the name of a district and popular inn in the neighbourhood of Stourton Castle, is given in Scott's "History of Stourbridge and its Vicinity," p. 173, as "among many inns bearing the name of Pony," and from being in "proximity to a celebrated receptacle for fish, the union of the two names" followed: hence the origin of *Stewponey*.

In Noake's popular "Church Rambler in Worcestershire," p. 247, under "Kinver," the name is derived from the Latin word *Ponte*, and *Stour*, the name of a small river in that locality, thus making "Stour-ponte; which expression," he adds, "in the language of the common people might easily be pronounced as 'Stour-pone,' and then corrupted into 'Stewponey' by dropping the *r* at the end of 'Stour;' similar corruptions being constantly perpetrated by uneducated people. The word 'Stewpony' may also be a corruption of the French *Pont* and the word *Stour*."

Allow me to suggest a more simple, and as it appears to me a more obvious, origin o the word. In "Poor Robin," January, 1685, is the following couplet:—

"Nepenthes' self, the Gods' own drink,
Stepony, nor Westphalia Skink."

Was *Stepony* a "Diet-drink?" It is well known that drinks so called, composed chiefl of herbs, were a common article of sale throughout the country, up to a recent perio A house in the neighbourhood of Stourbridge still goes by the name of the "Diet drink House."

BIRTHPLACE OF WYCLIFFE.

MR. URBAN,—The letter of Mr. Caparn in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for October, p. 422, respecting the birthplace of John Wycliffe, has escaped my notice till this moment. He has been on *my* ground: he has been travelling through my native village, Ovington; and amid scenes most beautiful, which are and will continue to be most vividly impressed upon my memory till life's end. As a Yorkshireman I of course take a lively interest in this question. I wish I could advance proofs as convincing as my bias is strong, in favour of Wycliffe—near which I was born and spent the earliest and happiest years of my life—as the birthplace of the great reformer. However much we may regret, we can hardly I think wonder that the place of Wycliffe's birth is involved in so much uncertainty and obscurity, when we bear in mind that our earliest authority upon this historical point, and a very vague authority too, is Leland. Nearly the same thing has happened to another eminent Yorkshireman, born two centuries and a half after Wycliffe,—I mean Robert Saunderson, Bishop of Lincoln. He is said to have been born in the parish of Rotherham, but he was certainly baptized at Sheffield, as the parochial registers attest. Here the fact and the tradition present some discrepancy.

1. With respect to a statement made in the "Guardian," to which Mr. Caparn adverts, that Leland's assertion that the reformer was born at Spreswell had been recently corroborated by the discovery of a village and chapel of that name existing at the latter end of last century, about a mile and a half from Wycliffe, I venture *meo periculo* to say that no such village or chapel was ever known in or near the parish of Wycliffe. I have known th district thoroughly from childhood, and never heard of such. My brother kne it for a much longer period, and I nev heard him mention such a place, althoug the question of Wycliffe's birthplace w always one of great interest with him.

2. Equally new to me is the traditio mentioned by Mr. Caparn as existing Wycliffe, that John Wycliffe was born i a house which stood in a field known b the name of "Sandhams." I will no undertake to say that it is or is no founded in truth; but Mr. Caparn wa unquestionably misinformed when he w told that the high road which former skirted it was altered about five-and twenty years ago, and carried through it No change has taken place within the las fifty years, as I can safely assert, and pro bably for a much longer period.

3. Leland, "Itinerary," v. fol. 114, o rather Stow in his transcript of Leland (MS. Tanner, 464,) tells us, "[They] sa that John Wiclif, hæreticus, [was borne a Spreswell, a poore village, a good myl from Richmont]." The words within brackets are from Stow's transcript. I another place, *Collect.* ii. p. 329, he say the Reformer sprang from the village o Wyclif, some ten miles distant. Whit aker, "Richmondshire," vol. ii. p. 41, in forms us that no such place does or eve did exist in the vicinity of Richmond, and imagines that Leland or Stow erroneously wrote Spreswell for Hipswell, a village a the assigned distance from Richmond.

4. Even the date of Wycliffe's birth i by no means clearly established. Some interesting remarks on this point may b seen in the preface to *Fasciculi Zizaniorum Magistri Johannis Wyclif cum*

Tritico, edited by the Rev. W. W. Shirley, 1858.

5. It is well known from history that Wycliffe was a great supporter of the Duke of Lancaster, who again cast over him, upon more than one trying occasion, the mantle of his protection. Identity of principles may of course naturally be supposed to a considerable extent to account for the political or politico-ecclesiastical connection which existed between John of Gaunt and the Reformer. But how numerous are the instances in which public alliances have been either originally formed or afterwards cemented by the secret influences of private friendship and social intercourse. Ralph Neville, of Raby Castle, first Earl of Westmoreland, had married for his second wife Joan, only daughter of the Duke of Lancaster, who occasionally, doubtless, visited his illustrious relatives. John Wycliffe, on the other hand, had made himself known throughout Christendom by the daring boldness and originality of his views upon ecclesiastical matters. His birthplace, (assuming that Wycliffe *was* his birthplace,) which in after-life he would naturally occasionally at least revisit, was only some seven miles from Raby, so that he and the Earl of Westmoreland could hardly fail to become acquainted with each other. He could at any time cross the Tees at Wycliffe *wath*, (I love that good old word, now rapidly becoming a sore crux to etymologists, by which the ford across the rocky bed of the Tees was in my early days, and previously to the construction of the suspension-bridge about half a mile higher up the river, always called), and be at Raby on invitation from the Earl in a very short space of time. And thus we may suppose that the great prince-statesman and the no less illustrious ecclesiastic were drawn to each other by the sympathetic chords of communion of sentiment and of private friendship, formed and strengthened in the baronial halls of Raby. This was always a favourite speculation with my brother, who was in the habit of drawing from it a strong inference in favour of the Reformer's residence (sometimes at least) and birth at Wycliffe.

In conclusion, if there are any of your readers, and there must be many, who have the head and heart to appreciate the beauties of nature, and the no less affecting associations of history, and who are strangers to the northern borders of Yorkshire and the banks of the Tees, let them by all means make themselves acquainted with this beautiful and interesting district. They should commence at Gainford, not however in carriages and omnibuses but on good shoe-leather, and follow the foot-path till they reach Winston-bridge; thence they must descend to the bed of the Tees, and follow it along all its rock and wood, and water-fall and stream, till they get to Ovington; here they must take the private walk through the woods of Sir Clifford Constable, till they come to Wycliffe, where they will spend at least four hours in studying and sketching the church, one of the most beautiful in the kingdom; that done, they should again track the Tees till they reach the poetic domains of Mortham Tower, the Greta, and Rokeby, when the pencil will again be largely called in requisition. After this, they will follow Mr. Morritt's private foot-path to Abbey-bridge and Egglestone Abbey, on the banks of the Tees; cross the bridge and walk through the fields (the *mesnes*, as they are to this day called—the *demesnes*) to Barnard Castle, where one of the finest old ruined fortresses in the kingdom, whose situation is unrivalled, awaits them. If this is too much for one day's work, they can easily stay all night at the inn at Greta-bridge, and resume their journey next day. My departed friend, Robert Surtees, of Mainsforth, who had examined every corner of the country, used to say that he knew nothing in England equal to this beautiful scenery.—I am, &c.

JOHN RAINE.

Blyth Vicarage, Worksop,
Nov. 6, 1861.

"AMERICA, BEFORE COLUMBUS."

MR. URBAN,—I read the article in your November number thus headed with feelings of great regret. The writer has simply met with a word the meaning of which is not clear, and because he finds that centuries after the date of the instances he adduces a similar word was applied to a substance coming from America, ergo, America was so well known as to have contributed its produce in the way of trade at the early period he refers to. But his difficulty is no new one, though it is quite new to found so bold a theory upon it. No case, however, appears to me to be made out for alluding to Columbus or America at all. Had your contributor consulted the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, published by the Camden Society, or the "Dictionary of Archaic Words," by Mr. Halliwell, he would have seen there was a difficulty in explaining what was the substance indicated by the word "brasill'," but that its existence long anterior to the *supposed* discovery of America was well known. The able editor of the first book I have named thus puts the question in a note:—"It is not a little singular to find so many notices of brasil wood considerably anterior to the discovery of Brasil by the Portuguese captain Peter Alvarez Capralis, which occurred May 3, 1500. He named it the land of the Holy Cross, 'since, of that store of wood, called Brasill.' (Purchas's 'Pilgrimes,' vol. i.) It is probable that some wood which supplied a red dye had been brought from the East Indies, and received the name of Brasil, long previous to the discovery of America. In the 'Canterbury Tales' the Host says—

> 'Him nedeth not his colour for to dien
> With Brasil, ne with grain of Portingale.'

Among the valuable effects of Henry V. in 1422 appear 'ij. graundes peces du Bracile, pris 6s. 8d.' (Rot. Parl.) In Sloane MS. 2,584, p. 3, will be found directions 'for to make brasil to florische lettres or to rewle with bookes.'"

Mr. Halliwell says, "It has nothing to do with the country of that name in America, having been known long before the discovery of the New World. It is mentioned by Chaucer; also in accounts of the Grocers' Company, 1453: (Heath, p. 322 Harrison's 'Description of England,' p 233).

Your correspondent doubtless declines being influenced by the opinion of Mr Way or the conclusion of Mr. Halliwell, and certainly but little appears to indicate the substance termed "brasill." That it was a dye, or pigment, is however clear. It would certainly be desirable to trace the etymology of the word if possible. Foreign authorities seem to be no better informed than our own, though your correspondent does not say that either Cardinal Wiseman or Muratori challenged the title of Columbus upon such evidence. Perhaps neither would have been greatly surprised to find the vision of a trade with America in the thirteenth century fade away before a very simple fact, that a vegetable substance highly prized and much sought for was found on the new continent in such abundance that the locality was named after it. It is simply an instance of reversing cause and effect.

In mediæval times, when the substance was scarce and dear, (as I shall shew it was,) probably every portion was used to obtain the precious colour,—root, bark, stalk, and seed. Its virtues might be extracted by various processes applied to these parts, which might be boiled for the dye, or ground after roasting for the colour. There are two or three French words which express these processes, and which contain the word itself, e.g. *brasillonner*, *brasilloner*, *brasiller*, to 'roast,' 'broil,' or 'seeth,' (Cotgrave,) the last form being even now used with the meaning to 'sparkle,' (Spiers). There is also *abrado*, *abrasi*, to 'scrape' or 'pare,' in the Latin.

In the instances cited by your contributor the word stands among others in such a way as to give no idea of its nature. The articles so named together are of the most diverse characters, and came from the most diverse parts of the

world, and in most of the other early notices of it which I have seen it is similarly circumstanced. In the following extract, however, from a royal Household Account, 16 Edward III. (A.D. 1343), some clue is given as to its scarcity and value, while it evidently appears to have been a pigment. After an account of expenses of banners, &c., and colours for painting them, occurs,—"Et pro j. quarter' unius libri de brasill', ij^{s};" then the following colours with their prices,—"2lb. vermilion, 16^{d}; 3 lb. white lead, 12½^{d}; ¼ quarter of azure, 12^{d}; cole, 3^{d}; saffron, 3^{d}; 6lb. of candle of Paris, 12^{d}; and one quarter of carbon, 8^{d}." These were bought for "ij. par' glasner', ij. par' arsonar', ij. par' waynpayns, 5 pen' ferr' et ij. capell' verb'at' de argento;" tincelled with the arms of Lionel the king's son, and for other arms prepared for a tournament. So "brasill" was as dear as azure, one of the dearest of colours in the year referred to.

I am, &c., J. B.

INGULF AND MR. RILEY.

Mr. Urban,—It is really a little hard, when one has been supporting a man's position with all one's power, and doing what one can to advance his credit in more ways than one, for the same man to turn sharply round because, in the course of such support, one points out a few incidental inaccuracies of expression. This is what Mr. Riley has just done to me. I made a long speech in support of Mr. Riley's views about Ingulf, I accepted all his main points, I strengthened his case by additional arguments; but for all this I get no thanks, because I casually and good-humouredly pointed out a single mistake.

Ingulf (i.e. pseudo-Ingulf) turned Duke Hugh, father of King Hugh, into a King; Mr. Riley turned King Henry, father of the Emperor Otto, into an Emperor. I remarked, half sportively, that the mistake of Ingulf and the mistake of Mr. Riley were exactly the same both in kind and degree. If Mr. Riley were to get up and support my views about Waltham, or about anything else, as strongly as I supported his views about Ingulf, and if in the course of so doing he were to make some such little deduction as this, I really do not think that I should quarrel with him.

Till I saw Mr. Riley's letter, I had always looked upon him as a scholar, not indeed a scholar like Dr. Guest or Mr. Stubbs, but still a painstaking man whose labours were of real value. He has now done his best to relieve me from this delusion. If he had held his peace, or allowed that he had, through inadvertency, fallen into a very common mistake, one would have thought no more about it. But Mr. Riley is not satisfied with so doing. He says that, if he errs, he errs in good company, and sends me to Wolfgang Meuzel and the "Penny Cyclopædia" to prove that Henry the Fowler was "Emperor of Germany." If Mr. Riley really does not know the difference between an Emperor and a King, if he does not know that, from "Carolus Augustus, a Deo coronatus, magnus et pacificus Romanorum Imperator" down to "Franz der Zweite, erwählter Römischer Kaiser, König in Germanien und Jerusalem," there never was, or could be, such a thing as an "Emperor of Germany," I am afraid that you, Mr. Urban, will not allow me space to explain the whole matter to him. I will grant him that to talk of "Emperor of Germany" during the last century was so common, and indeed the form is so convenient, that no one would call it a blunder. But it never was a legal title, and it is quite another matter when you go back eight hundred years to Henry, King of the East-Franks, father of Otto, Emperor of the Romans. I really know nothing and care nothing about the blunders or inadvertencies either of Wolfgang Menzel or of the "Penny Cyclopædia." If Mr. Riley goes for Saxon history to such sources, I do not. Mr. Riley is not an Oxford statute-maker nor a Secretary of the Protestant Alliance. If he were, one could understand his going to second or third hand writers. But Mr. Riley has

edited several MSS., and he must, one would think, know that there are original authorities for German as well as for English history. If Wolfgang Menzel "knows something about these matters," I take it that Widukind the monk of Corbey, the chronicler of the Saxon dynasty, knew much more. Mr. Riley will find his book in either the great or the little Pertz, and he will not find Henry called Emperor there. If Mr. Riley shrinks from such out of the way studies, he will find, in so common a book as the "Art of Verifying Dates," "Henri, Roi de Germanie," carefully distinguished from "Otton, Empereur." If he wants to know more about Emperors, he will find something in the first book of *Pütteri Institutiones Juris Publici Germanici, Goettingæ*, 1787: and, if he wants the whole recipe for making an Emperor, (and a long job it is,) it is to be seen in the second book of the *Institutions au Droit Public d'Allemagne*, Strasbourg, 1771.

About Hugh and Eadhild, I freely confess that, speaking extempore at Peterborough, I let pass two errors of the pseudo-Ingulf which, sitting here among my books, I probably should not have let pass. It is perfectly true that Eadhild was married to the elder and not to the younger Hugh, and that she was married before the battle of Brunnanburh. It is perfectly true that the pseudo-Ingulf blunders about both these points. But this hardly affects what I said, and, after all, what I did say touched on no question of fact. I said that I believed that "Hugo Rex Francorum" meant the elder Hugh, who, though holding regal power, though the son of one King and the father of another, himself bore no higher title than Duke. I still think that it is more likely that Ingulf's mistake was a mistake of title than a mistake of date—that is, than the great mistake of 987 for 937. But it really does not matter the least bit. That it was not a mere oversight or slip of the pen is possible enough, for, as Mr. Riley says, the mistake is made twice. But this only makes my parallel between Ingulf and Mr. Riley the more perfect. I had thought that, when Mr. Riley called King Henry "Emperor" in his Peterborough paper, it was "a mere oversight or slip of the pen;" but this judgment of charity is dispelled, now he is again so spoken of in a letter to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

As for poor Lady Eadhild, it should be remembered that there seems to have been an irresistible temptation in all ages to blunder about her and her sisters. It begins with Widukind and it goes down to Dr. Robert Vaughan. Widukind (i. 37) calls Eadgyth "filiam Ethmundi Regis Anglorum," where it requires no great skill to substitute "Eadwardi." Dr. Vaughan's views about the same princess I will hand over to the notice of Mr. Shirley.

I think Mr. Riley is not wise to turn round and attack his friends, for as a friend I was certainly speaking at Peterborough. But I hope I can afford to return good for evil, and I do not the less value Mr. Riley's full and conclusive demolition of Ingulf, because he has gone out of his way to show (what he might have kept to himself) that he does not know the difference between a King of Germany and an Emperor of the Romans.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

Somerleaze, Wells,
Nov. 19, 1861.

THE PSEUDO-INGULF, AND HUGH CAPET, &c.

MR. URBAN,—In his paper at Peterborough, as I gather from your October Number (p. 386), and in his letter in your Number for this month (p. 545), Mr. Riley speaks of the mistake about Hugh Capet, in the so-called History of Ingulf, as the mistake of the compiler of that work. This is rather too hard upon the pseudo-Ingulf. As is often the case with him, he here simply follows William of Malmesbury, who seems to have made but one Hugh out of two. At all events, Malmesbury clearly says that the Hugh who married one of the daughters of our Edward the Elder, was Hugh King of the French, who begat Robert, who begat

Henry, who begat Philip, who begat King Lewis of his own time. (*De Gest. Reg.*, ii. 5, 6.) Thus the blunder is Malmesbury's, and it is not the only one of his which has been adopted by the pseudo-Ingulf. For instance, the blunder about Constantine, King of the Scots, being killed at the battle of Brunenburgh, is in like manner derived from Malmesbury. We cannot much blame the pseudo-Ingulf for having been misled by so high an authority.

But I am not entering the lists in defence of the Ingulfian History. Never, surely, than it was a fouler forgery fabricated. The blunder about the Emperor Alexius (of which Mr. Freeman rightly says, in your October Number, p. 386, that it would of itself be enough to upset the authenticity of the History) is in truth bad enough, in all conscience; but it is even worse, it seems to me, than has generally been represented. The pseudo-Ingulf makes Abbot Ingulf go to Jerusalem, in company with the Archbishop of Mayence. This fixes the date of Ingulf's pilgrimage, according to the pseudo-Ingulf, to A.D. 1063 or 4, at which time Sigefred, Archbishop of Mayence, made the pilgrimage, with a large company of ecclesiastics and others. (*Ord. Vit.*, iii. 5; *Chron. Angliæ Petriburg.* (Sparke and Giles,) A.D. 1064.) Consequently, not only does the pseudo-Ingulf place Alexius on the throne of Constantinople some seventeen years too soon, but he also makes the Patriarch Sophronius give the pilgrims a warm welcome to Jerusalem some five years after he had been laid in his grave.

But a still more convincing proof that Abbot Ingulf could not possibly have written this History may be produced. It has not, I believe, as yet been properly noticed, if noticed at all. Ingulf succeeded to the abbey of Crowland on the deposition of Wulfketel. Now the valuable (nearly, if not quite contemporary) memoir of Archbishop Lanfranc, appended to the Cambridge C.C.C. MS. of the Saxon Chronicle, tells us that Wulfketel was deposed in the sixteenth year of Lanfranc's pontificate, i. e. Aug. 29, 1085-6, at a council held at "Cleucestria." (*Gibson's Sax. Chron.*, p. 179.) From the Saxon Chronicle, under the year 1085, we learn that 'Cleucestria' is Gloucester, and that the council was held there at Christmas of that year. Ingulf, all agree, died in November, 1109, and therefore, if made abbot soon after Wulfketel's deposition in 1085, he held the abbey nearly twenty-four years. And with this agree the genuine early annals of Crowland, of which we have a transcript in Ordericus Vitalis, lib. iv. cap. 17, made about six years after Ingulf's death; an independent, though much later copy, in Vespasian B. xi. of the British Museum; and a large abstract from a third copy in the appendix to the fourth volume of Leland's "Itinerary." All three give twenty-four years as the length of Ingulf's tenure of the abbey. We may rest certain, therefore, that the deposition of Abbot Wulfketel, and the succession of Ingulf, did not take place before December, 1085. Few such events of that period have their dates better authenticated.

The Ingulfian History, however, places these events in A.D. 1075. Here, then, is a history professing to be written by Abbot Ingulf, yet wrong by ten years as to the time when this very Abbot Ingulf came over from Normandy into England and commenced his rule over Crowland. It is difficult to imagine a more incontestable proof that it was not written by Abbot Ingulf, nor indeed in or anywhere very near his time.

It is easy enough to see how the pseudo-Ingulf, concocting his forgery in the fourteenth or fifteenth century, fell into this fatal blunder. The genuine early annals, as in Ordericus Vitalis, &c., were still at Crowland; and no doubt formed, as regards the Crowland History portion of his forgery, a large part of the small basis of truth upon which the pseudo-Ingulf's huge mass of lies was fabricated. Now these annals, after mentioning the execution of Earl Waltheof, and the bringing his body by Abbot Wulfketel to Crowland, then naturally proceeded to mention Wulfketel's deposition and Ingulf's succession: there was nothing, in fact, in the interval, which they thought it necessary to record,

in the brief notices which they give us of the early abbots: and with this close mention of distant events they give us, after their manner, no date to any of them. After compilers, finding the events mentioned together, and knowing that Waltheof was executed in 1075, would readily fall into the error of assigning the same year to the other events also. This is what is done by the pseudo-Ingulf, or rather, perhaps, by some previous compiler whom he has followed.

I think it pretty certain that the pseudo-Ingulf was not the first to fall into this blunder, and very probable that he did here follow some previous compiler. The *Chron. Angl. Petriburg.* of Sparke, after relating Waltheof's execution, and the translation of his body to Crowland, under A.D. 1075, then immediately adds that Abbot Wulfketel was soon afterwards deposed, and succeeded by Ingulf; apparently meaning to say that these events also took place in the same year, or very soon afterwards. This Chronicle, which has not received the attention it deserves, contains lengthy and valuable notices of Spalding Abbey, with many shorter notices of the neighbouring houses of Crowland and Peterborough,—of the latter more especially; it was written, no doubt, by a Spalding monk, about A.D. 1360-70, and ought to be called the Spalding Chronicle. Besides placing Abbot Ingulf's succession under the year 1075, it has other things in common with the Ingulfian forgery; and has therefore been considered to follow it. This, I think, can be certainly proved to be not the case. It was many years, probably, after 1370 before the Ingulfian forgery was published, and if either writer followed the other, I have scarcely any doubt but that it was the pseudo-Ingulf who followed the Spalding monk. It seems more likely, however, where they contain common circumstances of agreement, that they derived their materials from a common source or sources, some one or more now unknown Crowland histories or legends.

I am, &c., JAMES F. DIMOCK.

Southwell, Nov. 4, 1861.

OBTRUSH ROOK, YORKSHIRE.

MR. URBAN,—In your review of Mr. Bateman's "Celtic and Saxon Grave-hills," you make special reference[a] to a "remarkable sepulchral mound, near Hartington, called Hob Hurst's House." In the perusal of Mr. Bateman's book my interest was excited, not so much by the peculiar character of the grave-hill in question, as by the coincidence in general form and structure, and also in name, between it and a *houe*, or tumulus, in this district, locally called Obtrush Rook[b].

Mr. Bateman describes Hob Hurst's House as "a conspicuous mound on the heathery, uninclosed, and most elevated part of Baslow Moor." It is a circular tumulus, composed of sand and gritstones, about eleven yards in diameter, and appearing to be about six feet high. It is then surrounded by a concentric embankment of stones and sand, four feet high and fourteen feet thick at the base, the centre diameter of all being twenty-two yards. On examination, the mound in the centre was found to cover a rectangular cist, or sepulchral chamber, ten feet three inches from north to south, by nine feet from east to west.

The following description of Obtrush Ruck I take from Professor Phillips's "Rivers, Mountains, and Sea-coast of Yorkshire:"—

[a] GENT. MAG., Nov. 1861, p. 497.

[b] "'Hobthrust, or rather Hob o' the Hurst, a spirit supposed to haunt woods only.'—*Grose, Provinc. Gloss.* Roque, Ruck, *a heap.*"—*Note, Phillips' Yorkshire*, p. 210. The word *ruck* (sounded rook) is in familiar use in the Dales' district, and signifies 'pile' or 'heap:' thus Turf-rook, Stone-rook. Hob of the Hurst in our vernacular becomes immediately Hob o' t' Hurst. The next step is to transpose the *r*, (as in Ainthrop for Ainthorpe,) which makes it Hob o' t' rhust, whence the transition to Hobtrus, Obtrus, or Obtrush, is easy and certain. I would also observe that here, in what was almost literally the seat of a Scandinavian colony, all the grave-mounds are termed *houes*, as those named by Mr. Bateman are called by the Anglo-Saxon word *low*.

"It is a conspicuous object for many miles round, elevated several feet above the moorland, and covered with heath. Under this was a great collection of sandstones loosely thrown together. On removing them, a circle of broader and larger stones appeared set on edge, in number twenty-five, or, allowing for a vacant place, twenty-six. Within this was another circle composed of smaller stones set edgeways, in number twenty-five or twenty-six; and the centre of the inner space was occupied by a rectangular kist, composed of four flagstones set edgeways. The sides of this kist pointed east and west, and north and south."

No discovery of any sepulture was made, for unhappily "this place of ancient burial" was said by tradition to have "been opened many years ago, and that then gold[a] was found in it."

The parallelism in the two cases is sufficiently remarkable. Both mounds are "conspicuous," both distinguished by concentric encircling rings, both with central rectangular cists similarly constructed, the faces of which are similarly fronted to the four quarters of the heavens. Both, too, are remarkable for the identity of the name imposed upon them, and both have moreover the same "uncanny" reputation as being the "abode of an unearthly or supernatural being[b]."

I regret that I have no measurements of Obtrush Ruck, and it is too distant from me, and over roads far too rough, to be easily accessible from hence in my leisure part of one of these short days.

I am, &c., J. C. Atkinson.

Danby, Grosmont, Nov. 1, 1861.

THE GLASTONBURY CALENDAR.

Mr. Urban,—I have in my possession a Calendar of the fifteenth century, which once belonged to the Abbey of Glastonbury, and which was exhibited at Christchurch in January last, at the meeting of the Christchurch Archæological Association, as recorded in your pages[c]. Many of the commemorations differ from those in the revised Roman Breviary, and probably the following list of those variations may not be unacceptable to your readers.

I am, &c.

Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, M.A., F.S.A.

Dies. *Januarius.*

8 Sci' Luciani sociorꝫ ejꝰ.
13 Sci' Hillar'.
14 Sci' Mauri Abb'is.
15 Sci' Marcelli p'pr m'ris.
16 Sci' Sulpicii epi' et cof'.
17 Sce' Prisce virg' et mrs'.
18 Sci' Wulstani epi' et cōf'.
19 Scor' ffabiā et Sebastiani.
20 Sce' Agnetis vir' et mrs'.
27 Sci' Juliani epi' et cōf'.
30 Sce' Batildis regine.

Februarius.

1 Sce' Brigide vir' et m'.
6 Sce' Vedasti et Amandi epor'.
16 Sce' Juliane virg' et mr'.

Martius.

7 Scār' perpetue et felic' m'.
12 Sci' Gregorii pap'.
18 Sci' Edwardi reg' et mr'.
20 Sci' Cuthberti epi' et mr'.

Aprilis.

4 *Sci' Richardi* epi'.
14 Scor' Tiburcii et valerr' mris'.
19 Sci' Alphegi mris'.

Mayus.

4 Sci' Joh'is Be'ulac epi' et cōf'.
28 Sci' Germani epi' et cōf'.

Junius.

1 Sci' Nichomedis ms'.
5 Sci' Bonefacii epi' et mrs'.
8 Scor' Medardi et Gildardi epor'.
9 *T'n'laco' S. Edmundi arch'.*
16 Translaco' Sci' Richardi epi' [Cicestriæ].
20 Trālacō Sce' Edwardi regis.
23 Sce' Etheldredæ virg' n' m'ris.

Julius.

2 S. Swith'.
4 T'nslaco' S. Martini epi'.
11 T'nslaco' Sci' V'ndicti.
15 T'nslaco' Sci' Swithuni.
17 Sci' Kenelmi reg' et mrs'.
18 Sci' Arnulphi reg' et mrs'.
27 Scor' Septe' tormienciu'.

[a] I have heard the same statement made lately with respect to the contents of some of the *howes* opened in this vicinity three or four years since by James Ruddock, and referred to in Mr. Bateman's book at pp. 239—241.

[b] Celtic and Saxon Grave-hills, p. 88; Phillips' Yorkshire, p. 210.

[c] Gent. Mag., March, 1861, p. 309.

28 Sci' Sampsonis epi' et conf'.
31 Sci' Germani epi' et conf'.

Augustus.

4 Sci' Oswaldi reg' et mrs'.
6 Scor' Sixti Felicissi et Agap'.
19 Sci' Magni mris'.
23 Scor' Thimothei et Appoll'.
27 Sci' Ruphi mrs'.
31 Sce' Cuthburge reg' n' mrs'.

Septembris.

4 Translaco' S. Cuthberti.
5 Sce' Bertini Abb'.
16 Sce' Edithæ v' n' mrs'.
17 Sci' Lamberti epi' et mrs'.
25 Sci' ffirmini epi' et mr'.

October (sic).

2 Sci' Leodegarii epi' et m'ris.
6 Sce' ffidis virg' no' mrs'.
10 Sci' Gereonis socꝫ ei' mr'.
11 Sci' Nichasii socꝫ ei⁹ mru'.
15 Sci' Wulfranci epi' et cof'.
16 S. Michael' i' mōte'.
23 Sci' Romani epi' et cof'.
31 Sci' Quintini mris'.

Novembris.

6 Sci' Leonardi abb'.
13 Sci' Bricii epi' et co'fessoris.
15 Sci' Macuti epi' et cof'.
18 Oct' sci' martini.
26 Sci' Lini pape.

December (sic).

7 Oct' Sci' Andree.
16 O Sapiencia.

THE CHURCH OF SAN CLEMENTE, ROME.

MR. URBAN,—As one who appreciates, doubtless with the majority of your readers, your interesting history of ancient mosaics, which so largely contributed to the adornment of the early churches, I may perhaps be permitted to direct attention to a discrepancy, at page 472, between the letterpress and illustration, which will be obvious to those who are familiar with the attractive church under notice, or who have referred to the interior view of the choir and sanctuary.

The ciborium over the high altar, to which your description refers, is most probably that in the church of Santa Maria in Cosmedin, not far distant: although it would also be applicable to that in Santa Cecilia, on the opposite side of the Tiber, both of which have remarkably elegant canopies of the Roman Gothic of the thirteenth century, with cusps, crockets, and pinnacles.

The ciborium in San Clemente is of a debased Roman style, the precursor of the more graceful form such as you describe. The four columns and entablature are surmounted by a range of small pillars, supporting a *pediment*. It is probably coeval with the throne, which is of the twelfth century (A. D. 1112), and bears the following inscription:—

ANASTASIVS PRESBITER CARDINALIS
HVIVS TITVLI HOCOPVS CEPITET PERFECIT.

The ciborium is plain, and not inlaid with mosaic as in the instance of the beautiful ambry, Paschal-candlestick, and other work of the thirteenth century, of the school of Master Cosmatus.

You will have heard with pleasure that the excellent prior, Father Mullooly, Ord. Præd., has persevered in the researches whereby he first disclosed the remains of the Constantine basilica under the existing church, and that there is every probability of tracing out the primitive plan.

A curious ciborium, of kindred character with that of San Clemente, exists in the venerable church of the ancient patron of England, St. Giorgio in Vebabro: instead of the low pediment, it has a secondary range of small columns, supporting an octagonal cupola of pleasing form.—I am, &c.,

C. A. BUCKLER.

Oxford, Nov. 14.

[We are much obliged to Mr. Buckler for pointing out this slip of the pen, and for his interesting letter. He has reminded us also of a similar slip of memory in the description of the mosaics in the choir of St. Vitale at Ravenna: the Bishop Maximianus is said to be attired in an alb *and cope;* it should be alb *and chasuble.* In both instances the engravings correct the text; it is evident at a glance that the Bishop has on his chasuble (or apron), and not his cope (or cloak). It is worthy of notice that the form of the alb (or surplice) and the stole worn by the priest and deacon are exactly the same as that now

used in the English Church, and different from that in use in the modern Roman Church. At St. Clemente it is evident that the ciborium has not a vestige of Gothic work or of mosaics. Our excuse is that those engravings were not before us at the time of writing these papers, and we trusted too much to memory, without referring to our notes taken on the spot. We trust that no other similar oversights will be found in this series of papers, the preparation of which has been attended with considerable labour, and has occupied much time.—ED.]

NORTHBOROUGH AND GLINTON CHURCHES.

MR. URBAN,—Permit a constant reader of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE to point out an error in your October number,—an error made more remarkable by the usual accuracy of your reports.

In recording the proceedings of the Archæological Institute at Peterborough, you mention the excursion of July 27. At p. 385 you say,—"The next place visited was Northborough, the church of which has by way of a south transept a chantry chapel of bold Decorated work, and of a magnificence overpowering to the older part of the edifice; it was erected by the last of the family of Delamere."

So far your description is perfectly accurate, but as Northborough Church has no spire, and is dedicated to St. Andrew, I imagine that the remainder of the paragraph was intended as a description of Glinton church; if so, it is quite correct, and probably the type has been misplaced. This portion of the paragraph should have been connected with the paragraph at the head of the second column of p. 385.

With reference to the oft-repeated story that the effigies in Glinton Church and churchyard were taken from the niches in the chantry chapel of Northborough Church, it will be sufficient to say that both effigies at Glinton are longer than the longest niches at Northborough.

I am, &c.

THE CURATE OF GLINTON.

Glinton, Market Deeping,
Nov. 18, 1861.

P.S. You say in your report that "the effigy of a lady in wimple and long veil still remains exposed to the weather in Glinton churchyard." This effigy is allowed to occupy its present position out of regard to the feelings of an old inhabitant of Glinton, otherwise it would ere this have been removed to a place of shelter.

[We are much obliged to our correspondent for pointing out this error, which is, as he surmises, purely a typographical displacement.]

RIPON MINSTER.

MR. URBAN,—In my summer holyday I have been visiting our northern cathedrals, and among them Ripon. Mr. J. H. Parker, in his invaluable "Companion," without which no archæologist ought to travel, suggests that the crypt under the crossing was used for the exhibition of St. Wilfrid's relics, and very justly and in his own pleasant way throws discredit upon the notion of its employment as a confessional. The crypt has two entrances, one from behind the canons' stall on the south-west of the choir, by a flight of steps, and the other by an inclined plane and stairs from the angle formed by the eastern half-bay of the nave, and the curious south-west pillar of the lantern-tower. At the head of the crypt, in the centre of the east wall, is a large but shallow recess, which might conveniently contain the "relics;" in the south wall, facing the perforation known as St. Wilfrid's Needle, is a deeper but smaller recess; and another of the same character is in the north wall. In the north-west corner of the west wall is the doorway communicating with the stairs from the canons' stall, the entrance from the nave being in the south-west corner of the south wall. Each of the smaller recesses has on its upper surface a long orifice, into which I could pass my hand,

and when a candle was placed within the aumbry-like niche, it burned freely, shewing that the perforation was designed for purposes of ventilation, and in all likelihood intended to receive a lamp. Three low steps, turned slightly northward, are below St. Wilfrid's Needle, (a mere hole pierced through the wall,) on the topmost step of which tradition says that women knelt for confession, while the priest attended on the other side; if any priest ever did so, it must have been in the attitude described by heralds as couchant or recumbent. I cannot help thinking that the St. Wilfrid's hole was originally a recess for a light, like the two others, and has been afterwards perforated through to the other or north side, where the sill is on the level of the stair, and the arch is broadly splayed upwards. The lights would thus have been most ingeniously placed to illuminate the relics at the upper end of the crypt, and to direct the passage of the pilgrims across its lower end from stair to stair. Under the ledge of the recess in the south wall the verger lately discovered, in a deep hole, a considerable quantity of bones, human and animal. I was happy to learn that Mr. Gilbert Scott has given an estimate for the restoration of this interesting building, including the removal of the atrocious modern roof of the nave. At Lincoln I observed a fact which I have not yet seen noted,—the opening of two fine recessed portals at the extreme ends of the west front, hitherto walled up; this judicious act is due to Dr. Jeremie, the Subdean, whilst in residence.—I am, &c.

MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

Filey, Yorkshire.

NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

MR. URBAN,—In this age of "restoration" it is a matter for regret that nothing is done to restore this, certainly not the least interesting of our cathedral churches.

To those of your readers not familiar with it, I would state that in the time of Queen Elizabeth, in order to give more light to the church, the small Norman windows of the triforium were removed, and larger ones, of late Gothic, inserted. To accomplish this the roof was replaced by a wooden one: it was no doubt intended to be temporary, but it remains to this day, and presents a painful contrast to the beautiful vaulting of the rest of the church.

Is there no fund applicable to the restoration of this church? if not, why do not the Dean and Chapter endeavour to obtain by subscription a fund for the purpose of putting it in a state more creditable to the diocese and the nation?

Nov. 18, 1861. G. W. D.

SAMBENITO AND COROZA.

MR. URBAN,—Will you allow me to ask a question concerning the following description of a procession of the victims of an Auto da Fé, which I find in "Gil Blas:"—

"Iban primeso los padres dominicos, precedidos del Estandaste de la fe, ó peudon del santo tribunal. Tros de dichos religiosos venian los reos, con sus capotillos ó especie de escapularios, de tela amarilla, formada en ellos por la parte anterior y posterior el aspa de san Andres, de tela roja, llamada *sambenito*, y todos con corozas en la cabeza, con llamas pintados las de los condurados á la hoguera, y sin Ellos los de los otros de menor pena."

('The Dominican fathers went first, preceded by the Standard of the Faith, or Banner of the Holy Tribunal. Behind these "religious" come the culprits, with their short cloaks—or kind of scapulars—of yellow cloth, called *sambenito*, the cross of St. Andrew, of red cloth, being depicted on them in front and behind, and all with corozas—or high paper caps in the shape of a sugar-loaf—on their heads, the caps of those condemned to the stake having painted flames, and those of the others sentenced to a less punishment being without them.')

Can you inform me whether the *sam-*

benito and *coroza* were confined to the victims of the Spanish Auto da Fé? or did they also form a part of the dress of the victims or penitents in these processions in Italy and Portugal?

When and where was the punishment by fire first inflicted by the Inquisition? Was it at Toulouse, where Innocent the Third's missionary, Father Dominic, first established a tribunal to enquire concerning all persons supposed to be unfriendly to the interests of Rome? Or was it Torquemada, the chief Inquisitor in Spain, who first introduced this punishment for those who were striving to subvert the established religion? I am aware that death by fire was adopted as an evasion of the merciful maxim of the Church, "Ecclesia non novit sanguinem."

Though generally mentioned in England with abhorrence, I find one defender of the Inquisition among English judges. The Recorder of London, Sir John Howell, in 1670, at the trial of the Quaker Penn, used these words,—"Certainly it will not be well with us till something like unto the Spanish Inquisition be in England."

I am, &c. E. J. THACKWELL,
Barrister-at-law.

14, *Queen's-road, Regent's-park,*
Nov. 6, 1861.

DUGDALE'S WARWICKSHIRE: MONUMENTS OF THE BURDETTS.

MR. URBAN,—I know not whether any previous correspondent of yours has noticed the following instance of editorial slovenliness in the edition of "Dugdale's Warwickshire" printed in 1730.

In that book the article "Sekindon" (Seckington as now written) occupies pages 1126, 27; and there is no plate. The article "Shuttenton" follows in pages 1127, 28, 29; and embodies on page 1128, headed by the words "On the North Side of the Church," a plate of two monuments of the Burdett family; one mural with many figures, the other a female figure recumbent.

Now in the very small church of Shuttenton there is no such monument, nor well ever can have been: for the recumbent one in particular, unless the existing seats or benches were away, there cannot have been room. Moreover, the ownership of the Burdetts there is but a thirty or forty acres, without a building or the vestige of one. But of all Sekindon, land and advowson, they have for generations been owners; residing, too, on their adjoining lordship of Bramcote: and in *Sekindon Church*, some four times larger than that at Shuttenton, there *are* still the *very monuments* the plate represents.

Reference to the original edition of the work (1656) exposes the blunder: for there, *Sekindon embodies the plate*, (on p. 814,) and *Shuttenton* has *no plate at all.*

My father, an occasional correspondent of yours up to his death (1820), has noted with his pencil on the plate of 1730 "Gone, 1800;" but there, so far as appears, his observation of the matter seems to have ended.—I am, &c.

STANLEY D. WOLFERSTAN.

Statfold, Nov. 19, 1861.

[The edition referred to is that in 2 vols., folio, issued by Dr. William Thomas, and described by him as "revised, augmented, and continued." He, however, was very careless in his authorities, and manifestly took little pains in gaining information. This, which is the judgment of Mr. Gough, is evident to the most cursory inspector, and indeed is so well known, that we should not have needed to print our correspondent's letter, but for the valuable information that he supplies regarding the monuments of the Burdett family.]

The Note-book of Sylvanus Urban.

[*Under this title are collected brief notes of matters of current antiquarian interest which do not appear to demand more formal treatment.* Sylvanus Urban *invites the kind co-operation of his Friends, who may thus preserve a record of many things that would otherwise pass away.*]

Literary Discoveries in Asia Minor.—The *Moniteur* lately published the following report to the Minister of State from M. Perrot, formerly a pupil of the French school at Athens, who has been charged with a scientific mission in Asia Minor:—

"*Angora (ancient Ancyra), Aug.* 28.

"I have made a valuable epigraphic discovery.

"We found, in visiting the vicinity of the temple, all the first part of the Greek translation of the Testament of Augustus, of which Hamilton copied the end. Having ascertained that it existed in a good state of preservation behind a wall of bricks, forming the back of a Turk's house, we purchased the wall and pulled it down. By labouring from morning to evening during five days I have made a copy of the inscription. I have eight columns complete — not like those of Hamilton, for at least several of them are the beginnings or ends only of columns; and that brings me down to the middle of the third column of the Latin, and fills up many blanks in the original text, which is much more mutilated than has been believed from the copies hitherto used. The first four columns of my Greek text also contains omissions, but in the fourth and the three following ones only a word here and there is wanting.

"I cannot tell you all the new facts that my discovery makes known respecting the life of Augustus, the honours which he received, &c. At the end of the first column of the Latin is a blank which is made up by the columns of the Greek text. They speak of the 'absolute power' which he refused, the 'prefecture' which he exercised, the 'consulate for life' which he would not accept, the 'prefecture of morals,' and his title of 'Prince of the Senate,' all which are wanting in the Latin. The date also of his testament is given. By means of these supplements I can add much more than I had dared to hope to the knowledge and true interpretation of this important epigraphic monument.

"I am at this moment in negotiation for the purchase of the adjacent house, which contains the middle part of the inscription. That which Hamilton had partially pulled down only contains the end. The text which he gives begins Table 4 of the Latin. There are probably, therefore, two columns of Greek to find, in order to re-establish the text of this important inscription, and I hope that I shall succeed in discovering them. As to the Latin text, it is more damaged than I had expected. Nevertheless, in spite of all it has suffered, there is much to gain from an attentive perusal of it.

"The great defect of the copies which have hitherto served, appears to me to be not so much their inexactness, the errors being easy to correct, as the absence of any precise indication of the length of the blanks. Those persons who have endeavoured to fill up the vacancies, however great their sagacity, thus run the risk of putting a phrase where there were two words, and two words where there

was a phrase. As the taking of a general stamped impression is impossible—first, for the Latin inscription, on account of the deep holes which have been made in several places, so that the surface sinks to the depth of several centimetres[a]; and second, for the Greek inscription, on account of the props which we have been obliged to lean against the wall, in order to support the roof of the house—this is what we have resolved on, and which will remedy the above defect. We shall bring back, in addition to the stamped portions which will give the form of the characters, something which will permit the voids to be measured with almost mathematical exactness. M. Guillaume has had the patience to reduce to scale, stone by stone, all the surfaces which bear inscriptions—that is to say, the two faces of the pronaos and the external wall of the cella, at the same time indicating the slightest cracks and the true width of them. On his sheets I will put the two inscriptions, measured by compass, making thereby, as it were, a true copy, a real photograph of them."

ANTIQUITIES FROM CYRENE.—The following extract from the "Malta Times" of October 24 gives an interesting account of the means employed to procure the antique remains from Cyrene to which we recently alluded[b], and which we intend at a future day fully to describe:—

"H.M. steam-frigate 'Melpomene,' 51 guns, Capt. Ewart, returned from Marsa Sousah, on Thursday last [Oct. 17], whither she had been sent by order of the Admiralty to ship further sculptures discovered in the ruins of the ancient city of Cyrene by Lieut. R. M. Smith, Royal Engineers, and Lieut. E. A. Porcher, Royal Navy. She left Malta on the 23rd September, and arrived at Marsa Sousah on the evening of the 26th. The sculptures, packed in sixty-three cases, were transported to the place of embarkation on three artillery wagons, sent from Malta for the purpose, dragged by a party of seamen and marines, under the command of Lieut. Carter, the smaller objects being carried by camels. The transport occupied from the 28th September to the 13th October, the distance from Cyrene to the coast being about twelve miles, Cyrene itself occupying a height about two thousand feet above the sea. The operations connected with the transport were much facilitated on this occasion by the excellent arrangements made by Capt. Ewart, who had had considerable experience in the transport of heavy marbles, while employed some years ago in embarking the discoveries of Sir Charles Fellowes at Xanthus; and who, it will be remembered, was the only officer of the party landed who escaped the deadly fever of the country.

"Depôts of provisions, both at Cyrene and on the shore, were established by his orders, to enable the work being carried on in the event of communication with the ship being interrupted by the weather. These proved of great service, as for half the time of the ship's stay boats could not land on account of the surf. By an ingenious device of Capt. Ewart, the wagons were fitted with a steering apparatus and man-harness, which materially contributed to the safety and comparative ease with which the heavily-loaded wagons were taken through a very difficult and mountainous country, over a road roughly laid down for the purpose before the ship arrived. By means of these and other thoughtful arrangements, the whole of the heavy marbles were brought down in three trips, and safely embarked."

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[a] The centimetre is about one-third of an inch, English.

[b] GENT. MAG., November, 1861, p. 477.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Five Játakas, containing a Fairy Tale, a Comical Story, and Three Fables. In the original Páli Text, accompanied with a Translation and Notes. By V. FAUSBÖLL. (Copenhagen; and Williams and Norgate, London. 8vo., viii. and 72 pp.)—Folk-lore always interests us, and the more so the more ancient it is, the more it takes us back to the cradle of our races, the golden East. The collection now before us is short, but very valuable. Its date is about the fourth century after Christ, but as it is only a translation and adaptation of older materials, it actually points back to times before the Christian era. Not being learned in Oriental lore, we will not attempt to grapple with the minutiæ of the text and translation. But we are in good hands, for Mr. Fausböll is a ripe and exact scholar. We would only direct the attention of our readers to the mine here opened out. As a specimen we will extract the prototype of our old friend, the fable of the ass in the lion's skin:—

"THE SIHACAMMA-BIRTH.

"'That is not the roar of a lion.' This the Master related, while living at Jetavana, concerning Kokálika. The latter was, at that time, desirous of reciting the sarabhanna. The Master having heard this incident related a tale:—

"In times past, while Brahmadatta reigned in Báránasí, Bodhisatta having been born in an agriculturist's family, when grown up gained his livelihood by tilling the ground.

"At this time a merchant wanders about trafficking by the help of an ass. In every place he comes to, having taken his merchandise from the back of the ass, he clothes him in a lion's skin, and lets him loose into the rice and barley-fields. The watchers of the field, on seeing him and believing him to be a lion, dare not approach.

"One day, then, this merchant having taken his stand at the entrance of a town, while causing his breakfast to be prepared, lets loose the ass into a barley-field, having previously clothed him in the lion's skin. The watchers of the field believing him to be a lion, and not daring to approach him, went home and told the matter. The inhabitants of the whole town, after seizing their weapons, while blowing the conchs and sounding the drums, drew near to the field, and shouted aloud. Terrified with the fear of death, the ass brayed like an ass. Knowing him then to be an ass, Bodhisatta pronounced the first stanza:—

1. 'That is not the roar of a lion,
Nor a tiger, nor a panther;
Clothed in a lion's skin,
A wretched ass roars.'

The inhabitants of the town, also knowing him to be an ass, killed him by breaking his bones, and went away, carrying with them the lion's skin. The merchant then, having come and seen the unfortunate ass, pronounced the second stanza:—

2. 'For a long time, indeed, the ass did eat
That green barley,
Clothed in a lion's skin;
But when roaring he committed himself.'

"While he said this, the ass died there.

"The Master having given this moral instruction, he summed up the Játaka thus:—'At that time the ass was Kokálika, but the wise agriculturist I.'"—(pp. 39, 40.)

The translation is as literal as the subject will permit; and some untranslated Já'akas are added, one being in the Páli version of the Southern Buddhists, and also in the Sanscrit version of the Northern Buddhists.

The Wisdom of Solomon. Illuminated by Samuel Stanesby. (Griffith and Farren.)—We have on two or three previous occasions noticed Mr. Stanesby's illustrated works. The one before us is his last production, and we think it his best. The selection of "wise sayings" is made with good taste, and the illuminated borders in which they are set are very effective. It is not too much to say that this, which is one of the earliest illustrated books of the season, is likely also to be one of the most popular—that is, if real

merit may be allowed to reckon for anything in determining the public choice.

Tiny Tadpole, and other Tales. By FRANCES FREELING BRODERIP. With Illustrations by her brother, Thomas Hood. (Griffith and Farren.)—If young people of the present day are not both wiser and better than the juveniles of former generations, we fear it must be very much their own fault, when they have such writers as Mrs. Broderip to give them books that convey not a few hints of worldly wisdom, and a sound moral—which cannot be predicated of "Puss in Boots," or "Cinderella," or "Jack and the Bean-stalk"—and yet are as amusing as any of those renowned histories, if not more so. Without setting up for a great teacher, Mrs. Broderip very cleverly inculcates many useful lessons, and those who read the "Gilt Pin," the "Fatal Effects of Curiosity," "Little Pitchers have long Ears," or the "Ill-tempered Weathercock," may very probably be cured of several evil habits, whilst they certainly will be amused at the serio-comic tone which the daughter of Thomas Hood employs; and further gratification will be derived from the spirited illustrations which her brother has furnished; "Speckleback in the Fairy's Car" is as fanciful as could be desired.

The Life-boat. (Published by the Royal National Life-boat Institution, John-street, Adelphi.)—The terrible storms with which we have so recently been visited, forcibly plead the cause of the active and praiseworthy Society that issues this little quarterly publication. The fact, we fear, is not sufficiently known, that upwards of eight hundred lives are lost and a million and a-half of property destroyed by shipwreck on our coasts every year, and that the chief hope of the drowning mariner is on the life-boats (now 115 in number) which this Society maintains. This is a task that we think ought not to be left to voluntary benevolence—Parliamentary grants are made every year for less worthy objects—but whilst it yet is so, no one can do wrongly who contributes his mite to enable the Institution to meet its self-imposed obligations.

The East Anglian. (Lowestoft: Tymms.)—We are glad to see that the really valuable communications that appear in this unpretending little work have secured to it a fair amount of patronage, and that in future six numbers (instead of four) are to be issued yearly. The numbers for the last six months, which are now before us, contain much to interest East Anglian antiquaries, such as "A Visitation of the Monumental Heraldry of Suffolk;" "Coats of Arms in Essex Churches;" "List of the Round Towers of East Anglia;" "Extracts from Parish Registers," &c., &c.,—matters which we have no room to quote, but which we recommend our readers to study for themselves.

History, Opinions and Lucubrations, of Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq. From the "Tatler," by Steele and Addison. With Introduction, Notes and Illustrations, by H. R. MONTGOMERY, Author of "Thos. Moore, his Life, Writings, and Contemporaries," &c., &c. Illustrated with a Series of Photographs. (Longmans.)—The rather full title of this work relieves us from the necessity of any lengthened comment. The selection of passages so as to form an imaginary biography of our old friend Isaac Bickerstaff is made, on the whole, judiciously, and though some of the photographs are not in the first style of the art, they yet are interesting as evidence of the spread of this new mode of illustrating books.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Nov. 8. The Queen has been pleased to separate the Bahama Islands and their dependencies, together with the Turks and Caicos Islands, from the see and diocese of Jamaica, and to constitute the said islands and their dependencies into a separate see and diocese, to be called the bishopric of Nassau. Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the Ven. Charles Caulfeild, D.D. (now Archdeacon of the Bahamas,) to be ordained and consecrated the first Bishop of the said see of Nassau.

Nov. 12. *Congé d'élire* to the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Gloucester empowering them to elect a Bishop of the see of Gloucester and Bristol, the same being void by the translation of the Right Rev. Father in God Charles Baring, D.D., late Bishop thereof, to the see of Durham; the Rev. William Thomson, D.D., recommended to be by them elected Bishop of the said see of Gloucester and Bristol.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Oct. 22. Viscount Monck to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over H.M.'s Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and of the Island of Prince Edward, and Governor-General in and over all H.M.'s Provinces on the continent of North America and of the Island of Prince Edward.

Philip Edmond Wodehouse, esq., C.B. (now Governor of British Guiana), to be the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies, and to be H.M.'s High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the territories adjacent or contiguous to the eastern frontier of the said colony.

Sir Dominick Daly, knt., to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Colony of South Australia.

John Stephen Hampton, esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Western Australia.

The Hon. William Gordon Cornwallis Eliot, now Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Athens, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

The Hon. William Stuart, Secretary to H.M.'s late Legation at Naples, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Athens.

Mr. Zebina Eastman approved of as Consul at Bristol for the United States of America.

William Joshua Pfennell, esq., and Frederick Eden, esq., to be Inspectors of Fisheries for three years, under an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, entitled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to Fisheries of Salmon in England."

Sir James Hope, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron of H.M.'s Fleet (holding the temporary rank of Vice-Admiral), Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships and vessels on the East India and China station, permitted to accept and wear the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of the Second Class, conferred on him in approbation of his distinguished services before the enemy during the recent combined operations of British and French forces against China.

Nov. 1. Frederic Henry Crowe, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Bengazi, to be H.M.'s Consul at Cairo.

Mr. William B. West approved of as Consul at Galway for the United States of America.

Robert Wilson and Charles George Pantin, esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Trinidad.

Nov. 8. William Charles Whitman, esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Nova Scotia.

John Smale, esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong.

William Dumaresq Wright, esq., to be Landing Surveyor at St. John's River, Colombo.

William Edward Thompson Sharpe, esq., to be Assistant Agent at Kandy.

Edward Newnham Atherton, esq., to be Assistant Agent at Kurnegolle, in the island of Ceylon.

Mr. Anders Westenholz, approved of as Consul-General in London for H.M. the King of Denmark.

Nov. 12. Senor Thomaz Ribeiro dos Santos approved of as Consul-General at Bristol for H.M. the King of Portugal and the Algarves.

Nov. 15. Robert Adams, esq., M.D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, to be Surgeon in Ordinary to Her Majesty in Ireland, in the room of James William Cusack, esq., M.D., deceased.

The Right Rev. Chas. Lord Bishop of Durham to be one of the Commissioners for the purposes of "The Durham University Act, 1861," in the room of the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Henry Montagu, late Bishop of Durham, deceased.

Nov. 19. David Mason, esq., M.D., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica.

Mr. Heinrich Danelsberg approved of as Consul at Singapore for his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburgh.

Nov. 22. Mr. William Blanchard approved of as Consul at Melbourne for the United States of America.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Nov. 1. *Borough of Plymouth.*— Walter Morrison, esq., of Malham Tarn-house, Yorkshire, in the room of William Henry Edgcumbe (commonly called Viscount Valletort), now a Peer of the United Kingdom.

Nov. 12. *City of Lincoln.* — Charles Seely, esq., of Holghington, Lincolnshire, in the room of Major Gervaise Tottenham Waldo Sibthorp, deceased.

BIRTHS.

June 20. At Meerut, the wife of Col. Walter, C.B., Commanding H.M.'s 35th Regt., a son.

Aug. 18. At Simla, the wife of Capt. J. F. Raper, H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, a dau.

Aug. 20. At Murree, the wife of J. G. Bushman, H.M.'s 21st Light Dragoons, a dau.

Sept. 3. At Bangalore, Madras, the wife of Captain Greenway, H.M.'s 50th M.N.I., a son.

Sept. 6. At Dinapore, the wife of Lieut. Henry Montgomery Burlton, of H.M.'s Bengal Army, a dau.

Sept. 7. At Simla, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. H. Blunt, a dau.

Sept. 8. At Simla, the wife of Major Connell, R.A., a son.

Sept. 10. At St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, the wife of Capt. E. H. Couchman, Assist. Adjutant-General, Madras Artillery, a dau.

At Jhansi, Central India, the wife of C. O'L. L. Prendergast, esq., H.M.'s 52nd Regt., a son.

Sept. 14. At King William's-town, British Kaffraria, the wife of Col. Arthur Horne, 2nd Batt. 13th Light Infantry, a son.

Sept. 16. At Madras, the wife of W. S. Whiteside, esq., H.M.'s Madras Civil Service, a dau.

Sept. 23. At Belgaum, Bombay, the wife of Capt. Edward William Bray, H.M.'s 83rd Regt., a son.

Sept. 28. At Simla, the wife of Capt. A. R. Fuller, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjaub, a son.

Oct. 8. At Heath Villas, Penge, the wife of the Rev. Jas. Turner, a dau.

At Kurrachee, the wife of Major W. L. Merewether, C.B., a son.

Oct. 12. At Trivandrum, Travancore, the wife of Major Greenaway, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

Oct. 16. At Malta, the wife of Major Webber Smith, 22nd Regt., a dau.

At Dover, the wife of Capt. J. Lawrance Bolton, R.A., a dau.

Oct. 17. At Bewick Folly, Northumberland, the wife of John Riddell, esq., a son.

Oct. 19. At Melton-hall, near Woodbridge, the wife of J. R. Wood, esq., a son.

Oct. 20. At Ickleton, Cambridgeshire, the wife of the Rev. F. S. Margetts, a dau.

Oct. 21. At Twickenham, the wife of George Booth, esq., a son.

In Upper Brook-st., Mrs. Edward Hamilton, a son.

Oct. 22. In Chesterfield-st., Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Okeover, a dau.

In Wyndham-pl., Bryanston-sq., the wife of the Rev. G. Crespigny La Motte, Rector of Denton, Kent, a son.

In Devonshire-pl., W., the wife of Gordon E. Surtees, esq., a dau.

At the Court, Wellington, Somerset, the wife of George Smith Fox, esq., a son.

Oct. 23. At Repton, Burton-on-Trent, the wife of the Rev. W. Johnson, a son.

At Hurst-green, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. H. Stobart, a son.

At the Rocks, Gloucestershire, (the residence of her father, Mr. Serjeant Wrangham,) the wife of Henry Calley, esq., of Burderop-park, Wilts, a son.

At Monk Okehampton, the wife of the Rev. H. M. Northcote, a son.

At Fern-lodge, Campden-hill, Kensington, the wife of the Rev. S. A. Brooke, a dau.

Oct. 24. At Bedhampton, Hants, the wife of Captain Hayes, R.N., a son.

At Ham, Surrey, the wife of Frederick Morton Eden, esq., a dau.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Leith Ross, of Arnage, Aberdeenshire, N.B., a son.

At West Moulsey-lodge, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Draffen, Royal Marine Artillery, a dau.

Oct. 25. At the Abbey, Celbridge, Ireland, the wife of C. Langdale, esq., a son.

At Chester, the wife of the Rev. Henry Venables, a dau.

At the Tower, London, the wife of Surgeon-Major Nicoll, Grenadier Guards, a dau.

At the Rectory, Hautbois, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Girling, a son.

At the Parsonage, Bramley, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Joy, a son.

At Langley, Eling, Southampton, the wife of Drummond B. Wingrove, esq., a son.

At the Vicarage, Frampton-on-Severn, the wife of the Rev. Ferdinand St. John, a son.

Oct. 26. At Kirkmichael-house, Dumfries-shire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Luke White, M.P., a son.

At Sway-house, near Lymington, Hants, the wife of Lieut.-Col. O. A. Grimston, a son.

At Monkstown, Cork, the wife of Major Cornwall, late 93rd Highlanders, a son.

At the Grange, Belgrave, Leicestershire, the wife of Major Chester, a son.

At Toddington, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. W. D. Stanton, a dau.

At Shrewsbury, the wife of Capt. Walter Wingfield, a son.

At Delbury-hall, Shropshire, the wife of Edw. Wood, esq., a dau.

At Sunderland, the wife of Capt. Estcourt Day, 26th Cameronians, a son.

At Provost-road, Haverstock-hill, the wife of A. W. Williamson, esq., F.R.S., a dau.

At Rostrevor, the wife of Capt. Moore, Royal Lancashire Artillery, a son.

At the Parsonage, Disley, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. C. J. Satterthwaite, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. F. K. Clarke, M.A., Head Master of the Grammar-school, Stafford, a dau.

Oct. 27. At Branston Rectory, Lincoln, the Hon. Mrs. A. S. Leslie Melville, a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of Major-Gen. Tuite, R.A., a son.

In Berkeley-sq., the wife of George Glynn Petre, esq., H.M.'s Secretary of Legation at Hanover, a son.

At Weymouth, the wife of the Rev. W. L. Bevan, Vicar of Hay, a son.

At the Royal Laboratory, Gosport, the wife of Capt. Bayly, R.A., a dau.

At Broseley Rectory, Salop, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Cobbold, a son.

Oct. 28. In Chesham-place, Mrs. Pakenham Mahon, a dau.

At Swynnerton-park, the wife of Basil Fitzherbert, esq., a son.

Oct. 29. In Eaton-pl. West, Mrs. Robert Capel Cure, a son.

At Honfleur, Normandy, the wife of J. G. Thompson, esq., Madras Civil Service, a dau.

At Lake-house, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Edward Duke, a dau.

At Dundalk, the wife of Capt. Chadwick, 14th Hussars, a dau.

The wife of John Humffreys Parry, esq., serjeant-at-law, a son.

At Barwell Rectory, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. Christopher Barrow, a dau.

At Brook-lodge, Cheadle, Cheshire, the wife of Colin George Ross, esq., a dau.

In Berkeley-sq., the wife of the Rev. John A. Blackett Ord, of Whitfield, Northumberland, a dau.

Oct. 30. At Castle-hill, Devon, the Countess Fortescue, a son.

At Roscneath, Armagh, the wife of the Rev. J. E. Costello, a dau.

At Fermoy, co. Cork, the wife of Major Godley, a son.

At West Cowes, the wife of the Rev. Edgar Silver, a dau.

In Gloucester-terr., Regent's-park, the wife of Fred. Willis Farrer, esq., a son.

At Pulham-house, Berks, the wife of the Rev. Henry B. Wilder, a dau.

At Madeley Vicarage, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. Thos. W. Daltry, M.A., a son,

At Chell-lodge, near Tunstall, the wife of C. Malpas, esq., a son.

Oct. 31. In New-st., Spring-gardens, the wife of W. G. Romaine, esq., C.B., Secretary to the Admiralty, a son.

At Dawlish, the wife of the Rev. Robert Le Marchant, a dau.

In the Cathedral Precincts, Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Hirst, a dau.

At Dover, the wife of Archibald Hamilton Bell, esq., R.A., a son.

At Dorrington Parsonage, Salop, the wife of the Rev. T. P. White, a dau.

At Pocklington, the wife of the Rev. E. B. Slater, a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Chas. Hunter, H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, a dau.

Nov. 1. At Aberdeen, the Hon. Lady Abercromby, of Birkenbog and Forglen, a son.

At Rutland-gate, the Lady William Compton, a dau.

Nov. 2. The wife of Ridley Thompson, esq., Paston-hall, Peterborough, a dau.

At Haverstock-hill, the wife of Stephen Martin Leake, esq., a son.

Nov. 3. In Grafton-st., the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Ponsonby, a dau.

At Farnham, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Hugh Clifford, a dau.

At the Rectory, Stainton le Vale, Caistor, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Francis Hugh Deane, B.D., a son.

At Milverton-court, Somersetshire, the wife of Richard Weedon, esq., a dau.

At Hatfield Peverel Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Bixby G. Luard, a son.

At Gosport, the wife of Capt. Chas. McArthur, R.M.L.I., a dau.

At Great Marlow, the wife of the Rev. P. Hen. Boissier, a son.

Nov. 4. In Hereford-st., Park-lane, the Marchioness of Carmarthen, a son.

At the Vicarage, Barrow-on-Humber, the Hon. Mrs. Machell, a son.

At Balham, Surrey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. D. Grant, a son.

At Crockham Parsonage, Kent, the wife of the Rev. R. Vincent, a dau.

At Tavistock, Devon, the wife of the Rev. M. J. Fuller, a son.

At Stonehouse, the wife of Lieut. Thomas W. Chapman, R.N., H.M.S. "Centurion," a dau.

Nov. 5. In Oxford-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Sliugsby Bethell, twin sons.

In Oxford-terr., Hyde-pk., the wife of Capt. H. B. Young, R.N., a son.

At Cheshunt, Herts, the wife of the Rev. M. B. Bailey, a son.

At Worthing, the wife of the Rev. O. M. Ridley, a son.

At Southwell, Notts, the wife of Captain Sherlock, late 74th Highlanders, a son.

Nov. 6. At Bacton Vicarage, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. James Camper Wright, a son.

At Paris, the wife of Charles Toll Bidwell, esq., H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul at Panama, a son.

At Kington, Worcester, the wife of the Rev. Charles R. Evers, a dau.

At Hooton, the wife of the Rev. John Owen, a son.

Nov. 7. In Eaton-sq., Lady Emily Cavendish, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Col. Clement A. Edwards, C.B., 49th Regt., a son.

The wife of Bulkley J. Mackworth Praed, esq., a son.

Nov. 8. At Bray, the wife of Colonel D. M. Stewart, a dau.

At Podymore Rectory, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Highton, a son.

At Kensington, the widow of Henry Grant Foote, esq., late H.B.M.'s Consul at Lagos, a son.

At Athlone, the wife of Capt. George Hamilton Gordon, Royal Engineers, a son.

Nov. 9. At Deer-pk., Devon, the Lady Frances Lindsay, a son.

At Woolwich, Mrs. Walter Chidiock Nangle, a son.

At Sandgate, the wife of Major van Straubenzee, A.D.C., a son.

Nov. 11. In Devonshire-pl., Portland-pl., W., the wife of General Sir John Aitchison, a son.

At Yanworth, near Northleach, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Stanton, a son.

Nov. 12. The wife of the Hon. W. Harbord, a son.

At Ashbrook, Londonderry, the wife of John Barre Beresford, esq., of Learmount, a dau.

Nov. 14. At Bedlay-house, Lanarkshire, the wife of T. Craig Christie, esq., of Bedlay and Petershill, a dau.

Nov. 15. At Much Cowarne Vicarage, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. E. Barton, a dau.

At Veitch's Hotel, Edinburgh, the wife of the Hon. George Frederick Boyle, a dau.

In Lupus-st., St. George's-road, the wife of the Rev. George D. W. Dickson, a dau.

Nov. 16. At Shoeburyness, the wife of Col. W. B. Gardner, R.A., a dau.

At Chelsea College, the wife of Capt. Gerard Napier, R.N., a son.

Nov. 17. At Eton College, the wife of the Rev. C. Wolley, a son.

At Sydney-house, Southampton, the residence of her mother, the wife of Major Hoare, a dau.

At Great Steeping Rectory, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Wright, a son.

At Cannon-hall, Barnsley, the wife of Mr. Walter Spencer Stanhope, a son.

Nov. 18. At St. Ann's Parsonage, Hanger-lane, Stamford-hill, the wife of the Rev. John D. Letts, M.A., Incumbent of St. Ann's, and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl Ferrers, a son.

At Clevedon, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Maxwell Hyslop, a dau.

Nov. 20. The wife of the Rev. Lawford W. T. Dale, a son.

At Coton-hill, Shrewsbury, the wife of John Price, esq., a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 20. At St. Kilda, Melbourne, George, eldest son of Edward Maunsell, esq., of Deer-park, co. Clare, to Maria Matilda, fifth dau. of Capt. W. Meadows Brownrigg, of Sydney, and granddau. of the late Gen. Thomas Brownrigg.

Aug. 20. At Bolundshur, N.-W. Provinces, India, Fredk. Elliot, esq., C.S., son of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B., to Marcia Cordelia, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. John Ralph Ouseley, Bengal Army.

Aug. 31. At Victoria, Vancouver's Island, Charles, second son of the Rev. Henry Good, LL.B., of Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, to Alice, fourth dau. of H.E. James Douglas, C.B., Governor of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island.

Sept. 2. At Victoria, Vancouver's Island, E. Graham Alston, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, Registrar-General of the Colony, to Elizabeth Caroline, youngest dau. of Edward Abbott, esq., of Feltwell-lodge, Norfolk.

Sept. 18. At Simla, Fitzroy Wilson, Lieut. 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, fourth son of Henry Wilson, esq., of Stowlangtoft, Suffolk, to Annie Eliz., eldest dau. of Col. Laughton, of H.M.'s Bengal Engineers.

Sept. 27. At Cheltenham, Edwyn J. Slade-King, esq., M.D., of Willow-house, Wimbledon, Surrey, only son of John King, esq., M.D., of the Row-croft, near Stroud, to Maryanna, only dau. of the late T. Sampson, esq., of St. Sidwell's, Exeter, and Colyton, and granddau. of the late Sir James Kinloch, bart., of Nevay.

Oct. 3. At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Henry Honywood Hughes Hallett, Lieut. H.M.'s 17th Regt. M.N.I., second son of the late Charles Hughes Hallett, esq., Madras Civil Service, to Georgina, eldest dau. of the late Rev. C. E. Macleod.

Oct. 10. At All Saints', Fulham, the Rev. Jas. Innes, Chaplain of the Refuge, Fulham, to Catherine, widow of Geo. Cosby Harpour, esq., of Castletown, Isle of Man.

At Bury St. Edmund's, John Vise Kelly, esq., of Norman Cottage, Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, to Julia, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Yeates Smythies, Vicar of Stanground-with-Farcet, Huntingdonshire.

At Bangalore, Lieut.-Col. J. L. Barrow, Madras Artillery, to Emily Frances, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Bryce McMaster, of the Madras Army.

Oct. 15. At Wreay, Carlisle, W. Lambert Howe, esq., Capt. North Cork Rifles, youngest son of the late Randall Howe, esq., of Arbutus-lodge, co. Cork, to Catherine Nony, eldest dau. of Rear-Adm. Pennell, of Ravenside, near Carlisle.

At Skipton, Yorkshire, Charles Woolnough, esq., M.A., to Adelaide, dau. of Henry Alcock, esq., of Airville, near Skipton.

At St. Matthias', Richmond, Surrey, Robert L. Stuart, esq., Edinburgh, to Maria Campbell Hill, second dau. of the late Rev. George Richard Anstey.

Oct. 17. At St. Giles', Reading, Major G. Rhodes, unattached, to Sarah Ellen, eldest dau. of Wm. Sheepshanks, esq., of Leeds and Harrogate.

Oct. 22. At St. Ninian's, Glen-Urquhart, Inverness-shire, Major Cameron, 1st Madras Light

Cavalry, to Mariann, youngest dau. of the late Col. Hankins, Madras Army.

At Walcot, Bath, John, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Stone, H.M.'s 58th Regt., to Sophia Blanche, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Edmund Palmer, R.N., C.B.

At East Knoyle, Wilts, Edmund Henry Lenon, esq., V.C., 67th Regt., to Mary Margaret, third dau. of the Rev. Crosbie Morgell, Rector of Knoyle.

At Walcot Church, Bath, Charles Renny Blair, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s Indian Army, youngest son of the late Capt. Edward Macleod Blair, Bengal Cavalry, to Juliana, third surviving dau. of Capt. Lawrence B. Williams, R.N., of Springfield-lodge.

At the Rosset Church, Gresford, the Rev. E. W. Newcome, of Leavesden, Herts, youngest son of the late Rev. Thos. Newcome, Rector of Shenley, to Margaret, second dau. of the late Frank Boydell, esq., of Chester.

At Newton, near Sudbury, the Rev. W. M. Townsend, Incumbent of Finborough Parva, Suffolk, eldest son of the late William Townsend, esq., of New-hall, Waterfall, Staffordshire, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late William Crosse, esq., of Onehouse-hall, near Stowmarket.

At St. Paul's, Malta, G. Fred. Sheppard, esq., Bombay Civil Service, son of G. W. Sheppard, esq., of Fromefield-house, Frome, to Adeline Babington, dau. of the late Rev. B. Peile, of Hatfield, Herts.

At Richmond, Surrey, the Rev. Francis Hessey, D.C.L., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and Incumbent of St. Barnabas, Kensington, to Julia Leonora, only surviving dau. of the late Thomas Alexander Oakes, esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

At Bodiam, Sussex, Thomas Foljambe, esq., of Holme-Field, Yorkshire, to Lydia Mary, dau. of the late John Luxford, esq., of Higham, Sussex.

At Christ Church, Ealing, the Rev. Edmond T. Butler, to Georgina Frances, dau. of George Evans, esq.

At Holy Trinity, Paddington, John, third son of Robert Hillman, esq., of the Grove, Lyme Regis, Dorset, to Rosa, eldest dau. of George Elers, esq., of Springfield-lodge, Somersetshire, and Gloucester-terr., Hyde-park-gardens.

At Olney, the Rev. Edward Synge Wilson, to Elizabeth Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Benj. Coles, esq., of Olney.

At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., the Rev. Barnard Smith, M.A., Rector of Glaston, Rutlandshire, late Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to Clara, dau. of the late Richard Crawshay, esq., of Ottershaw-park, Surrey.

Oct. 23. At Dawlish, John Onslow Watts, of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, and of Warleigh-lodge, Bathford, Somerset, to Caroline Mary, youngest dau. of Major Vere Webb, of Bath, formerly of the Rifle Brigade.

At Delgany, James C. McDowell, esq., of Galway, to Louisa Frances Lumley, dau. of the late Rev. Arthur Moore, Rector of Walpole St. Peter's, Norfolk.

At Sutton Veny, Alfred Charles, second son of George Murton, esq., of Lorrenden, Ospringe, Kent, to Charlotte Anne, only dau. and surviving child of Stephen Neale, esq., of Sutton Veny, Wilts.

Oct. 24. At Kingillie, Inverness-shire, the Rev. Charles Kirkby Robinson, M.A., Master of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, and Canon of Norwich, to Margaret Clifford Melville, dau. of the late Major Ludovick Stewart, of H.M.'s 24th Regt.

At St. Nicholas, Brighton, John Haskins, esq., of Hadlow-house, Mayfield, Sussex, and Elmgrove, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, to Josephine, dau. of the late John Walter Hulme, esq., Chief Justice of Hongkong.

At Kersall, near Manchester, the Rev. John Chas. Ryle, B.A., Vicar of Stradbroke, and late Rector of Helmingham, Suffolk, to Henrietta Amelia, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Clowes, of Broughton Old Hall, Lancashire.

At Great Oxendon, Northamptonsh., the Rev. Dr. Francis Burges Goodacre, second son of the late John Goodacre, esq., of Lutterworth-house, Leicestershire, to Hannah Jane, younger dau. of George Harrison, esq., of Oxendon-house.

At Swanmore, Hants, Robert Seymour Adams, esq., of Lymington, to Eliza Mary, only dau. of the late Edward Scard, esq., of Kew, J.P. for Middlesex and Surrey.

At Combe Down, near Bath, Montagu G. J. Blackburne, esq., B.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Laura Ellen, only dau. of the late Thos. Drayton, esq., of Charmouth, Dorset.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Thomas Balston, esq., of Chart Sutton, Kent, to Ellen Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. M. Oliver, Rector of Boringer, Essex.

At St. Mary Bredin, Canterbury, the Rev. Chas. Buckner, B.D., of Whyke-house, Chichester, Rector of West Stoke, Sussex, to Emma Roberts, second dau. of the late John James Pierce, esq., of Canterbury.

At Upton St. Leonard's, B. St. John Ackers, esq., only surviving son of James Ackers, esq., of Prinknash-pk., Gloucestersh., to Louisa Maria Jane, eldest dau. of Charles Brooke Hunt, esq., of Bowden-hall, in the same county.

At Budleigh, Devon, Edward W. Ravenscroft, esq., of H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, to Laura Stanfell, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Barnes Sanders, esq., of Exeter.

At Aldbourne, Wilts, the Rev. J. E. Langford Sainsbury, of Combe Keynes, to Susan Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. P. Cleather, Vicar of Aldbourne.

At St. Nicholas, Brighton, George Parkyns Knocker, esq., son of Capt. Knocker, R.N., of Dover, to Caroline, second surviving dau. of the Rev. John Arnold Wallinger, of Marine-parade, Brighton.

At Charles' Church, Plymouth, Frederick Hyne, esq., of St. Helier's, Jersey, to Louisa Frances, dau. of Capt. W. J. Scudamore, R.N.

At St. Saviour's, Paddington, Charles Stanfield Richardson, esq., of Bayford-hall, Herts, third son of Wm. Richardson, esq., of Grange-crescent,

Sunderland, to Florence Sophia, dau. of Commander Charles Hensley, R.N., of Delamere-crescent, Hyde-park.

Oct. 26. At Worthing, Lieut. Geo. Cecil Gooch, 93rd Highlanders, to Frederika Charlotte Agneta, third dau. of the late Wm. Gambier, esq.

At St. Stephen's, Dublin, Thomas Hutchinson Tristram, esq., D.C.L., Advocate, Doctors' Commons, to Flora, dau. of the late Very Rev. Thos. John de Burgh, Dean of Cloyne, and of the Lady Anna de Burgh.

Oct. 29. At Hartshead, Yorkshire, Wroth Acland, second son of Sir John Lethbridge, bart., of Sandhill-park, Somersetshire, to Ann Williams, second dau. of Thomas Benyon, esq., of Thorp Arch, Yorkshire.

At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, John, eldest son of the late Archibald Harvey, esq., of Caw-house, co. Londonderry, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Sir Wm. Oldnall Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal.

At Ruddington, Oliver, only son of John Paget, esq., of Gyères, Transylvania, to Ellen, youngest dau. of Charles Paget, esq., M.P., of Ruddington-grange, Notts.

At Sidmouth, Devon, Henry Eden Mynors, esq., of Chewton Keynsham, Somersetshire, to Josephine, eldest surviving dau. of the late Edw. Stephenson, esq., Major 3rd Buffs.

At Heavitree, Exeter, the Rev. Wm. Tanner Davy, to Susanna Frances, eldest dau. of the late James Southcomb, esq.

At St. Peter's, Dublin, Edward Henry, eldest son of the late Col. Chas. Garraway, Hon. E.I.C.S., to Jeannie, younger dau. of the late William Fletcher, esq.

At St. Giles', Camberwell, the Rev. Samuel Sheppard Hurst, of Southtown, Great Yarmouth, to Caroline, fourth dau. of the late Samuel Bond, esq., of Hinderclay-hall, Suffolk.

At Maxey, Northamptonshire, Francis Edward Harvey, esq., of St. Petersburg, to Maria, second dau. of the Rev. C. Cookson, Vicar of Maxey.

At St. James's, Paddington, William Lee, eldest son of the late Spearman Johnstone, esq., of Mount-villa, near York, to Annie Maria, youngest dau. of G. S. Ford, esq.

At St. Mary's, Brompton, Fitzroy Macpherson, esq., 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, to Isabelle Mary; and, at the same time, Francis William, only son of Francis Holbrooke, esq., Repton, Derbyshire, to Emma Georgiana—daus. of Geo. H. Seymour, esq., Clifton-manor, near York.

At Marstow, Herefordshire, Francis William, youngest son of the Rev. John Herbert, of Goodrich-house, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late John Edmund Eckley, esq., of Credenhill-park, Herefordshire.

Oct. 30. At St. Pancras, London, Frederick Michael, third son of J. Murton, esq., Cooling Castle, Kent, to Sarah Ann, second dau. of H. Everist, esq., Temple, near Rochester.

At Holy Trinity, Brompton, John Cossham Vawdrey, esq., Kensington, to Louisa Ellen, youngest dau. of the late A. N. Harrison, esq., of Field-house, Belper, Derbyshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Arthur Reid Lempriere, R.E., son of the late Capt. W. C. Lempriere, R.H.A., of Ewell, to Annie, younger dau. of the late Wm. Atkinson Gardner, esq., and granddau. of Robert Gardner, esq., of Chascley.

T. Beresford Dealtry, of St. John's College, Camb., and of the Middle Temple, only son of Charles Dealtry, esq., of Gransden-lodge, Isle of Wight, and grandson of the late Rev. G. Dealtry, Rector of Outwell, Norfolk, to Harriet Charlotte Crompton, dau. of the late A. Todd, esq., of Lower Darley-hall, Lancashire, and niece of the late T. B. Crompton, esq., of Farnworth, in the same county.

At Tarvin, Cheshire, Richard, fifth son of the late Samuel Hoare, esq., of Hampstead, and Cromer, Norfolk, to Susan, eldest dau. of Col. Tomkinson, of the Willingtons, Cheshire.

At Lustleigh, Devon, Capt. N. H. Harris, R.A., to Louisa A., eldest dau. of the Rev. F. Ensor, Rector of the parish.

Oct. 31. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Rear-Adm. the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., to Jane Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Martin J. West, esq., and the Lady Maria West, of Cadogan-pl., Belgrave-sq.

At Edinburgh, Benjamin Burt, M.D., Surgeon Bengal Army, to Marion Louisa, only dau. of the late Rear-Adm. James Haldane Tait, R.N.

At All Saints', Leamington, Lieut. Edward Thomas Nott, H.M.S. "Himalaya," eldest son of Capt. Nott, R.N., to Mary Harriet, only child of the late Lieut. G. L. H. Bazely, R.N.

At Brighton, John Henry Pelle, esq., Capt. R.A., eldest son of the Rev. T. W. Pelle, D.D., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Hampstead, to Lucy, dau. of the late Percival North Bastard, esq., of Stourpaine, Blandford, Dorsetshire.

At Crowhurst, Sussex, Samuel, youngest son of S. Ashton, esq., of Pole-bank, Gee Cross, Cheshire, to Frances Maria, second dau. of Thos. Papillon, esq., of Crowhurst-park.

Nov. 1. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. John Henry Moran, A.B., Chaplain of the Convict Prison, Brixton, to Dora, fourth dau. of Thos. Wade, esq., of Fairfield, co. Galway, and granddau. of the late Gustavus Hume Rochfort, esq., M.P. for Westmeath.

Nov. 2. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Charles Combe, esq., Cobham-park, Surrey, to Marianne Harriet Catherine, only dau. of the late Lieut. Patrick Inglis, R.N.

At St. Mary's, Weymouth, Hay Richards Morant, esq., of the Manor-house, Ringwood, Hants, second son of the late John Morant, esq., and the Lady Caroline Morant, of Brockenhurst-house, Hants, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest dau. of the late Charles Fluder, esq., of Lymington.

At Holy Trinity, Brompton, Walter H. Tregellas, esq., of the War-office, eldest son of J. T. Tregellas, esq., of Llangollen, to Zoë, second dau. of Chas. Lucas, esq., of Berners-street.

Nov. 5. At Roehampton, Martin Ridley, eldest son of Martin Tucker Smith, esq., M.P., to Emily Catherine, second dau. of Henry Stuart, esq., of Newton Stewart, N.B.

At St. Dunstan's, Fleet-st., Francis, eldest son

of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Talfourd, D.C.L., to Frances Louisa Morgan, second dau. of Josiah Towne, esq., solicitor, Margate, Kent.

Nov. 6. At Ripley, Surrey, Thomas Elliott Hughes, Capt. H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, to Rosalie Jane, widow of Henry Lee Pennell, esq., of Bombay, and only surviving dau. of the late Major George Walton Onslow, Madras Artillery, Brigadier Commanding the Nizam's Contingent.

At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Thomas Mayo, M.D., President of the Royal College of Physicians, to Susan Mary, widow of Rear-Admiral Sir Wm. Symonds, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Briggs, Fellow of Eton College.

At Nymeguen, in the Netherlands, John Turing Ferrier, esq., of Brussels, son of the late Sir Alexander Ferrier, H.B.M.'s Consul at Rotterdam, to Louisa, dau. of the late Dr. Stork, of Zutphen, and widow of James Thehoff Noels, esq., barrister, Nymeguen.

At Monks' Risborough, Bucks, the Rev. Edw. Duncan Hall, M.A., Rector of Coln St. Denis, Gloucestershire, youngest son of the late George Wm. Hall, D.D., Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Canon of Gloucester Cathedral, to Sophia Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the Rev. H. W. J. Beauchamp, Rector of Monks' Risborough.

At St. Pancras, London, Henry Jephson Mello, B.A., second son of Wm. Mello, esq., of Chadwell, Ware, Herts, to Ada Charlotte, seventh dau. of the Rev. James Caulfield Browne, D.C.L., Vicar of Dudley.

At Prestwich, the Rev. Wm. Thos. Du Boulay, M.A., son of Thomas Du Boulay, esq., of Sandgate, Kent, to Margaret Cort, second dau. of John Wood, esq., of Sedgley-hall, Prestwich.

At St. Budeaux, Devon, Wm. Barrett, esq., of Horton, Somersetsh., Capt. 2nd Somerset Militia, to Charlotte Maria Herring, eldest dau. of Wm. Wheaton Chard, esq., of Mount Tamar, Devon.

The Rev. G. E. Prescott, Rector of Digswell, Herts, to Caroline Mary Westby, second dau. of the late N. Westby, esq., and of the Hon. Mrs. Westby, of York-gate, Regent's-park.

Nov. 7. At Dawlish, the Rev. Gilbert Lyon, B.A., son of Gilbert Lyon, esq., M.D., Clifton, to Albinia Mary, dau. of Wm. Fripp, esq., J.P. and D.L. for the county of Gloucester.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Wm. Agg, esq., Major H.M.'s 51st Light Infantry, only son of W. J. Agg, esq., of Hewletts, Gloucestershire, to Beatrix Shedden, youngest dau. of the late John Barr, esq., of Bermuda.

At Croydon, William Benjamin Leggatt, esq., Civil Engineer in H.M.'s Indian Service, Madras Presidency, to Anna Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Nicholas Every, Vicar of St. Veep, Cornwall.

Nov. 12. At St. Peter's, Dublin, Major the Hon. Lewis W. Milles, late Rifle Brigade, second son of Lord Sondes, to Elizabeth Georgina, only dau. of Robert Turle, esq., Armagh.

At Killermogh, Queen's County, Frederic Stirling Eckersall, esq., 29th Regt., to Clara Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. Edward Nixon, of Castletown, co. Meath.

At St. Bride's, Liverpool, Edward G. McDougal Ick, esq., 2nd Royal Cheshire Militia, to Maria Eliza Bridget, third dau. of the Rev. Lewis F. Thomas, B.A. Cambridge, Incumbent of St. James's, Toxteth-park, Walton, and granddau. of the late Gen. Lewis Thomas, C.B., some time Acting Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.

At St. Peter's, Parkstone, Charles Crawley, esq., Captain 15th Foot, youngest son of Col. Crawley, R.E., to Anina, eldest dau. of Com. W. Parsons, R.N., Portland-cottage, Parkstone.

Nov. 13. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Henry, only son of Bethel Walrond, esq., and Lady Janet Walrond, of Dulford-house, Devon, to Caroline Maud, third dau. of the late Wm. J. Clarke, esq., of Buckland-Tout-Saints, Devon.

Nov. 14. At St. John's, Windsor, by the Rev. C. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor, Edward Henry, son of John Walker, esq., Newton Bank, Chester, to Grace Letitia, eldest dau. of Donald Cameron, esq., late Major 94th Regt.

At Tunbridge, Kent, Robt. Champion Streatfeild, esq., of the 24th Regt., eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. Streatfeild, Vicar of East Ham, Essex, to Jane Esther, only dau. of Major Scoones, of Tunbridge, late 52nd Light Infantry.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, John Pryce Mackinnon, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 25th (the King's Own Borderers), to Elizabeth Mary, widow of W. Parry Williams, esq., Henleys, Montgomeryshire, and dau. of the late Charles Chaplin, Capt. R.E.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Henry Russell Cruise, esq., 12th Royal Lancers, second son of the late Robert Cruise, esq., J.P., of Drynamhouse, co. Dublin, to Margaret, widow of D. Stevenson, esq., formerly of the Middle Temple, and eldest dau. of Capt. George Bushman, of the Military Train, late of the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

At Bangor Is-y-Coed, David James Welsh, Capt. Royal Bengal Artillery, eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Welsh, Professor of Church History, Edinburgh, to Helen, fourth dau. of the late James Finlay, esq., Glasgow.

Nov. 16. At St. Oswald's, Durham, Alfred Hunt, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to Margaret, second dau. of the late Rev. Jas. Raine, D.C.L., of Crook-hall, Durham.

Nov. 20. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Capt. Henry Meux, only son of the late Capt. Henry Neal Smith, Royal Engineers, and nephew to Col. Gilpin, M.P., to Minnie, youngest dau. of J. Dorrien Magens, esq., of Hammerwood, Sussex.

At St. Mary's-in-the-Castle, Hastings, Francis Bu.keley Johnson, esq., of Hongkong, China, to Jane Sophia, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles Franklin Head.

At Bromley, Kent, Henry William, second son of the late Chas. Floyer Wickes, esq., of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, to Anna Maria, only surviving dau. of Robert Booth Latter, esq., of Pixfield, Bromley, Kent.

At Addington, Kent, the Rev. William Pinney, eldest son of J. A. Pinney, esq., Black-down, Crewkerne, to Caroline Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. E. H. Pickering, of Eton College.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

Nov. 12. At Lisbon, of typhus fever, aged 24, Pedro V., King of Portugal.

The deceased monarch, who was born September 16, 1837, was the eldest son of Prince Ferdinand Augustus Anthony Francis of Saxe-Coburg, by Maria II. da Gloria, Queen of Portugal. The King of the Belgians and the late Duchess of Kent were his great uncle and great aunt, and the Emperor of Brazil was his uncle.

The young prince succeeded to the throne on November 15, 1853; being then only in his sixteenth year, his father became Regent. The King and his brother, the Duke of Oporto (now King Louis I.), paid a visit to England in 1854, in the course of which they made a tour of the manufacturing districts. In the city of London an address was presented to the King; who replied, that "he had undertaken the voyage not for his amusement but for his instruction, and for the purpose of fitting himself to guide hereafter the destinies of that noble people over whom he was called to rule; and, in so doing, he did but execute the late Queen's will." After passing some time in France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, the King returned to Portugal, where he assumed the government on November 16, 1855. In 1858 he married the Princess Stephanie, of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (born July 15, 1837), who, however, died on the 16th of July in the following year.

During the reign of the late King considerable progress has been made in remedying the evils which the War of Succession entailed on Portugal, and the commercial, civil, and penal codes have been reformed. The press has been free, and successive ministries have governed by parliamentary majorities; and the King's personal behaviour, alike in the affair of the "Charles-et-Georges," and on the occasion of the epidemic of 1857, when he shewed both manly courage and warm-hearted sympathy, made him exceedingly popular. The crown of Portugal now comes to his next brother, the Duke of Oporto, a captain in the navy, in his twenty-fourth year.

"The best panegyric," says "The Times," "that can be passed upon the King is that in an age of great confusion his reign has been without a public event. He succeeded to a constitutional throne, and he observed the laws, kept within the bounds of the constitution, and retained the affections of his subjects. We have been so little disturbed by news from Portugal that many of us scarcely knew the name of the monarch, or the political character of his Government. That his marriage had brought him into some relationship with our own royal family, and that the ancient alliance between Portugal and England was still strong and cordial, were nearly the only facts which rested upon the public mind, always most vividly impressed by disasters. The young man thus prematurely cut off had been admirably educated, and was well disposed to devote himself to the duties of his station and the service of his country. He has left his kingdom peaceful and contented. His brother, Louis Philippe, who succeeds him, will find it capable of great improvement. If he should be of a capacity to develope its resources, and to take advantage of the peace it now enjoys, Portugal, like Spain, may rise again in importance among the nations. At any rate, we will hope that he will not fall below the merits of his brother, that he will observe the rights of his subjects, and that he will add no element of discord to the present state of Europe."

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Aug. 2. At the Palace of Zehol, in Tartary, aged 30, Hien Fung, Emperor of China, the seventh of the Tsing dynasty.

The little that is known of this ruler of a great empire is thus stated in the "North China Herald:"—

"The late Emperor Hien Fung was the son of Tau Kwang, who died in February, 1850, after a reign of thirty years. According to the Chinese laws of succession, the Sovereign has the power of nominating any male member of the Royal family as his successor. It is not necessary that he should be the eldest son, and he may even appoint a brother or uncle to succeed him, provided he has exhibited capacity and talents for governing more conspicuously than any other possessor of the blood royal. In this instance Tau Kwang nominated as his successor Hien Fung, his fourth son, stepping over the heads of three others. On his accession to the throne in February, 1850, great hopes were entertained of him, as it was evident that he possessed administrative capacity in a high degree. But he was a young man of a lascivious disposition, and abandoned the severe discussions of his council for the more palatable society of his harem, where he revelled in the luxury of a Sardanapalus, and like his Assyrian prototype clasped in the arms of Myrrha while Nineveh was surrounded by the Scythian hordes, so he sat in the Summer Palace of Yuen-Min-Yuen, among his wives and concubines, while the guns of the Allied army resounded in his ears; and he had barely time to escape to the Tartarian Alps, when it was sacked, burned, and demolished. The place of his retreat was the palace of Zehol, on the frontiers of the empire, where it is hemmed in by the precipitous mountains of Tartary. Here he whiled away his time in indolence, while his brother, Prince Kung, assumed all the cares and responsibilities of government at Pekin. From the date of his retreat, early in October, 1860, he evidently languished, as reports of his illness from time to time were spread abroad, until, from mental and bodily affliction, which reduced him to a state of imbecility,—like his contemporary suzerain, the Sultan of Turkey,—he died inglorious in his thirtieth year, amid effeminate luxury, at 9 p.m., on August 2, 1861, a victim to his appetites and a slave to his passions, which made him an imbecile despot, and the first Emperor of China who has succumbed to European power."

DOWAGER MARCHIONESS CONYNGHAM.

Oct. 11. At Bifrons, near Canterbury, aged 91, Elizabeth, Dowager Marchioness Conyngham.

Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Denison, a wealthy city banker, and was born in 1769. In 1794 she married the Hon. Captain Burton, son of Lord Conyngham, and with him retired to Ireland, which they did not quit until 1808, when her husband's promotion to the rank of major-general occasioned a visit to England. Soon after Lord Conyngham died, and his son on succeeding to his father's title and estates so industriously endeavoured to improve the condition of the latter, that he was justly regarded as one of the benefactors of his country; and a visit to his estate at Slane, co. Meath, on the banks of the Boyne, is recorded by Mr. Parkinson, in his "Experiences of Agriculture," in the same terms as a visit to Holkham would have been chronicled in the days of Mr. Coke. The barony of Conyngham was raised to an earldom as a reward for the spirited conduct of his Lordship's father, which led to a reciprocity of trade between Ireland and England. In 1816 his Lordship was created Viscount Slane (the restoration of an ancient title forfeited in the Rebellion), Earl of Mountcharles, and Marquis Conyngham, and in 1821 he was enrolled in the British peerage as Baron Minster, of Minster Abbey, in the county of Kent. The Marchioness was left a widow in 1832, and her latter years were passed in comparative retirement at Bifrons, where her charities were very extensive, particularly in affording medical relief to her poor neighbours. She survived to see both her sons peers of the realm: the one in succession to his father; the second, Albert Denison, as the heir to her own father's great fortune and estates, with the title of Baron Londesborough, whose two daughters, with their cousin, Lady Cecilia Conyngham, all granddaughters of the Marchioness, were, it will be remembered, married on the same day a few months since[a].

[a] GENT. MAG., August, 1861, p. 199.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART.

Oct. 25. At Netherby, aged 69, Sir James George Robert Graham, Bart.

The deceased was the eldest son of Sir James, the first baronet, by Lady Catherine Stewart, eldest daughter of the seventh Earl of Galloway, and was born at Naworth (while the family mansion of Netherby was under repair) June 1, 1792. Like many of the young Whigs, he was educated at Westminster School, whence he went to Queens' College, Cambridge, and very speedily entered upon public life. Travelling for his pleasure abroad, he was induced to become private secretary to Lord Montgomerie, British Minister in Sicily, during the most critical period of the war. Lord Montgomerie soon after fell ill, and the entire management of the mission devolved upon his secretary, who worked indefatigably, and performed several important services in this capacity. To him has, indeed, been assigned, though incorrectly, the praise of having conducted the negociations which led to the separation of Murat from Napoleon. The war ended, he returned to England, and in 1818, after a most severe contest, obtained a seat for Hull. At this time he was known as the "Yorkshire Dandy," a title procured for him by his fine appearance, and by a style of speaking which seems to have been too studied and flowery. His watchwords on the occasion of the election were Parliamentary Reform, the Abolition of unnecessary Places and Pensions, and the Suppression of the Slave Trade. The ideas conveyed in these words were not very acceptable in those days, and in 1820, at the election which ensued on the death of George III., he lost his seat for Hull. Subsequently he became member for Carlisle, and took a high position in politics on the strength of his pamphlet on "Corn and Currency," in which, while insisting on the necessity of reducing taxes, he declared for "the free importation of corn, with a moderate protective duty." In April, 1824, he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, and two years afterwards he was returned for Carlisle on Whig principles. His abilities soon became apparent after he entered the House of Commons, and he was deemed a great acquisition to the Whigs.

In 1830 Sir James was elected representative for Cumberland, and he was one of the most strenuous and zealous advocates for the Reform Bill, as he had previously been for the repeal of the Test Act and for Catholic Emancipation. On the formation of Earl Grey's Administration, his talents were so much appreciated, especially in mastering details, that without official experience he was placed at the head of the Board of Admiralty as First Lord, and had a seat in the cabinet. After the Reform Bill, in 1832, he was elected for the eastern division of the county of Cumberland, which he represented up to 1837. In May, 1834, dissensions in Earl Grey's Cabinet arose on the Irish Church question, which led to the retirement of Sir James Graham, together with Lord Stanley (now Earl of Derby), the late Duke of Richmond, and the late Earl of Ripon. On Sir Robert Peel coming into power, Sir James Graham was sought to join the Administration, but he declined to join the Ministry, and publicly stated at the hustings that he had no confidence in Sir Robert's administration, which, however, he subsequently supported by his votes in Parliament. At the general election in 1837 he had the mortification of being rejected by his former constituents, and remained out of the House of Commons until the following Session, when he was elected for Pembroke. In 1841 he was elected for Dorchester. That year, on Sir Robert Peel being called upon to form a ministry, Sir James Graham took office under him as Secretary of State for the Home Department, a post he held until the dissolution of the government in June 1846. During this time he was exposed to much unmerited odium in consequence of his ordering the correspondence of some foreign refugees to be opened at the Post-office. If the letters that were opened had all been published, a very sufficient justification of the step would have been found. The fact may now be stated, that some of the more desperate of the "party of action" were then

endeavouring to establish a secret tribunal for removing by assassination not only ministers and crowned heads, but also members of their own body who might in any way incur the suspicion of the rest. Some two or three obscure victims were thus sacrificed, but by the information which the Government had gained, the game became too dangerous, and was abandoned.

Whilst Sir James held office under Sir Robert Peel he was one of the ablest supporters of the repeal of the Corn Laws, and of the new commercial policy which that statesman and his political friends inaugurated. From 1847 to 1852 he was representative for the borough of Ripon, and in the latter year he was elected for Carlisle, which city he has since sat for in the House of Commons. On the Earl of Aberdeen coming into power as First Lord of the Treasury, in December, 1852, Sir James was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. He remained with the Earl's Ministry till the vote on Mr. Roebuck's motion, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the condition of our army before Sebastopol, and into those departments of the Government whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of that army," when he resigned office rather than face the threatened committee. The exposure that he sought to avoid came on him, however, in the year 1857, when Admiral Napier, having obtained a seat in Parliament, brought forward the conduct of the Admiralty towards him in the Baltic campaign, and Sir James Graham, after a feeble defence, in effect retired from public life. He was esteemed an able man of business, and he was a fluent debater, but his frequent changes of party prevented him from enjoying the confidence of any.

Sir James married in July, 1819, Fanny Callender, youngest daughter of Sir James Campbell, of Ardinglass, by which lady, who died in 1857, he leaves issue Frederick Ulric (married to the eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Somerset) and several sons. Among his daughters two are married, one to the Hon. E. Duncombe, M.P., and the other to Colonel Baring. Sir James was a D.C.L. of Cambridge, and was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University in 1840. He is succeeded in the baronetcy and estates by his eldest son, Frederick Ulric, born April 2, 1820. The present baronet was attached to the Embassy at Vienna in 1842, and subsequently entered the 1st Life Guards.

JOHN MATHEW GUTCH, ESQ.

Sept. 20. At Barbourne, near Worcester, aged 84, John Mathew Gutch, Esq.

We borrow the following notice of this gentleman from the local paper with which he was so long connected:—

"In the columns which he conducted for nearly fifty years, we have to record the death of John Mathew Gutch, Esq., formerly editor and proprietor of 'Felix Farley's Bristol Journal,' to the management of which paper he succeeded at the beginning of the present century, on the death or retirement of its former owner, the elder Mr. Rudhall. His death was somewhat sudden, as he was only taken ill early in the same morning, and he expired at 10 p.m., tranquilly and calmly. He was in his 85th year, his strong natural faculties as bright as ever: for it was only a few days before we had a letter from him, written with his usual vigour, and a short paper from his pen (for he still occasionally contributed to the columns of 'Felix Farley') appeared in our pages on the previous Saturday.

"Thus, the last of the proprietors of the four Bristol papers which occupied the field of journalism in this city somewhat more than a quarter of a century ago, has gone 'to where there is no time, and no chronicles are kept:' John Mills, of the 'Gazette;' Thomas John Manchee, of the 'Mercury;' John Taylor, of the 'Mirror;' and now John Mathew Gutch, of the 'Journal,'—all departing at ripe years, a proof that the old-fashioned life of the Fourth Estate was not unfriendly to longevity. Indeed, looking back at the papers then issued from the provincial press—the air of staid repose and tranquil management that seemed to embrown over their venerable and brief columns, the philosophic patience with which they postponed any pressure of news to the following Saturday, under the assurance that the public would wait with calm resignation until then, and the succinct paragraphs into which they compressed events that, in the longitudinal

zeal of modern competitors, would now be spun over yards of print,—we are not surprised, we say, that the editors of the past generation 'lived long and died happy.'

"Yet John Mathew Gutch, when he first joined the Bristol press, was considered by his elder competitors—if so active a term could be applied to those who ran, or rather walked, their quiet course without rivalry—as an innovator, at least in a professional sense; for we believe he was the first editor of a Bristol newspaper who introduced those short weekly dissertations on political and other subjects known as 'leading articles;' and we can imagine the disturbance the novelty caused amongst the then living patriarchs of the local press, the Pynes, the Bonners, &c. of the day, who never tried the fashioning of a more elaborate sentence than was necessary to record a street accident or the unnatural proportions of a gigantic gooseberry. Indeed, previous to the beginning of the present century, the provincial journals were little more than small whitey-brown sheets of local and general paragraphs; and it is amusing, in turning over the files from 1760 to about 1790, to find the editor and proprietor devoting a good portion of his scanty sheet to puffing himself up, not as a political writer, but as a patent medicine vendor, the newspaper offices being for the most part at that period depôts for these kind of articles; while Thursday's London posts were the latest news the readers were treated to. Mr. Gutch, however, was a different style of man to his predecessors at the local press. Of clear understanding, and of mental power and considerable attainments, he quickly attracted the attention not only of Bristol and its neighbourhood to the columns which he conducted, but old 'Felix Farley' in his hands became the first provincial paper in England in point of character, as it was before the most venerable in age. Indeed, on looking over the files of the London 'Times' and other metropolitan papers during the French war, we find the leaders of Mr. Gutch constantly quoted in their columns, and for good sense and nervous style they are inferior to very few compositions which appeared at that period in the capital. Whether so large an amount of success would, in these sensation-creating competitive times of newspapers, attend the efforts of one who was more solid than showy, and always aimed rather at convincing than captivating notice, we of course have no means of judging; but those still living who remember the interest, almost amounting to excitement, caused by the effective letters of 'Cosmo' on the commerce and affairs of the port, and which were from the pen of Mr. Gutch, will bear us out in saying that, in those days at least, no provincial newspaper articles could have been looked for with more eagerness from week to week: so that there was not so much exaggeration in the compliment paid to them at the time, when the writer was termed the 'Bristol Junius'—a comparison perhaps thought the more appropriate that for a long while the author was hardly guessed at—a device of secrecy which Mr. Gutch thought it not imprudent to adopt, seeing that the letters attacked some of the most cherished notions of the most powerful interest then in the city. The language in which they were written was good strong English, and the facts and arguments were put with clearness and dignity.

"Unfortunately for Mr. Gutch, at least in a pecuniary sense, he was not content with provincial journalism, but was tempted by the late Mr. Alexander, a veteran of the metropolitan press, to start, in conjunction with him, the London 'Morning Journal,' which not only swallowed up many thousands earned by old 'Felix Farley,' but got the proprietors into trouble, owing to a libel written against the Duke of Wellington, just before the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act, and which led to a heavy fine on both proprietors, the imprisonment of one (Mr. Alexander), and the suppression of the paper.

"While he resided in Bristol Mr. Gutch's house was the pleasant and frequent place of resort and meeting for those who cultivated literature and literary tastes, one of his most intimate friends being the late Rev. John Eagles, the writer of the well-known papers entitled 'The Man in the Moon,' printed in 'Felix Farley.' On ceasing to live in Bristol Mr. Gutch removed to Worcester, and joined his father-in-law, the late Mr. Lavender, in the Bank there, also devoting a good deal of time to public business, as one of the magistrates of the county. However, as we know, Mr. Gutch proved less successful as a banker than as a newspaper proprietor; but in all the vicissitudes of his career he preserved unimpaired to the last the character of an honourable and worthy man."

Mr. Gutch was the eldest son of the Rev. John Gutch, M.A., F.S.A., for many years Registrar of the University of Oxford, and for sixty-two years Chaplain of All Souls College, the editor of Anthony

Wood's History of the University, and of Archbishop Sancroft's *Collectanea Curiosa;* who died in 1831, and a memoir of him, accompanied by a portrait, was given in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for September of that year.

Mr. J. M. Gutch, together with two younger brothers[a], was educated at Christ's Hospital. He was there the school-fellow of Coleridge and Charles Lamb, the latter of whom took up his abode with him, in the year 1799, under circumstances which are detailed in Mr. Justice Talfourd's "Final Memorials of Charles Lamb," (at vol. i. pp. 107, et seq.,) as follows:—

"Soon after I wrote to you last, [C. Lamb to Coleridge,] an offer was made to me by Gutch, (you must remember him at Christ's,—you saw him, slightly, one day with Thomson at our house,) to come and lodge with him at his house in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. This was a very comfortable offer to me, the rooms being at a reasonable rent, and including the use of an old servant, besides being infinitely preferable to ordinary lodgings in our case, as you must perceive. As Gutch knew all our story, and the perpetual liability to a recurrence of my sister's disorder, probably to the end of her life, I certainly think the offer very generous and friendly.... I have passed two days at Oxford, on a visit which I have long put off, to Gutch's family. The sight of the Bodleian Library," &c. &c.

At the time this letter was written, Mr. Gutch had entered into business as a law-stationer in Southampton-buildings with a partner named Anderson. In 1801 he married at Birmingham Miss Mary Wheeley, only daughter of an eminent coachmaker of that town, and he thereupon joined his father-in-law in that business. After continuing in this position for two years, or little more, he removed to Bristol, and became the proprietor and printer of "Felix Farley's Bristol Journal," in succession to Mr. Rudhall, who died Dec. 10, 1803. He united with that business, during some years, the trade of a dealer in old books, of which he published at least two catalogues, in 1810 and 1812, and finally transferred his stock to Mr. Peckover.

After marrying, in 1823, his second wife, Miss Lavender, the daughter of a banker at Worcester, Mr. Gutch removed to that city, taking a part in the business of his second father-in-law, but spending a portion of every week in Bristol for the completion of his paper. He finally sold his property in "Felix Farley" in 1844.

In 1839 Mr. Gutch was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, from which he retired on the alteration in his circumstances.

The newspaper was not the only production of Mr. Gutch's press, nor the only evidence of his literary taste and abilities. Besides the "Letters of Cosmo," already mentioned by the Bristol writer, and some other occasional pamphlets on general and local politics, particularly some on the Town Dues of Bristol, (a question on which his observations, published anonymously, had great influence,) he compiled an octavo volume describing the celebrated Bristol Riots in 1832; and previously, in 1817, a "Narrative of a Singular Imposture carried out at Bristol by one Mary Baker, styling herself the Princess Caraboo."

In 1810 he printed "Select Poems from the Hesperides of Robert Herrick, with Occasional Remarks by J. N[ott], M.D.;" and in 1812 an edition of "The Gull's Horn Book, by T. Dekker, with Notes of Illustration, and a Glossarial Index by Dr. John Nott." 4to. (Mr. Haslewood's copy of this was sold in the sale of Mr. Gutch's library for 1*l.* 13*s.*; and another copy, being the only one with the twelve initial letters taken off on yellow paper, accompanied by the drawings made for them by Edward Bird, which cost Dr. Nott 25*l.* 4*s.*, and a set of the woodcuts by Ebenezer Byfield, framed and glazed, sold for 6*l.*)

In 1817 Mr. Gutch printed the *Biographia Literaria* of S. T. Coleridge, in

[a] One of these, the Rev. Robert Gutch, M.A., became Rector of Segrave, in Leicestershire, and died in 1851 (see a memoir of him in GENT. MAG., Nov. 1851, p. 549). The third, Richard, died a young man, after having been a *détenu* in France, and escaping from Verdun. The fourth, Charles, died when a boy. George Gutch, Esq., of Paddington, the fifth and youngest brother, is now one of the District Surveyors of the county of Middlesex.

two vols. 8vo.: and in the same year he had also some large-paper copies taken at his own expense of Coleridge's "Sibylline Leaves," printed at Bristol by J. Evans and Co.

For nearly two years, commencing in 1822, he edited and published a monthly serial called "The Country Constitutional Guardian."

In 1827 he composed a volume of "Observations upon the Writing of the Ancients; upon the Materials they used; and on the Introduction of the Art of Printing."

In 1847 he formed a compilation of great interest to the literary antiquary, entitled "A Lytell Geste of Robin Hode; with other Ancient and Modern Ballads and Songs relating to this celebrated Yeoman: to which is prefixed his History and Character, grounded upon other Documents than those made use of by his former Biographer, Mister Ritson." This work forms two vols. 8vo., very beautifully illustrated with cuts by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A., and published by Messrs. Longman and Co. In its pages are assembled all that had been previously written on the subject by Percy, Ritson, Douce, Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Wright, and others.

"A Garland of Roses gathered from the Poems of the late Rev. John Eagles, M.A., by his old friend John Mathew Gutch. Worcester, 1857." Of this only fifty copies were printed, strictly for private circulation, and one of them was sold in Mr. Gutch's library for 4*l.* 6*s.*

Mr. Gutch had previously, in 1826, collected into one volume "Felix Farley Rhymes, Latin and English, by Themaninthemoon"—the same John Eagles: and in February, 1856, Mr. Gutch contributed to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE an interesting article on "The Eagles of Bristol, Father and Son."

The biography of Chatterton, the Bristol poet, was another subject in which Mr. Gutch was greatly interested, and he made several communications upon it to "Notes and Queries," as well as on many other subjects, during the latter years of his life.

From one of these arose his last work. When reading the "Lectures upon the Figurative Language of Scripture," by the Rev. William Jones of Nayland, he met with some allusion to a sermon by the Rev. George Watson, expressed in terms of such high encomium that he was induced to make inquiry for the writings of that forgotten author. The result was the recovery of four sermons, published singly, which he republished under the title of "Watson Redivivus. Four Discourses, written between the years 1749 and 1756, by the Rev. Geo. Watson, M.A., Fellow of University College, Oxford, and Tutor and Friend of Bp. Horne. Rescued from obscurity by John Mathew Gutch, a lay member of the Church of England, 1860." This volume was dedicated to the Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Master of University College, and received the warm approval of Mr. Canon Wordsworth, the Dean of Worcester, and others whose judgment is entitled to respect[b].

During the last twelvemonths Mr. Gutch had been compiling, for the Warwickshire Archæological Society, a history of the battle-fields of that county; of which a portion only has been published in the Society's Transactions.

Mr. Gutch possessed a valuable and extensive library, which was dispersed in nine days' sale, by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, in March 1858, and produced the total sum of £1,837 2*s.* 6*d.* It was particularly copious in poetical and ballad literature, in works relating to Bristol and its native poet Chatterton, to Shakespeare, in the works of George Wither, &c. We may mention as among the more remarkable items:—

A collection of old Ballads, in three volumes royal folio, sold for £30 10*s.*

A portfolio of Shakespearian Ballads, &c.—£6 6*s.*

Chattertoniana, in 16 vols. 8vo. and one vol. 4to., including various autograph letters—£13 15*s.*

Another collection on the same subject, in two quarto green cases—£4 10*s.*

[b] When Mr. Gutch's volume was published, the date of Mr. Watson's premature death had not been ascertained. It has since been discovered in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for 1773 that he died on the 16th of April in that year.

A commonplace-book in the handwriting of the poet S. T. Coleridge—£6 15s.

King Charles the First's copy of "Gerard's Herbal," enlarged by Thomas Johnson, 1633, given by the King to Sir John Pakington—£12 12s.

"Lucasta, and other Poems," by R. Lovelace, in two volumes octavo, 1649, 1659, being the same copy described in the *Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica*, and containing the autographs of Dr. Farmer, Sir E. Brydges, and T. Park, its successive possessors—£4.

A sketch-book of Dr. John Nott, containing pen-and-ink drawings of scenery and antiquities in France, Switzerland, and Italy, made when travelling with the Duchess of Devonshire—£1 5s.

Three collections of missal illuminations, sold for £59 17s., £16, and £42.

Miltoniana: a collection of notes respecting Milton and his works, in the autograph of the Rev. Francis Peck—£1 5s.

Algernon Sydney's Works, with notes in the autograph of S. T. Coleridge—£2 5s.

Scotch Songs and Ballads, in the autograph of David Herd, (who edited a collection in 2 vols., Edinburgh, 1776,) with notes in the handwriting of Sir Walter Scott—£3 11s.

Another volume of Scotch Songs and Ballads which passed through the hands of Sir Walter Scott—£2 5s.

"Psalmes of David paraphras'd for our English Lire," in the autograph of George Wither, and unpublished—£28. (Altogether there were sixty articles of the works of Wither, which Mr. Gutch had persevered in collecting for nearly half a century.)

Letters from the poet Cowper to Lady Hesketh, thirty-four in number, and three of his MS. poems. These were sold separately, and produced in all £43 16s. 6d.

There was also sold in this sale a portrait of the poet Wither, painted by Cornelius Jansen, being the original of that engraved by John Payne (but reversed) prefixed to his "Emblems;" it was purchased by Mr. Kerslake of Bristol for £13. Also a full-length portrait of Charles Lamb, painted shortly before his death, by Cary, for Mr. Gutch, and pronounced by Lamb's biographer, Talfourd, to be the best likeness of him; purchased for £22 by Mr. Milnes.

Mr. Gutch is survived by his second wife, and by his son and only child, the offspring of his former marriage,—Mr. John W. G. Gutch, formerly one of H.M.'s Foreign Messengers, but who has retired from that employment on account of impaired health.

JOHN G. HAMMACK, ESQ.

Oct. 4. At Boxlands, near Dorking, Surrey, aged 70, John George Hammack, Esq., a Magistrate for the county of Middlesex, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

He was the younger son of the late Mr. John Hammack, of London, and was descended from a branch of a Devonshire family settled at Madeley, Staffordshire, the usual orthography of whose surname, prior to the commencement of the last century, was Halmarick,—a name generally believed to be derived from the Teutonic personal name Almaric, or Almeric. Mr. M. A. Lower, in his *Patronymica Britannica*, refers to the changes which this name has undergone.

Mr. Hammack was educated at the well-known school of Mr. Flower at Highbury, and received his professional instruction as a pupil in the office of Mr. Joseph Yallowley, an eminent architect and surveyor in the city of London. From the commencement of his career he directed his special attention to the branch of practice which he followed for many years with great success. When an entire parish was to be swept away for the construction of the St. Katherine Docks, he was largely engaged in arranging the claims of those entitled to compensation. The advent of the railway system widely extended this field of professional exertion, and in almost every important case coming under the provisions of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, Mr. Hammack was retained either by the claimant or the railway company. He was ever distinguished by indefatigable diligence and punctuality; his excellent

judgment and long experience, added to an earnest desire to do right, rendered him a valuable ally. He was very frequently chosen to act as third arbitrator or umpire, and although it rarely happens that an arbitrator satisfies any one by his awards, upon more than one occasion he enjoyed the satisfaction of contenting both parties.

Connected by residence and property with the Tower Hamlets, when the elective franchise was conferred by the Reform Act upon that populous division of the metropolis, Mr. Hammack was appointed the Returning-officer for the new borough, and at the termination of the first election, after a severe contest, the committees of the four candidates, Dr. Lushington, Mr. (afterwards Sir W.) Clay, Colonel Leicester Stanhope, now Earl of Harrington, and Captain Marryat, the novelist, united in presenting him with a vote of thanks written on vellum, referring in flattering terms to the impartial and courteous manner in which he had discharged his office. His own political principles were what is called Liberal, though not in an ultra degree; and at the famous Middlesex elections he was a warm supporter of his friend the late Joseph Hume.

Before public attention had been directed to sanitary matters, Mr. Hammack was strongly opposed to the continuance of intramural interment; and was an active promoter of the City of London and Tower Hamlets Cemetery, of which Company he was the Chairman at the time of his decease. He was also connected with other local public works; for twenty-five years he was Chairman of the Ratcliff Gas Light Company, and he was a Director of the Blackwall Railway Company. As a magistrate he was peculiarly fitted to decide on all questions of rating and appeals, while to his practical knowledge were united never-failing urbanity and kindness of manners. He was highly esteemed by a large circle of professional and personal friends, and leaves behind him an honourable name arising from a remembrance of his useful and active life, and of his many social and domestic virtues.

The subject of this short notice was twice married; first, in 1815, to Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph Adams, Esq., of Field-house, Newcastle, Staffordshire, who died in 1853; and secondly, to Ann, daughter of Henry Dowsland, Esq., of Croydon, who survives. By the first marriage he has left one daughter, married to T. Llewellyn, Esq., of New-park, Trentham, Stafford-hire, and three sons: (1), John Joseph, born 1817, married a daughter of W. E. Snow, Esq.; (2), James Thomas, born 1818, Assistant-Commissioner for the Census, married Sybilla, daughter of James Soame Jenyns, Esq.; and Henry Laurence, born 1826, who has succeeded his father in professional practice, and is married to Frances, daughter of Henry Godwin, Esq.

During the last four or five years Mr. Hammack resided chiefly at a charming residence near Boxhill, Surrey, called Boxlands, and until a few months of his decease enjoyed excellent health. Disease of the heart discovered itself; and his death was exceedingly sudden. His remains were interred in Norwood cemetery.

CHRISTOPHER HENRY HEBB, ESQ.

Oct. 26. At Worcester, aged 90, Christopher Henry Hebb, Esq., the first Reform Mayor of Worcester.

The deceased settled early in life in Worcester as a surgeon and apothecary, and devoted himself to his profession with such perseverance and success as to attain to a very considerable practice; and when Lucien Bonaparte took up his residence at Thorngrove, near that city, Mr. Hebb was appointed medical attendant to the Prince and his household. Mr. Hebb was an accomplished French scholar, and translated with much ability Corvisart's well-known work on diseases of the heart. He was one of the originators of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, which has since become an institution of great magnitude and importance, with branches throughout the kingdom, and for some years he took an active interest in its progress. Likewise he was a warm friend and liberal supporter of the London

University, and President of the Worcester Literary and Scientific Institution, being always an advocate for the spread of education and the dissemination of useful knowledge among the working classes. In politics, the deceased gentleman was a staunch and consistent Liberal, and was one of the first to take office after the passing of the Municipal Act. In December, 1835, Mr. Hebb and eight other Reformers (Messrs. Burrow, Wm. Lewis, R. Evans, W. Hill, Jas. Lee, Jas. Walter, H. Southan, and S. Dance) contested the representation of Claines Ward in the Town Council, against seven Tories. The whole list of Reformers won the election, Mr. Hebb standing third. He was elected the first Mayor of the city under the new dispensation, and so popular was he as an exponent of the prevailing opinions of the day in political and municipal matters, that in the following year he was a second time called upon to fill the civic chair. An admirable likeness of the worthy gentleman in his official robes, painted by Mr. Solomon Cole, adorns the wall of the Guildhall assembly-room.

Mr. Hebb was for many years an active and efficient magistrate of Worcester, in which capacity he displayed much intellectual ability and an inflexible love of justice; but it was in his connection with the charities of the city that he will be longest and most deservedly remembered. For many years he presided as Chairman of the Charity Trustees, and up to the latest period of his public life he devoted the best energies of his mind to the advancement of the interests of the numerous charities which fell to the lot of that body to dispense; and perhaps the very best legacy ever left to the city was the publication, by Mr. Hebb's own hand, of "An Account of all the Public Charities in the City of Worcester that are under the management of the Worcester Charity Trustees, with an Appendix, containing a full and careful summary of all the other Charities in that City except those which belong exclusively to individual Parishes." This was published in the year 1842. Perhaps no man was more qualified for this task—by ability, position, and perseverance—than Mr. Hebb; and if his "Account of the Charities" that were formerly under the management of the old Corporation was more correct than that of the other charities, it arose from the fact of his having possessed, through his office of Mayor, the means of examining all the wills and documents relating to them, of which he, having ample leisure, fully and carefully availed himself, and minutely compared them with the "Report of the Charity Commissioners," while his subsequent experience as one of the Charity Trustees enabled him still further to secure the correctness of that part of the "Account." Mr. Hebb commenced his account with the almshouses, taking the relative antiquity of each as the order in which he treated them. In most cases—and in all where he considered it of importance that every individual should have the opportunity of judging for himself of the intention from the words of the donor—he quoted those identical words, and in some instances also the orthography. Altogether the work was a monument of the author's perseverance and ability, and a faithful and accurate exposition of the history and administration of the charitable endowments of the city. The Charity Commissioners themselves, we have been informed, valued this work highly; it has gone through three editions, the last having been published in 1860—edited, however, by another hand, brought down to that time, and supplemented with such additions and alterations as had become necessary.

Mr. Hebb retired from the Chairmanship of the Charity Trustees in 1846, in consequence of great age and increasing infirmity, and resigned altogether as a Trustee in the following year, when the Trustees unanimously passed a resolution expressive of regret and a vote of thanks for his eminent and long-continued services. He had abandoned the practice of his profession for many years before that period, and now he retired altogether from public life. To shew, however, his continued interest in the charities of

Worcester, he founded, in 1853, almshouses for decayed Aldermen and Councillors, and the widows of such. These he adequately endowed; and although as yet, owing probably to the terms of the benefaction, the institution has not come into practical use, means will probably be devised to obtain a new scheme for working it. No doubt, likewise, the deceased gentleman has left liberal bequests in aid of the poor and local charities.

Mr. Hebb entered on his ninetieth year on the 22nd of January last, and although he never left his residence, he retained his health and faculties to the last. Trifling indisposition, however, was apparent for two or three days before his death. On the 25th October he went to bed in his usual spirits, but in the night was heard breathing loudly; assistance was at hand, he rose and was dressing himself, when he fell and died about a quarter past seven in the morning, before Sir Charles Hastings, who was sent for, could attend.—*Worcester Herald.*

RICHARD OASTLER, ESQ.

WE willingly accede to the request of a friend of the deceased in giving insertion to a notice of the late Richard Oastler, which may be regarded as supplementary to our previous mention of him[a]:—

"Richard Oastler was born in St. Peter's-square, Leeds, Dec. 20, 1789. He was the youngest son of Robert Oastler, a friend and follower of John Wesley, who on his last visit to the north of England, shortly before his death, took little Richard up in his arms and blessed him, a ceremony not unfrequently performed by that venerable man upon the children of his pious followers. At eight years of age Richard Oastler was sent to Fulneck, the Moravian settlement, for the purposes of education; here he remained until he was sixteen. In boyhood he had a strong wish to become a member of the English bar, but could not gain his father's consent. After a time he was placed with an eminent architect, but he was obliged to relinquish this profession in consequence of a weakness in his sight. He then made up his mind to go into business, and began as a commission agent, but ere long was ranked among the principal merchants of Leeds. In 1820, however, he suffered an honourable reverse, and a voluntary humiliation, for such was the high opinion in which he was held that his friends would have given him credit to almost any amount before he retired from business. In July, 1820, he lost his father, who had been steward for many years to Mr. Thornhill. On this occasion Mr. Thornhill wrote and requested the son to succeed his father as steward on his Yorkshire estates: this offer being accepted, Mr. Oastler left Leeds, and in January, 1821, removed to Fixby, where he remained until 1838. In the year 1829 Mr. Oastler's attention was first directed to the sufferings of the factory children. At first he stood almost alone, but he was not the man to be daunted by difficulties or overcome by opposition, and his exertions soon attracted the notice of other intelligent and patriotic persons. From that time he became the respected and beloved friend of the working classes of England, and his name both as an orator and a writer a guarantee for plain speaking and commonsense.

"On October 16, 1816, he married Mary Tatham of Nottingham, who thus became, as he himself has said, 'the helpmate of him who loved her as his own soul, and during more than twenty-eight years shared his sorrows and enhanced his joys.' She was born May 24, 1793, and died June 12, 1845. They had two children, Sarah and Robert, who both died in their infancy. The good old man, who ever after remained a widower, was seized with his fatal illness while travelling between Darlington and Bradford. He was removed to Harrogate, and survived not many days. His mind continued as clear and as calm to the last as it had ever been, full of hopeful and joyful confidence to the end. He was a sincere Christian, an honest politician, and a man who loved his God, his Queen, and his country. The good he has done will live after him. He was an original thinker, and a writer of great ability: perhaps the best specimen of his writings may be found in the pages of 'The Home,' a publication he used to call 'his little pet, whose death' he 'regretted with a father's fondness;' it was commenced on May 3, 1851, came out weekly, but was discontinued in June 1855, because not self-supporting. Much, very much, might still be culled from its pages not of passing interest.

"The remains of Richard Oastler now lie in Kirkstall churchyard, near the ruins of its venerable Abbey; in that same grave also are interred the remains of his wife and their two children."

[a] GENT. MAG., Oct. 1861, p. 449.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Sept. 19. At his residence, Spital-terr., Gainsborough, aged 64, the Rev. *Robert Duckie.*

Oct. 21. At Ilkley-wells, aged 65, the Rev. *John Davies*, D.D., Rector of Gateshead.

Oct. 23. At Torquay, suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 43, the Rev. *Philip Walter Doyne.*

Oct. 25. At Bath, aged 44, the Rev. *Archibald Paris*, Rector of Ludgvan, Cornwall.

At Llandilo, aged 37, the Rev. *Richard Jones Gwynne Hughes*, M.A.

Oct. 27. Aged 68, the Rev. *John Master Whalley*, of Clerkhill, Lancashire, and Rector of Slaidburn, Yorkshire. He was the third son of the late Sir James Whalley-Smythe-Gardiner, bart., whose father, Sir John Whalley, first baronet (so created in 1783), assumed the additional name of Gardiner on succeeding to the estates of the late Sir W. Gardiner, whose title became extinct. Mr. Whalley was born in 1793, and was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated S.C.L. in 1813. He was ordained deacon and priest in 1817, by the Bishop of Chester, and had held the Rectory of Slaidburn, near Clitheroe, since the year 1838. He was heir-presumptive to the title of his nephew, the present Sir John B. Whalley-Smythe-Gardiner, bart., of Roche-court, near Fareham, Hants. He lived and died unmarried. —*London Review.*

Aged 69, the Rev. *W. B. Cosens*, for 18 years Vicar of Berry Pomeroy, Devon, and formerly, for 18 years, Rector of Monkton Farleigh, Wilts.

Oct. 28. At Hastings, aged 60, the Rev. *Jos. Saville Roberts Evans*, M.A., of Prescot, Lancash.

At the Rectory, Ashwater, aged 84, the Rev. *Thomas Melhuish.* He was Curate and Rector of the above parish upwards of fifty years, and formerly a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

Oct. 29. Aged 76, the Rev. *James Harris*, Vicar of Wellington, Somerset, late Incumbent of All Saints', Mile-end New-town, London.

Oct. 30. At Thirsk, aged 58, the Rev. *Robert James Serjeantson*, Vicar of Snaith.

Nov. 1. Aged 73, the Rev. *Edward Eliot*, B.D., Vicar of Norton Bavant, Wilts, and Prebendary of Sarum. He was born in the year 1788, and was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1814, taking second class honours in classics, and was subsequently elected Fellow of his college. He was Archdeacon of Barbados from 1825 to 1837, in which year he returned to England, and was preferred to the living of Norton Bavant. In 1849 he was appointed to a prebendal stall in Salisbury Cathedral. Archdeacon Eliot was the author of "Lectures on Christianity and Slavery," and on "Christian Responsibilities," and also of a paper on "The Revival of Convocation."—*London Review.*

At Clogher, co. Tyrone, aged 78, the Hon. and Very Rev. *Robert William Henry Maude*, Dean of Clogher. He was the third son of Cornwallis, first Viscount Hawarden, by his third wife, Anne Isabella, only dau. of the late Thomas Monck, esq., sister of the first Viscount Monck, and was consequently uncle of the present Lord Hawarden. He was born in 1784, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was formerly Archdeacon of Dublin. In 1834 he was promoted to the Deanery of Clogher. Dean Maude married, in 1827, Martha, eldest dau. of the Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie, and granddau. of the first Lord Dunalley, by whom he had issue.—*London Review.*

Nov. 2. At Islington, aged 63, the Rev. *Chas. Birch.*

At Clifton, aged 51, the Rev. *Robert Llewellyn Caley*, Precentor of Bristol, and Vicar of All Saints.

Aged 73, the Rev. *John Thomas Tryon*, Rector of Bulwick, Northamptonshire.

Nov. 5. Suddenly, at his parsonage, near Wakefield, aged 40, the Rev. *C. T. Erskine*, M.A., Incumbent of St. Michael's, Wakefield. Mr. Erskine was the grandson of John, Earl of Mar, in whose person the honours of the family, forfeited in the rebellion of 1715, were restored. He was educated at University College, Durham, and after a distinguished academical career, obtained his fellowship. After holding a curacy in the north of England, he was for many years Incumbent of St. James's, Stonehaven, in the diocese of Brechin, where he endeared himself to his people by the assiduousness and earnestness of his ministrations. On leaving Stonehaven he held one or two curacies in England, and at length obtained the incumbency of the beautiful new church of St. Michael's, Wakefield, where, with untiring zeal and consistency, he carried out the Church system.—*Guardian.*

Nov. 6. At the Vicarage, aged 64, the Rev. *Thomas Chapman*, M.A., Vicar of Radford-Semele, Warwickshire.

At Crosthwaite, aged 74, the Rev. *John Dixon*, Perpetual Curate of Crosthwaite, Westmoreland.

Nov. 7. At his mother's residence, Tubney-house, near Abingdon, Berks, aged 37, the Rev. *John Wood Kewley*, M.A., Brasenose College, Oxford.

At Preston Vicarage, Gloucestershire, aged 73, the Rev. *Henry Cripps*, M.A., Vicar of Preston All Saints, and of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. He was the second son of the late Joseph Cripps, esq., who sat as M.P. for Cirencester from 1806 till 1841, by Elizabeth, dau. of Benjamin Harrison, esq., of Lee, Kent, and sister of the late Treasurer of Guy's Hospital, and was born in 1788. He was educated at the Grammar-school, Reading, and at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1809, and proceeded M.A. in 1812. In 1817 he was appointed Vicar of Preston, and to that of Stonehouse in 1826. Mr. Cripps, who was a magistrate for Gloucestershire, married, in 1812, Judith, dau. of William Laurence, esq., of Cirencester, by whom he had issue. His eldest son is Mr. Henry Wm. Cripps, M.A., of New College, Oxford, and barrister-at-law.—*London Review.*

Nov. 9. At the Parsonage, Chipstead, Surrey, the Rev. *Peter Aubertin*, Rector.

Nov. 10. At the residence of his son, Worldham Rectory, Hants, aged 70, the Rev. *Hunter Francis Fell*, M.A., Rector of Oulton, Suffolk.

In the Close, Norwich, aged 85, the Rev. *Edward Hibgame*, Vicar of Fordham, Cambridgeshire, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Aged 85, the Rev. *James Cumming*, M.A., Rector of North Runcton, Norfolk.

At Malta, the Rev. *J. H. J. Morison*, late of Chingford, Essex.

Nov. 11. At Bilton Rectory, aged 74, the Rev. *William James*.

At Bow, the Rev. *Thomas Hare*, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Stratford, and late Curate of Yeovil, Somerset.

At his residence, Lansdown-pl., Clifton, aged 50, the Rev. *J. H. Nurse*, M.A.

Nov. 13. At Redcar, aged 49, the Rev. *Henry Clarke*, Incumbent of Guisbro', Yorks.

At Snitterby Parsonage, near Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincolnshire, aged 54, the Rev. *R. Morey*, B.A.

At Hoddesdon, Herts, aged 68, the Rev. *George Francis Ottey*, late Vicar of Isleham, Cambs.

Nov. 17. At Marnwood, Shropshire, aged 67, the Rev. *John Bartlett*.

Nov. 18. At Quendon Rectory, Essex, aged 86, the Rev. *John Collin*, fifty-nine years Rector of that parish.

Nov. 20. At Liverpool, aged 57, the Rev. *Charles Washington Lawrence*, M.A., Incumbent of St. Luke's Church, in that town.

At Seaforth, near Liverpool, aged 70, the Rev. *John Boughey Monk*, M.A., Chaplain of St. George's Church, Liverpool, and formerly a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Aug. 2. At Zehol, aged 30, the Emperor of China. See OBITUARY.

Aug. 4. At Woosung, China, Commander John Murray Cooke, R.N., H.M.S. "Simoom," son of the late Rev. William Cooke, Vicar of Bromyard, Herefordshire.

Aug. 19. At Enfield, near Sydney, Simon Rood Pittard, esq., M.R.C.S.L., &c., Curator and Secretary of the Australian Museum, Sydney.

Aug. 27. At Stanhope-lodge, Dulwich, aged 70, Mr. John Souter, formerly a bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard. He had recently been elected one of the Court of Assistants of the Company of Stationers.

Sept. 1. At Bombay, aged 31, Lieut. H. C. Lee, late of the 1st Regt. M.N.I., and eldest son of the Rev. R. Lee, Rector of Stepney.

Sept. 11. At Nellore, Mary Christina, wife of Capt. Ritherdon, and eldest dau. of Col. Hamond, late Madras Artillery.

Sept. 12. At Poona, Bombay, aged 24, Capt. Robert Maurice Bonnor Maurice, H.M.'s 95th Regt., eldest son of R. M. Bonnor Maurice, esq., of Bodynfoel, Montgomeryshire. He entered the army as ensign (95th Foot) in 1855, and served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol from the 16th of August, 1855; and also in 1858 at the siege and capture of Kotah, battle of Kotah-ke-Serai, and general action resulting in the capture of Gwalior, for which he was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal and clasp.

At Arcot, Madras, Capt. W. P. Devereux, of H.M.'s 105th Regt.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Edward Baylis, esq., founder of the Victoria, English and Scottish, Anchor, Waterloo, and other Life Insurance Offices.

Sept. 23. Suddenly, at Memner, East Indies, aged 29, Philip William, elder son of the late Rev. Robert Philip Blake, of Stoke-next-Guildford, Surrey, and Wilmington, Sussex.

Sept. 24. At Dublin, aged 70, James W. Cusack, esq., M.D., of Abbeville-house, co. Dublin, and Cussington, co. Meath, an eminent member of the medical profession. He was the third son of the late Athanasius Cusack, esq., of Laraghhouse, co. Kildare, by his first wife, Mary Anne, only dau. of Edward Rotherham, esq., of Crossdrum, co. Meath, and was born about the year 1791. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. 1812, and subsequently took his degree in the faculty of medicine. In 1851 he was appointed Professor of Surgery in the University of Dublin, and in 1858 succeeded the late Sir Philip Crampton, bart., in the honorary post of Surgeon in Ordinary to Her Majesty in Ireland; he had also been twice President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. The deceased gentleman was twice married: firstly, in 1818, to Elizabeth Frances, eldest dau. and co-heir of Joseph Bernard, esq., of Greenhills, King's County; and, secondly, in 1838, to Frances, dau. of the Rev. John T. Radcliffe, and widow of R. Rothwell, esq., of Hurdlesdown, co. Dublin. He is succeeded in his estates by his son, Henry Thos., Lieut. in the Royal North Devon Mounted Rifles, who was born in 1820, and married, in 1854, Sophia Anne, dau. of the late Wm. Tanner, esq., of Blancklands-house, Wilts. Mr. Cusack was heir-male of the ancient house of Cusack, lords of Beaurepaire, Gerardstown, Culmolyn, Killeen, and Dunsany, in the early Irish Parliaments; and also representative (through female heirs) of Sir Thomas Cusack, of Cussington (a junior branch of the same family), who died in 1571, having been Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, and Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland, and thrice Viceroy of that kingdom, and whose daughter Catherine, by her marriage with Sir Henry Colley, became the ancestress of the Marquis Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Cusack was also one of the co-representatives of Edmund of Woodstock, and as such was entitled to quarter the Royal arms of England.—*London Review*.

Sept. 25. At Government-house, Seychelles, George T. Wade, esq., Civil Commissioner.

Sept. 28. At Bayswater, aged 64, Mr. Charles Tilt, formerly a publisher in London, but of late years a resident at Bath. A local paper speaks thus highly of him:—"Mr. Tilt was not only 'a well-known' publisher, but one whose taste, judg-

ment, and liberality could never be questioned. The various elegant and valuable publications brought out under his care were not only very conspicuous, in their day, for artistic beauty, but were made acceptable to the public at an unwonted moderate cost. Success crowned his extensive and thoughtful enterprise, and after some years of devotedness to trade, he withdrew from its toil; but not to be idle, for his business-like ability never forsook him. For awhile he travelled on the Continent, abode some time in Italy, and visited Egypt and Syria. Under the modest guise of a book for 'young persons,' he published a pleasant, and what is more, an instructive little volume, entitled 'The Boat and Caravan,' which gives a good and graphic account of his tour in the two last-named countries. Subsequently, Mr. Tilt took up his residence in Bath, and became connected with many of our benevolent and religious institutions; to these he was a generous contributor, and in most cases, in their behalf, he was an active, intelligent, and indefatigable worker. How much the 'Tottenham Fund' of £2,184 owed to his zealous exertions is only known to those who, like himself, were deeply engaged in rearing that friendly testimonial of regard to the memory of departed worth. Of Mr. Tilt it may be said that, wherever he was located he was known and highly esteemed as an active and most useful member of society; he filled many positions of trust, and always with great advantage to those for whom he laboured, and to whose concerns he gave his disinterested and able exertions."

At Gwalior Fort, India, Lieut. Edmund Powerscourt Pakenham, 52nd Light Infantry, fourth son of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham and Emily, fourth dau. of Thomas, 22nd Lord Le Despencer.

Sept. 30. At Nynee Tal, Himalayas, Frederick Southcote Scale, Capt. R.A., youngest son of the late Sir John Henry Seale, bart., of Mount Boone, M.P. for Dartmouth.

At Flamstead, Jamaica, aged 49, Capt. Samuel Morrish, R.N., of H.M.S. "Imaum."

Oct. 5. At his residence, Tremerton-house, Clapham-park, aged 53, James Porteous, esq., for many years a Member of Council for the Island of Jamaica, and Custos of the parish of St. Andrew's.

Oct. 12. At New Buildings, Frome, aged 71, Miss Elizabeth Tuck, author of "Vallis Vale," and other poetical works.

Oct. 13. At Corfu, aged 77, Mr. Matthew Page, one of the oldest of the British residents in that island. He was born at Dorchester in 1784, and arrived at Corfu from Genoa in 1810, and in the forty-four years in which he resided there had gained (according to the "Greek Observer") the respect of all who knew him. He may be called one of the English commercial pioneers of the Mediterranean, having established himself in Corfu shortly after the Septinsular Republic was placed under the protectorate of Great Britain. He married in Corfu in 1818, and has left behind him eight sons (five of whom are married), one dau. (also married), and sixteen grandchildren.

Oct. 14. At Dominica, West Indies, aged 61, Thomas Bell, esq., Senior Member and President of H.M.'s Council of that Island.

Oct. 15. In London, Sarah, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Hyde, Timbercombe-lodge, Spaxton, Somerset.

At St. Brelade, aged 49, William John Johnson, esq., Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge.

Oct. 16. Sir William Leith Murray (mentioned at p. 578) was an accomplished cultivator of astronomical science. The observatory which he built and equipped at Ochtertyre ranks as one of the best in the kingdom, and very important observations have been, from time to time, made with its instruments. The deceased was eminently intellectual in his tendencies and pursuits; caring little for the traditional avocations of country gentlemen, and spending most of his time in scientific research. To literature he contributed a work on historical ruins north of the Forth, besides various articles on art and science: the study of the heavens, however, was his favourite pursuit. He studiously avoided public life, but he was unwearied in his efforts to benefit the poor of his own district of Upper Strathearn; his charities were most liberal, and he also exerted himself to amuse and instruct them. "The last public occasion on which the writer of this notice," says the "Edinburgh Courant," "saw Sir William Murray was one eminently characteristic of the man. He had for many years been in the habit of exerting his own great musical talent and that of his family for the amusement and instruction of the inhabitants of Crieff, by giving amateur concerts to large parties of the townspeople at Ochtertyre. This last spring, having turned his attention towards the beautiful effects of dissolving views, Sir William proposed to give a series of exhibitions to all the people of the district. And the idea was carried out. A splendid collection of slides was acquired, and morning and night for one whole week the good Baronet himself worked the lantern, and explained the subjects as they passed into the field. Thousands came—from Comrie, from Muthill, from all the adjacent villages—and when it was all over, and the excitement past, Sir William felt that his health had suffered. To the continuous labour, and the noxious atmosphere of the densely crowded hall, he attributed, with every reason, the beginning of that illness which proved fatal."

Oct. 17. At his residence, Norfolk-crescent, Bath, aged 76, Major-Gen. Jas. Price Hely, K.H.

Aged 78, the Rev. John Cockin, of Halifax. He was the Independent minister at Holmfirth for forty-three years, but resigned the pastorate in 1849, since which time he has lived in retirement in Halifax.

Oct. 19. At Arcot-hall, Northumberland, aged 59, Henry Shum Storey, esq.

Oct. 20. At Geneva, aged 20, Henry Arthur Savage, esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge, son of Marmion Savage, esq.

Oct. 21. At Bath, aged 67, Colonel Sir Claude Martine Wade, Knt., C.B. This able public servant was the son of the late Lieut.-Col. Joseph

Wade, of the Bengal Army, by the eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Robert Ross, and was born in Bengal in 1794. In 1809 he entered the military service of the East India Company, in which he rose to the rank of lieut.-col. in 1839, and subsequently received the local rank of full colonel in India. Whilst holding a military commission, he was constantly employed in various civil posts. In 1823 he was appointed diplomatic agent at Loodianah, and in 1835 was placed in charge of our relations with Runjeet Sing and the states across the Indus. In 1838 he was sent on a special mission to Peshawur, to join the Sikh army with Shahzada Timoor, and was the first to force the Khyber Pass. In 1848 he was nominated political agent at Malwa, Central India,—the last civil appointment which he held. Sir Claude, who was lineally descended from Henry Wade, of Herbertstown, co. Meath, whose son Charles lost his estates by forfeiture for adhering to the exiled Stuarts, married in 1845 the eldest dau. of the late Capt. T. Nicholl, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, who survives to lament his loss.—*London Review.*

At Brighton, aged 40, Major Thomas Moubray, late of H.M.'s 53rd Regt., son of the late Captain Geo. Moubray, R.N., of Greenwich Hospital.

At Southampton, aged 28, John McLeod Cameron, Staff Assistant-Surgeon, 5th Depot Battalion, late of H.M.'s 27th (Inniskillings).

At Tiverton, Devon, aged 73, Edward Penfold, esq., late 12th Royal Lancers, second son of the late Edw. Penfold, esq., of Loose-court, near Maidstone, Kent.

At Rhiwaedog, near Bala, aged 70, Henry Richardson, esq., formerly Lieut. 67th Regt. and 2nd Dragoon Guards, and for many years a magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. Merionethshire.

At Camberwell, aged 59, Mr. Francis Jesse, formerly of the South Sea-house, and late of the Hudson's Bay-house, London, during many years Secretary to the Benevolent Society of Blues.

Oct. 22. At his residence, St. James's-place, Major Francis Forester, brother of the late Lord Forester. He married Lady Louisa Vane, eldest dau. of the late Duke of Cleveland, in 1813, by which lady, who died in January, 1821, he leaves surviving issue Col. C. W. Forester, married to the sister of Lord Saltoun.

At Brighton, aged 31, Robert Edw. Eardley, eldest son of Sir Henry S. Wilmot, bart., of Chaddesden, Derbyshire.

At Tunbridge, aged 15, George W., son of Sir Woodbine and Lady Parish.

At Wellingborough, John, second son of the late Farrer Grove Spurgeon Farrer, esq., of Brayfield-house, Bucks.

At Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, Helen Eliza, wife of Capt. Smyth Griffith, R.N.

Aged 79, Mary, wife of Capt. Wheeler, of the Rocks, co. Kilkenny, and dau. of the late John Helsham, esq., of Butler-house, Kilkenny.

Oct. 23. At Brussels, aged 69, Col. Charles White.

At Bevere Firs, near Worcester, aged 41, Matilda Jane, relict of Eliot Warburton, esq., and wife of Henry Salusbury Milman, esq.

At Hereford, Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Geo. Hannington, D.D., Rector of Hampton Bishop, near that city, and Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral.

At Moniack, Inverness-shire, Mrs. Jane Fraser, of Reelick, last surviving dau. of Alexander Fraser Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee, and widow of James Baillie Fraser, esq., of Reelick, to whom she was married in 1823.

At Richmond Barracks, Dublin, aged 30, Capt. Richard Milbanke Tilghman, H.M.'s 15th Regt., youngest son of the late Richard Milbanke Tilghman, of the Bengal Civil Service.

Oct. 24. At Norwich, Wm. Collyer, esq., late Col. in the Bengal Infantry, and a magistrate for the county of Norfolk and the city of Norwich.

Justina Mercy, wife of the Rev. John Young Hughes, Minister of Christ Church, Greenwich.

Oct. 25. At Surbiton-house, Kingston-on-Thames, Caroline Elizabeth, wife of B. H. Mowbray, esq., and second and last surviving dau. of the late Hon. Archibald Cochrane, Capt. R.N.

At Netherby, aged 69, Sir J. G. R. Graham, bart. See OBITUARY.

At her residence, Park-place, Regent's-park, Martha, widow of Thos. Deane Pearse, esq., formerly Capt. in H.M.'s 14th Regt. of Light Dragoons, and dau. of the late Sir John St. Aubyn, bart., of Clowance, Cornwall.

At her residence, Highbury, aged 43, Anne, wife of Thos. Row, esq., late of the Legislative Council, and sister of the Hon. Hugh W. Hoyles, H.M.'s Attorney-Gen., Newfoundland.

At Tottenham, aged 61, Louisa Ann Holden, only sister of the late Hen. Geo. Holden, esq., late of the Public Record-office, Rolls Chapel. For an Obituary notice of this gentleman see GENT'S MAG., Feb. 1860, p. 186.

At Great Marlow, Bucks, aged 75, Geo. Hickman, esq., many years Assistant-Surgeon to the Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

At Burham-court, Rochester, aged 58, Thomas Abbott, esq., from the effects of an accident while shooting on Oct. 23.

At Sydenham Vicarage, Oxon, aged 49, Augusta Warren Browne, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Arthur Browne, for many years Lieut.-Governor of Charles Fort, Kinsale.

At Mickleton Manor-house, Gloucestershire, aged 82, Anne, widow of John Graves, esq., of Mickleton.

Oct. 26. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 49, Col. H. H. Bell, of the Madras Artillery.

At Montreal, Canada, aged 87, Major P. MacDougall, late 25th Regt.

At Northampton, aged 50, William John, second son of the late Sir William McMahon, bart., formerly Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

At Upper Homerton, aged 62, Sarah, wife of J. J. Ronaldson, sister of Major-Gen. Huthwaite, C.B., Bengal Horse Artillery, and niece of the late Lieut.-Gen. Huthwaite, Bengal Army.

Louisa Elizabeth, wife of Capt. William Vine, 6th Madras Light Cavalry, and dau. of the late William Young Ottley, esq., F.S.A.

At Worcester, aged 90, C. H. Hebb, esq. See OBITUARY.

At Bebek, aged 38, Henry Thomas Wroth, esq., son of the Rev. W. B. Wroth, Vicar of Edlesborough, Bucks, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Legal Vice-Consul of the Supreme British Consular Court, Constantinople. The deceased was educated at Uppingham School, and St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1857 he accepted the appointment of Legal Vice-Consul and Registrar to the now Supreme Consular Court, and in that capacity accompanied his old friend, Mr. Hornby, the Judge of the new tribunal, to Turkey.

Oct. 27. At North-house, Torpoint, aged 54, the Hon. Mrs. Percy Davison. She was the Hon. Caroline North Graves, second dau. of Thomas, second Lord Graves, by Lady Mary Paget, sister of the late Marquis of Anglesey, and married, in 1844, the late Major-Gen. Hugh Percy Davison, of Swarland-park, Northumberland, but was left a widow in July, 1849.—*London Review.*

After a few days' illness, aged 55, (while on a visit to John Young, esq., Galgorum Castle, co. Antrim,) Alexander Macdonald, youngest and last surviving son of the late Sir Alexander Macdonald Lockhart, bart., of Largie, Lee, and Carnwath. His mother was Jane, dau. of Daniel McNeill, esq., of Gallichoilly, Argyllshire. He was born in July, 1806, and was a Deputy-Lieut. for Lanarkshire, which he represented in Parliament as a Conservative from 1837 till 1841.

At the Grove, Sidmouth, aged 79, Sarah Jametta, widow of the Rev. Henry Hodgkinson, Rector of Arborfield, Berks, and only surviving dau. of the Right Rev. Claudius Crigan, late Bishop of Sodor and Man.

At St. George's-hill, Somersetshire, aged 51, Milly, wife of the Rev. Henry Mirehouse, and dau. of the late Philip John Miles, esq., of Leighcourt, Somerset.

At the Rectory, Hurstmonceaux, aged 75, Anne, relict of W. Mackenzie, D.D., sometime Rector of Burwash and Hascomb.

At Wimborne Minster, Dorset, aged 75, Mary, relict of John Carnegie, M.D.

At Finnart, Greenock, David Crawford, esq., Writer, Baron Bailie of Greenock.

Aged 64, Ann, relict of the Rev. John Williams, of Chester.

At Pinner, aged 91, Mrs. Pye, widow of Henry Jas. Pye, esq., formerly Poet Laureate, and M.P. for Berks, whom she survived forty-eight years. Pye was "fixed a rhymer for life" by reading Pope's "Homer" when a child, succeeded Warton in 1790, not in the enjoyment of the tierce of Canary, but of £27 a-year, substituted for the old and pleasant guerdon. He held the laureate crown during twenty-three years. Mrs. Pye lived to see three successors of her husband—Southey, Wordsworth, and Tennyson.—*Athenæum.*

Oct. 28. At Pinner, Middlesex, where he had long resided, aged 79, Nathaniel Graham, esq. Mr. Graham was the third son of Joseph Graham, esq., formerly of St. Paul's Churchyard. He married twice, first the second dau. of the late Wm. Nurse, esq., of Pinner, by whom he had a son and a dau., and secondly the eldest dau. of the late Charles Laurence, esq., also of Pinner, which lady still survives him, and by whom he had one son. He was one of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company, and served the office of Master in 1856-7.

At Haughland, near Elgin, aged 42, William Leith, second son of Col. Sir Andrew Leith Hay, of Rannes, formerly M.P. for Elgin, Clerk of the Ordnance, and Governor of Bermuda.

At Guernsey, aged 22, Lieut. J. S. Foster, R.A., second son of the Rev. W. Foster, Stubingtonhouse, Fareham, Hants.

At the Upper Rectory, Malpas, Cheshire, aged 25, Edith Emma, eldest dau. of the Rev. Chancellor Thurlow.

Aged 25, Marianne, wife of the Rev. H. Willmott, Rector of Kirtley, Suffolk.

At Stanwick-hall, Northamptonshire, aged 50, Frances Trenham, wife of George Gascoyen, esq.

At Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, aged 85, Percival Walsh, esq.

At Penge, Surrey, (at the residence of her dau., Mrs. Northcote,) Elizabeth, widow of Col. B. Bunce, R.M.L.I.

At Canterbury, aged 69, John Nutt, esq., for many years Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace for the city and borough.

Oct. 29. At Beddington-house, Surrey, aged 75, Sir Henry Bridges.

At Clapham, aged 77, John Thornton, esq., eldest son of S. Thornton, esq., formerly M.P. for Surrey, by Eliza, only sister of R. S. Milnes, esq., of Fryston-hall, Yorkshire. He was born in 1783, and was for upwards of thirty years a Commissioner in succession of the Boards of Audit, Stamps, and Inland Revenue, as also Treasurer of the Church Missionary and of the Bible Society, and was one of the oldest magistrates for the county of Surrey. He married Eliza, dau. of Edward Parry, esq., and niece of the late Lord Bexley, by whom he had a family of six sons and four daus. His eldest son and two other sons are in the Indian service, and his third son is Rector of Chilton Candover, Hants.

At Campden-hill, aged 25, Joseph Blunt, Demy of Magdalen Coll., Oxford, eldest son of Joseph Blunt, esq., of Austinfriars, London.

At Parsonstown, King's County, aged 15, Hen., fourth son of the Rev. George Lawless, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces.

At Bonn-on-the-Rhine, aged 36, Isabella, wife of Lieut.-Col. Charles James Oldfield, Retired List, Bengal Army.

At Southsea, Christian, wife of Lieut. Charles Saunders, R.N.

At Avranches, Normandy, aged 91, Marcus Louis, esq., Major late 5th R.V.B.

At Dunse, Alexander Wood, esq., Advocate, Sheriff-Substitute of Berwickshire.

Oct. 30. At Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., aged 46, Sir William Miller, bart., of Glenlee. He was the eldest son of the late J. Miller, esq., of Glenlee, by Edwina, dau. of Sir A. P. Gordon Cumming, of Altyre and Gordonstone, and was born in 1815. His father having died early, he succeeded his grandfather, the late Sir W. Miller,

bart., in 1846. The deceased baronet was for some time at Eton, and having completed his education at Geneva, entered the army, and for some years held a commission in the 12th Royal Lancers. Sir William was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for Ayrshire and New Galloway, and married, in 1839, Emily, dau. of the late Gen. Sir Thomas M'Mahon, bart., G.C.B., by whom he has left issue. He is succeeded in the title, and the estates of Glenlee, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Barskimming, Ayrshire, by his eldest son, Thomas M'Donald, who was born in 1846. The first baronet of this line was Lord President of the College of Justice in Scotland, and the second baronet was a senator of the same, with the courtesy title of Lord Glenlee.

At Broomhill-bank, Tunbridge Wells, aged 65, Col. Armytage, late Coldstream Guards.

At Stockton-on-Tees, aged 86, Mr. John Fenwick, a "Trafalgar hero." He lost an arm while serving on board the "African," 74, in the Baltic, when the ship sustained a fight with nine small vessels. Mr. Fenwick was absent from his native town for forty years; but he returned and died in the house in which he was born.

At Bath, aged 63, Anne Frances, widow of the Rev. W. R. Newbolt, vicar of Somerton, Somerset.

Oct. 31. At Woolwich, aged 63, Oliver Evans, esq., M.D., R.M., Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets.

At Thurloe-sq., Brompton, Fredk. Parry Webb, Senior-Lieut. H.E.I.C. Naval Service, and late of Shanghai, China.

At her residence, Bladud's-buildings, Bath, aged 81, Martha, relict of Major-Gen. George Prescott Wingrove, R.M.

Aged 67, Joseph Brooks, esq., of Brasted-hall, near Sevenoaks, Kent.

At Stoke-court, Somerset, Susannah, widow of Thomas Brace Stone, esq.

Nov. 1. At the house of his brother, in Southwark, Mr. Alfred Mynn, hop-merchant, of Thurnham, long known as the very first gentleman cricketer of Kent. He was born at Goudhurst, in 1807, was formerly a member of the Kent Yeomanry, and at the time of his death belonged to the Leeds Castle Rifle Corps. "Mr. Alfred Mynn was six feet one inch in height, with massive limbs, of such vast magnitude and muscle, that in good cricket condition, without one pound of superfluous flesh about him, he weighed between eighteen and nineteen stone, and was naturally as upright as a well-drilled Guardsman. His great abilities as a cricketer, his genial disposition, and happy temperament, won for him the goodwill of all classes. He lived and played in the very golden era of cricket, when the men of Kent flocked up to Lord's Ground from all parts of 'the Garden of England,' to witness their county eleven meet, 'man for man,' the Eleven of England." Mr. Mynn was interred at Thurnham with military honours, Major Wykeham Martin and the Leeds Castle Corps attending the funeral.

Aged 16, from an accident while out shooting, (while on a visit to his uncle, A. J. Moffat Mills, esq., Tortington-house, Arundel, Sussex,) Charles Moffat, only son of the late Major Charles Ernest Mills, of the Bengal Artillery.

At Harleston, Norfolk, aged 74, Clementina, relict of Thomas Hunter, esq., and third dau. of Thomas Wilcox, esq., of Wimbledon, Surrey.

At Highbury-park North, of brain fever, Georgina, wife of William Foster, esq., late Capt. 11th Hussars.

At Camborne, Cornwall, aged 88, Decima, relict of the Rev. T. Napleton, Rector of Powderham, and of North Bovey, Devonshire, and of Mansel Gamage, Herefordshire.

At Blackwell-hall, Chesham, Bucks, aged 74, Mary, widow of Henry Garrett Key, esq.

Nov. 2. At Scarborough, aged 48, from injuries accidentally received in the endeavour to rescue the crew of the life-boat when in danger of drowning, Lord Charles Beauclerk. He was the fourth son of William, eighth Duke of St. Alban's, by his second wife, Maria Jeanetta, only dau. of John Nelthorpe, esq., and brother of William, ninth duke, and uncle of the present duke. He was born in 1813, and was Major in the Northumberland Militia. He formerly held a commission as captain in the 1st Regt. of Foot. Lord Charles Beauclerk married, in 1842, Miss Laura Maria Theresa Stopford, only dau. and heiress of Col. Stopford (of the noble Irish family of Courtown), but was left a widower in 1858.

At Scarborough, aged 24, while also endeavouring to rescue the crew of the life-boat, William, son of the late John Tindall, esq., banker, of that place.

In Belgrave-road, aged 62, Catherine Dorothy, widow of Major Charles Edward Davis, H.E.I.C., Bengal Army.

At Leaton Knolls, Salop, Charlotte Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Francis Lloyd, esq., of Domgay, Montgomeryshire, and Leaton, Salop, and M.P. for the former county.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 82, Captain John Alexander Telfer, late H.E.I.C.S.

At Dublin, aged 62, Smith Stobart, esq., late of Hexham, Northumberland.

At his residence, the Blackfriars, Gloucester, aged 69, John Kendall, esq.

At St. Leonard's, aged 73, John Stone, esq., late of the Prebendal-house, Thame, and Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park, J.P. and D.-L. for the county of Buckingham.

Aged 30, Lizzy Stuart, wife of A. S. Tomson, esq., Highbury-place, Coventry.

At his residence in the Tower of London, aged 82, Mr. Abraham Thompson, yeoman warder of the above place for 46 years.

Aged 45, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Thomas Sweet Escott, late Vicar of Gedney.

Harriot Slater, wife of William Henry Black, esq., F.S.A., of Mill-yard, London.

At Smeeth-hill-house, Kent, aged 84, Edward Hughes, esq.

At his residence, Westbourne-square, Hyde-park, aged 66, William Dawson, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals, H.M.S.

At Offchurch, Warwickshire, aged 60, Alicia, wife of the Rev. Peter Blackburn.

Nov. 3. At Amport Vicarage, Hants, aged 69, Lady Shiffner, wife of the Rev. Sir Geo. Shiffner, bart. Her ladyship was Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Croxton Johnson, of Winslow, Cheshire, and was born in 1792. She married, in 1819, the Rev. Sir George Shiffner, Canon of Chichester, and Vicar of Amport, Hants, who succeeded to his brother's title in 1859, and by whom she has left issue two daughters and three sons, besides one who fell in the Crimea.—*London Review.*

At Bath, Grace Maria, wife of Major F. H. Scott, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Madras, and dau. of the late Capt. J. H. Poingdestre, Scotch Fusilier Guards.

In Somers-place, Hyde-park, aged 53, Diana Elliott, wife of Major-Gen. G. J. Wilson, H.M.'s Indian Army, Bombay.

In Southwick-st., Hyde-park, aged 50, Annie, dau. of the late Dr. Olinthus Gregory, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Nov. 4. At Darnall-house, near Sheffield, John Gaunt, esq. The benevolence which characterized him during his life has found expression in the provisions of his will, as is evidenced by the following bequests:—To the Sheffield General Infirmary, £500; Public Dispensary, £200; Boys' Charity School, £200; Girls' ditto, £200; British and Foreign Bible Society, £200; Church Missionary Society, £200; Deakin Institution, £100; Aged Female Society, £100; Deaf and Dumb Institution, Doncaster, £100. The following sums to be invested:—For the maintenance of the fabric of St. Jude's Church, Moorfields, £500; ditto Parish Church, Penistone, £500; ditto Parish Church, Darnall, £100; for the increase of the salary of the master and mistress of Darnall School, £200; ditto of the mistress of the Girls' National School, Penistone, £200. To his man-servant he has also left the sum of £500; and after the payment of some other legacies, the whole of the residue of his estate goes to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to be appropriated under the provisions of Sir Robert Peel's Act, with a reservation of £50 a-year to increase the endowment of the church of St. Jude, Moorfields.—*Sheffield Independent.*

At his residence at Eton, aged 80, Mr. Henry Knight, whose name has been so familiar to the noblemen and gentlemen of Eton College for the last half-century, first in the household of the late Dr. Keate, and subsequently as the host of the "Christopher."

At Stoodleigh Rectory, aged 21, Alice Louisa, dau. of the Rev. Jas. Richey, Rector of Loxbear.

Nov. 5. Aged 74, Miss Diana Mainwaring, of Nantwich, Cheshire, sister of the late Sir H. M. Mainwaring, bart., whose death was recorded in GENT. MAG., April, 1860, p. 416.

Suddenly, in London, aged 63, Lieut.-Col. James Ward, late of H.M.'s 81st Regt.

At Bedford, aged 89, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. John Hemsted, formerly Rector of St. Paul's Church in that town.

At Leamington, aged 57, Thos. John Wybault Swettenham, esq., of Swettenham-hall, Cheshire. He was the only son of the late Millington Eaton Swettenham, esq., of Swettenham-hall, by Margaret, dau. of Paul Wybault, of Springfield, co. Kilkenny, and was born in 1804. He was educated at Eton. Mr. Swettenham represented a good old Cheshire family, and was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for that county. He married, in 1829, Anne Maria, dau. of the late Col. Luke Allen, of St. Wolsten's, co. Kildare. He is succeeded in his estates by his nephew, a son of his sister Sarah, who married Michael Warren, esq., of Sandford's Court, co. Kilkenny.—*London Review.*

At Algiers, aged 25, Henry Salusbury Hughes, B.A., Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

At Hele-hill-house, near Taunton, aged 52, Arthur Thomas Collett, esq., late of Ridge-side, Evandale, Tasmania.

Matilda, wife of the Rev. Henry Laing, LL.D., of St. John's-villas, Adelaide-road, Haverstock-hill, and late of Sussex-sq., Brighton.

Aged 72, Robert Baldock, of High Holborn, bookseller, after a residence of forty-five years. He was the youngest son of the late Thomas Baldock, surgeon, of Burwash, Sussex.

Nov. 6. At his house, Mont-le-Grand, Heavitree, Exeter, aged 75, George Coare, esq.

At his residence, Bottesford-moors, near Brigg, Lincolnshire, aged 67, Edward Shaw Peacock, esq. The deceased was lord of the manor of Bottesford, and the lineal male representative of a family that has been settled in the northern parts of the county of Lincoln for upwards of four centuries. He was the only son of Thomas Peacock, of Northorpe-hall and Bottesford-moors, who died June 1, 1824, and who is known among agriculturists as the introducer, into Lincolnshire, of the process called warping, by which the waste land on either side of the river Trent have been reclaimed and rendered valuable. He married, August 1, 1830, Catherine, second dau. of Michael Woodcock, of Hemsworth, Yorkshire, who died Oct. 1, 1832.

At her residence, Crikett Malherbie, Somerset, aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of Stephen Pitt, esq., and dau. of the late Robert Colmer, esq., of Chard, Somerset.

At Ardwick, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. N. W. Gibson, M.A., Rector of St. Thomas's, Ardwick, and Canon of Manchester.

In Doctors' Commons, Louisa, third dau. of the late Rev. David Scurlock, of Blancorse, Carmarthenshire, and Lovehill-ho., Langley, Bucks, and many years magistrate of the county, and sister of John Trevor Scurlock, esq., of Doctors' Commons.

In Dorset-st., Dorset-sq., aged 46, William Stevens Richardson, esq. He was the youngest and last surviving of the three sons of the late Sir John Richardson, a Judge of the Common Pleas from 1818 to 1824 (who died in 1841), by Harriet, sister of the late Sir Charles Hudson Palmer, bart., of Wanlip-hall, Leicestershire. He was born in 1815, and was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours, and was subsequently called to the bar, though he never practised. He lived and died unmarried. His only sister is

the wife of the Right Rev. Dr. George A. Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand.—*London Review.*

Nov. 7. At Clifton, Miss Smythe, eldest dau. of the late Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, of Acton Burnell-park, Shropshire, and sister of the present baronet.

At Satis-house, Rochester, Eliza Farquharson, eldest dau. of the late Lewis Farquharson Innes, esq., of Ballogie, Aberdeenshire.

At Rolleston-hall, Leicestershire, aged 67, Henry Greene, esq.

Nov. 8. Aged 78, Sir Thomas Butler, bart., of Ballin Temple, and Garryhundon, co. Carlow. Sir Thomas, who was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for county Carlow, and some time Colonel of the Carlow Regt. of Militia, was the eldest son of the late Sir Richard Butler, bart., by Sarah Maria, dau. of Thomas North Newenham, esq., of Coolmore, and was born in 1783. Sir Thomas represented a cadet branch of the noble house of Butler, Marquis of Ormonde.

At Bayswater, aged 55, David Siritt Cooper, esq., formerly a Capt. in the 1st (or Royal) Regt.

At Clifton, aged 77, Col. Peter Farquharson, formerly of the 78th and 65th Regiments, and for 10 years Deputy-Adjutant-General, Jamaica.

Nov. 9. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 85, Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, bart., G.C.B. See OBITUARY.

At the residence of his sister, Frenchay, Gloucestershire, aged 79, Sir J. Cæsar Hawkins, bart. Sir John was born Feb. 9, 1782, and was the second son of Mr. John Hawkins, by Anne, eldest dau. of Mr. Joseph Colborne, of Hardenhuish-house, Wiltshire, and grandson of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, the first baronet, Sergeant-Surgeon to the King. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and succeeded his brother as third baronet July 2, 1793. He married, August 11, 1804, Charlotte, eldest dau. of Mr. Wm. Surtees, of Hedley, Northumberland, by whom he had issue nine sons and four daughters. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his grandson, John Cæsar (son of his eldest son by Louise, dau. of Mr. Thomas Bourke Ricketts, of Comehouse, Hereford), who was born Jan. 27, 1837.

At Cams, Southsea, Hants, Capt. Thos. Martin Mottley, R.A.

At Bedhampton, Hants, aged 44, Caroline Anne, wife of Capt. Hayes, R.N.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Ivan Keir, relict of Roger Aytoun, esq., Director of Chancery, Scotland.

Nov. 10. In the Cathedral-close, Exeter, aged 85, Isabella, widow of Edward Lloyd Sanders, esq., of Stoke-house, Exeter.

At Highnam-court, Gloucester, aged 19, Lucy Anna, dau. of T. Gambier Parry, esq.

Aged 56, M. Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire, the son of the celebrated Etienne Geoffroy St. Hilaire, who died in 1844. He was elected, when only twenty-one years of age, a member of the Academy, of which his father was then the president. He was subsequently appointed Professor of Zoology at the Museum, Director of the Menagerie, Councillor and General Inspector of Public Instruction, and Honorary Member of the Imperial Academy of Medicine. At the period of his death he held the office of Administrative Professor to the Museum of Natural History. To M. St. Hilaire was due the foundation of the Imperial Zoological Society of Acclimatisation, of which the presidency was awarded to him in 1854—a post which he retained up to the time of his death. Of late the name of Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire was perhaps most commonly talked of in this country in connection with his persevering and somewhat whimsical attempts to induce mankind to enlarge their stock of animal food by introducing horse-flesh as a new viand. M. St. Hilaire several times presided over public banquets got up for the purpose of proving and illustrating the savoury qualities of horse-flesh—that peculiar dainty forming the principal, if not indeed the only, meat offered to the guests.

At Dover, aged 76, Thomas Poynter, esq., of Westbourne-terr., Hyde-park.

Nov. 11. Aged 74, Major Richard Staunton Sitwell, third son of the late E. S. Sitwell, esq., of Stainsby-house, Derbyshire, and formerly of the 3rd (King's Own) Light Dragoons.

In Inverness-terr., Elizabeth Caroline, second dau. of Col. J. W. J. Ouseley.

At Plymouth, aged 69, John Newton, fourth son of the late Rev. James Coffin, Vicar of Linkinhorne, Cornwall.

At Tomgraney Rectory, co. Clare, Ireland, aged 30, Minnie, wife of the Rev. Andrew Belcher.

At the Hall, Berkhampstead, aged 59, Ann Sophia, wife of Thomas Curtis, esq.

At Claremont, near Exeter, aged 88, James Bate, esq.

Nov. 12. At Lisbon, aged 24, the King of Portugal. See OBITUARY.

At Ripley, Surrey, aged 40, Elizabeth Edmondson, wife of the Rev. Charles Richmond Tate, Vicar.

At Mount-lodge, Portobello, Lieut.-Col. Jas. Johnston, late of the 99th Regt. He entered the army as an ensign of the 40th Regt. in 1805, and accompanied his regiment to South America in 1806. He was severely wounded at the assault on Monte Video on 3rd February, 1807. Subsequently he proceeded to the Peninsula in 1808, and served during the whole of that war, with the exception of three months when laid up by sickness. He had obtained the war medal with nine clasps.

At Park-terr., Regent's-park, aged 73, John Parke, esq., brother of the late Sir William Parke, Knt.

At Somerford Grange, near Christchurch, Hants, aged 68, Thos. Coventry Brander, esq., late Capt. in the King's Dragoon Guards.

Nov. 13. At Whitchurch, Oxon, (at the residence of his son,) aged 73, Sir J. Forbes, M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L., &c., Physician to Her Majesty's Household. See OBITUARY.

At Fleet, Lincolnshire, aged 70, Jacob Sturton, esq., late of the Army Pay-office, London.

At Florence, aged 42, Arthur Hugh Clough, esq., one of the Examiners in the Educational Department of the Privy Council.

At Lancing, Sussex, aged 65, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, esq., M.P. See OBITUARY.

At Leamington, Catherine Anne, wife of Lieut.-Col. Grant Allan, of the 3rd Regt. H.M.'s Indian Army.

At Pedmore, Worcestershire, aged 76, Jane, widow of the Rev. Richard Holmden Amphlett, of Wychbold-hall, Rector of Hadzor, in the same county.

At Prestwood, suddenly, aged 64, J. Hodgetts Hodgetts Foley, esq., M.P. for the Eastern Division of Worcestershire, and magistrate for the county. The deceased was the second son of the late Hon. E. Foley (brother to the second Lord Foley). He was a Liberal in politics, and had represented East Worcestershire for 14 years, previous to which he sat for Droitwich, now represented by Sir John Pakington.

At Linden-hall, near Lancaster, aged 87, Wm. Sharp, esq., a magistrate for Lancashire and Westmoreland.

Nov. 14. At Clarges-st., aged 61, Lady Maria, wife of Col. H. R. Saunderson, and dau. of the late Earl of Carhampton.

At Lyndhurst, Hants, aged 75, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Holmes Schoedde, K.C.B., Col. of the 55th Foot.

At Gateshead, aged 87, Joshua Greene, esq. He was a native of and a resident in Gateshead, in the very house in which he died, all his life. He filled all the parochial offices, and at his death was the senior member but one of the Four-and-Twenty; was steward of the Borough-holders when the Municipal Corporations Act was passed; and, by acting as chief officer of the ancient body, launched the present Town Council upon the waters of municipal life. He was an industrious, untiring man of business,—an example, in this respect, of the most valuable kind, to all who witnessed his doings in every-day life. He was little excited by the ordinary ambition for municipal distinction; but, in any charitable work, he was ready to contribute not only his cash, but his time,—as witness the soup-kitchen, of whose operations, for many years, he was the principal and personal superintendent, hardly being absent for a single day. He was a collateral descendant of the Trollops, the family of the celebrated architect, the builder of the old Exchange at Newcastle, and the Hall at Capheaton; and, as such, inherited, in common with the Dobsons, as the burying-place of his family, the mausoleum in St. Mary's churchyard, which is pretty well known in local history, and which was restored a few years ago by his son, John Greene, esq., of Rodsley-house; but interments at St. Mary's having ceased in 1853, his remains were interred in St. Cuthbert's cemetery, the mayor and town council accompanying them to the grave. The firm of John Greene and Sons, of which the deceased was chief, is one of the oldest in the neighbourhood, it having been established so long ago as 1750.—*Gateshead Observer.*

At Cheltenham, aged 54, Wm. Johnson, esq., late Surveyor, General Post-office.

At Kensington, Rosa Edwina, wife of Richard J. Roberts, esq., of Worcester, third dau. of Capt. J. L. White, of Hammersmith, and granddau. of the late Maj.-Gen. White, of the Indian Army.

At Drum Castle, Aberdeenshire, aged 84, Alexander Forbes Irvine, esq.

At Brighton, aged 64, Louisa Catherine Eamer, dau. of the late Sir John Eamer, knt.

Nov. 15. At Exeter, Charles Herbert, second son of the late Donatus O'Brien, esq., of Fanore, co. Clare, Ireland, and of Sidmouth, Devon.

At Upper Seymour-st., Portman-sq., aged 71, Augustin Sayer, esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 19, Louisa Maria, wife of James Hargrave Harrison, esq., of that place, and sixth dau. of Charles Doman, esq., of Basingstoke, Hants.

Nov. 16. At Meaburn-lodge, Clapham-pk., Geo. William Clement, esq., of the Strand.

At Spring-grove, Hounslow, aged 61, Elizabeth, relict of John Boys Tucker, esq., late of Shaftesbury.

Nov. 17. In Gloucester-pl., Portman-sq., aged 47, John Robert Godley, esq., Assistant Under-Secretary of State for War, and eldest son of John Godley, esq., of Killigar, co. Leitrim.

At Witham, Essex, aged 74, Thomas Tomkin, esq., M.D.

At Worthing, Annis Elizabeth, wife of John Wood, esq., of Thedden Grange, Hampshire, and eldest dau. of the late John Hardy, esq., M.P.

At his residence, the Mount, York, aged 72, Thos. Nelson Champney, esq.

At Spring-lawn, Grove-road, Southsea, Elizabeth, widow of Rear-Adm. John Hancock, C.B.

At Merton, Surrey, Ellen, wife of Frank Scott Haydon, esq.

Nov. 18. At the Priory, Southsea, aged 46, Com. Alfred Young, R.N.

Nov. 19. At Ordnance-terr., Chatham, aged 73, Capt. John Kains, R.N.

At the Lower Court, Cotheridge, near Worcester, aged 60, George Hickman, esq.

Nov. 20. Mrs. Hoare, wife of the Rev. H. Hoare, Vicar of Framfield, Sussex.

At Colehill-st., Eaton-sq., aged 78, Harriott, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Freeth, K.H.

At Newbald Vicarage, Yorkshire, Mary Frances Anne, wife of the Rev. George B. Blyth, B.D., Vicar, and eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. S. T. Popham, 24th Regt., and Quartermaster-Gen. in the West Indies.

In Hunter-st., Caroline, widow of the Rev. John Hewlett, Rector of Hilgay, Norfolk, and many years morning preacher of the Foundling Hospital.

At Stirford-house, near Warminster, aged 64, Harriet Eleanor, wife of Robert Robertson, esq.

At Holy Island, Northumberland, Thomas Wilkinson, esq.

Nov. 21. At Torriano-terrace, Kentish-town, Eliza Mary, wife of John Whiley Wright, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Col. Moore, of Hartland-terr., Camden-town, and granddau. of Maj.-Gen. Hardwicke.

Lucy Elizabeth, wife of Robert Lemon, esq., of H.M.'s State Paper-office.

At Worcester College, Oxford, aged 19, Wm. Welch, youngest son of Joseph Barrows, esq., of Handsworth-hall, Staffordshire.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres	Population in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861.	Nov. 2, 1861.	Nov. 9, 1861.	Nov. 16, 1861.
Mean Temperature . . .			° 54·1	° 45·5	° 42·0	° 39·7
London	78029	2803921	1087	1078	1251	1288
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463373	173	159	199	222
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618201	198	257	244	245
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	170	137	161	189
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571129	242	221	288	277
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773160	304	304	359	355

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered. Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Births Registered. Males.	Females.	Total.
Oct. 26 .	604	144	142	158	28	1087	945	877	1822
Nov. 2 .	625	149	135	136	29	1078	947	889	1836
„ 9 .	631	183	209	187	30	1251	840	870	1710
„ 16 .	672	188	189	170	65	1288	876	898	1774

PRICE OF CORN.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Average of Six Weeks.	*s.* *d.* 58 2	*s.* *d.* 37 2	*s.* *d.* 22 2	*s.* *d.* 36 9	*s.* *d.* 42 2	*s.* *d.* 44 6
Week ending Nov. 16.	59 10	37 6	22 7	37 7	42 6	47 5

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Nov. 21.

Hay, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 17*s.* — Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.*	6*d.* to 5*s.*	2*d.*
Mutton	4*s.*	8*d.* to 5*s.*	8*d.*
Veal	4*s.*	6*d.* to 5*s.*	4*d.*
Pork	4*s.*	8*d.* to 5*s.*	4*d.*
Lamb	0*s.*	0*d.* to 0*s.*	0*d.*

Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 21.	
Beasts	1,830
Sheep	4,020
Calves	190
Pigs	290

COAL-MARKET, Nov. 22.

Best Wallsend, per ton, 19*s.* 0*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts, 13*s.* 9*d.* to 18*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From October 24 to November 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	55	62	55	29. 99	cloudy, fair	9	38	44	38	29. 44	foggy [cl.fr.
25	56	63	58	30. 5	do.	10	47	44	40	29. 11	hy.rn.hl.th.lg.
26	54	58	48	30. 9	fair	11	41	48	40	29. 55	fair
27	48	58	50	30. 5	do.	12	43	48	41	29. 66	foggy, rain
28	48	54	46	30. 5	cloudy, fair	13	40	42	40	29. 38	do.con. hy. rn.
29	47	53	45	29. 93	do. do. cldy.	14	38	46	40	29. 19	fair
30	46	54	50	29. 87	do. do.	15	38	44	37	29. 39	do.
31	47	48	40	29. 74	do. hvy. rain	16	30	39	34	29. 49	do. sleet
N.1	43	45	38	29. 29	do. fair	17	30	35	31	29. 89	do. do.
2	38	46	36	29. 21	hvy.sn.fr.cly.	18	29	37	30	30. 27	foggy
3	40	48	47	29. 76	fair, cldy. fair	19	28	39	36	30. 28	fair
4	40	49	42	29. 87	rain	20	40	46	38	30. 10	do.
5	52	50	41	29. 48	heavy rain	21	48	53	51	29. 61	rain, cldy. rn.
6	47	49	39	29. 40	do.	22	46	48	42	29. 48	hvy. const. rn.
7	44	44	38	29. 38	cloudy, fair	23	40	45	39	29. 38	fair
8	38	45	38	29 26	foggy, fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Oct. and Nov.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
24	92⅛ ¾	90⅜ ⅞	90¾ 1	230	5 pm.	224		104⅜ 5
25	92¼ 3	90⅞ 1⅛	91 ⅛	232	12. 15 pm.	224		104⅞ 5⅛
26	93⅛ ⅜	91¼ ⅜	91¼ ½	229 30	13. 15 pm.			105 ¼
28	93 ¼	91⅛ ⅜	91⅛ ½		5. 12 pm.		14 pm.	104⅞ 5¼
29	92⅞ 3¼	91 ⅜	91 ⅜	229 31	7. 15 pm.	226	12.14 pm.	105 ⅜
30	92⅞ 3¼	91 ⅜	91⅛ ⅜	229 31	15 pm.	225 6		105 ¼
31	93¼ ⅜	91¼ ⅜	91⅜ ⅜	230			15 pm.	105 ¼
N.1								
2	93⅛ ⅜	91⅜ ⅜	91⅜ ⅜	229 30⅛	13 pm.	225 6½		105 ¼
4	93 ¼	91⅜ ⅜	91⅜ ⅜	228	15. 17 pm.	226½ 7		105 ¼
5	92⅞ 3⅛	91¼ ¼	91¼ ½	229 30	16. 17 pm.	225		104⅞ 5¼
6	93 ⅛	91¼ ¼	91⅜ ½	230	17. 20 pm.		15 pm.	105 ¼
7	93⅛ ⅛	91⅜ ⅜	91⅜ ⅜	228 30	5. 20 pm.	226		105½ ⅜
8	93¼ ⅛	91⅜ ⅞	91⅜ 2	229 30	7. 10 pm.	225	12.15 pm.	105½ 6⅛
9	93⅜ ¾	91⅞ 2	91⅞ 2	230	8. 20 pm.		12 pm.	106⅛ ¼
11	93⅜ 4	91⅞ 2	91⅞ 2¼	230	13 pm.	224		106¼ ¾
12	93⅛ 4	92 ¼	92 ¼	229 31	20 pm.	224 6	12 pm.	106⅛ 7
13	93⅜ ⅞	91⅞ 2⅛	91⅞ 2⅛	230 31	9. 17 pm.			106⅛ ¾
14	93⅛ 4	91⅞ 2⅛	91⅞ 2¼	231 ½	16 pm.			106⅛ ¾
15	93⅛ 4⅛	91⅞ 2¼	91⅞ 2¼	230 32	7. 16 pm.	224 6	17 pm.	106⅜ ⅞
16	93⅞ 4	92 ¼	92 ¼		7. 13 pm.	224 6	12 pm.	106⅜ ⅞
18	93⅞ 4	92 ⅛	92 ⅛	230 2	12 pm.	223	12.15 pm.	106⅜ ⅞
19	94 ¼	92 ¼	92¼ ⅜	231½ 2	10. 15 pm.	226		106⅜ 7
20	94⅛ ¼	92¼ ⅜	92¼ ⅜	230½ 2	12. 15 pm.	226	15 pm.	106⅜ 7
21	94 ¼	92⅛ ⅜	92⅛ ⅜	230½ 2	10. 15 pm.			106⅜ ⅞
22	93⅞ 4	92 ⅛	92 ⅛	231 3	7. 15 pm.			106⅜ ⅞
23	93⅛ 4⅛	92 ⅛	92 ¼	231	15 pm.			106⅞

ALFRED WHITMORE,
Stock and Share Broker,
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REPORT by the **AUDITORS** to the Annual Meeting in August, 1861.

"We have, in reply to the summons of your Manager, inspected every Document connected with the Company. We have again passed under examination EVERY VOUCHER, "EVERY DEED, and EVERY SECURITY. It is a matter of no light moment to go through "all these in the case of a Property representing something like £850,000, and we "found everything in the most perfect order, and entirely correct."

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT FOR YEAR 1860.

THE GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY will be found to equal, if not to surpass, any expectation which could have been formed of it.

FIRE PREMIUMS for **1860** equal Total Fire Premiums for the SEVEN YEARS—1846 to 1853.

LIFE PREMIUMS for **1860** EXCEED the Entire Life Premiums for the EIGHT YEARS ending 1852.

PURCHASE OF ANNUITIES in **1860** LARGELY EXCEEDS the similar receipts for the first TEN YEARS—1845 to 1854.

FIRE.

INCREASE OF FIRE INSURANCE DUTY in the Year 1860 over 1859.

As shown by a Return made to Parliament, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 7th June, 1861.

The following Table exhibits the Increase of Duty paid to Government by the different Insurance Offices, and proves, *on the authority of Public Documents*, that the **Royal Insurance Company** is increasing its Fire Business far more rapidly than any other Insurance Office in Great Britain.

1	**ROYAL**	£8939	18 West of England	£1143	35 National of Ireland £447
2	Phœnix	4213	19 Guardian	1137	36 Church of England 406
3	Imperial	3290	20 Union	1072	37 National of Scotland 333
4	Sun	3147	21 Lancashire	933	38 Patriotic 324
5	Queen	2567	22 Caledonian	889	39 United Kingdom 217
6	Scottish Provincial	2470	23 State	805	40 Sheffield 205
7	North British	2415	24 Unity	787	41 District 171
8	Midland Counties	2313	25 Provincial	757	42 Royal Farmers' 163
9	Law	2019	26 Norwich Union	747	43 Essex and Suffolk 160
10	Scottish Union	1989	27 Yorkshire	731	44 Emperor 132
11	County	1728	28 Law Union	641	45 Hants and Sussex 124
12	Liverpool and London	1502	29 London	616	46 Nottingham and Derby 113
13	Manchester	1364	30 Westminster	615	47 Norwich Equitable 48
14	General	1364	31 Northern	601	48 Shropshire and North Wales 30
15	Leeds and Yorkshire	1316	32 Royal Exchange	587	49 Kent 30
16	Globe	1179	33 Birmingham	574	
17	Alliance	1168	34 Atlas	569	

The above statement exhibits, more clearly and on more conclusive authority than any other that could be produced, the **high estimation in which the "Royal" is held by the public.**

The **Increase** of the **"Royal"** is more than double that of **any other Company,** and more than **30 per cent.** of the entire increase of all the London Offices combined. The Increase of the **"Royal"** is also more than **30 per cent.** of the entire increase of the other 28 Country Offices combined.

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON, 22nd June, 1861.

Within three days of the announcement of the fire to this Office, measures were taken that the London Branch should be in possession of ample funds to meet every loss. Before the expiration of a week from the date of the fire, immediate payment was ordered to such of the claimants as were enabled to give a statement of their respective claims.

No new Fire Insurance Company hereafter to be established will meet even with partial encouragement if it have not a full sufficiency, not of Subscribed, but of Paid up Capital. No prudent Capitalist will embark in such a new enterprise, and yet ignore the possibility that, until an ample Reserve Fund is collected, which requires several years to accomplish, his investment, and it may be a large portion of his subscription, might at any moment be required to meet some unexpected loss of an equal or even greater magnitude than the recent one. The amount to the credit of the Reserve and Profit and Loss Accounts of this Company would be sufficient to pay its Loss sustained by this hitherto unexampled calamity, were it thrice the amount it proves to be.

LIFE.

The **Rapid Progress** and position of this Branch will be best shown by the following Statement of the new Life Business effected for the

Year.	No. Pols.	Sum Assured.	New Premiums.	Year.	No. Pols.	Sum Assured.	New Premiums.
1847	105	£64,983	£1,767 1 9	1855	498	£206,514	£5,909 18 6
1849	183	88,931	2,726 14 1	1857	756	329,380	10,270 8 6
1851	277	115,480	3,378 18 5	1859	1015	434,470	13,086 8 5
1853	453	178,923	5,099 19 10	Whilst for 1860 the amount received for			

New Premiums reached £15,079 17s. 10d.

The ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY published late in the last year an account of the investigation into the Assets and Liabilities of its Life Department, under a novel form, and in as plain and intelligible a manner as the abstruseness of the subject admitted, together with the entire statements and valuations necessary for that purpose.

From the extensive Notices of this Pamphlet and its accompanying Diagrams, which have appeared in the Periodicals of the day, it has largely attracted the attention of vast numbers of persons in all parts of the United Kingdom, as well as in other parts of the World. A most satisfactory and conclusive evidence that such is the case, is afforded by the fact that the sum Assured on New Policies in the six months to 3rd June of the year 1861 is actually **50 per cent. in excess** of the Sum Assured in the corresponding months of the year 1860, although the latter amount in itself exceeded the Sum assured in any like previous period of time.

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The greatest Bonus ever continuously declared by any Company

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR AN ASSURANCE OF £100
FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE—WITH PROFITS.

Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.
Years.	£. s. d.	Years.	£. s. d.	Years.	£. s. d.	Years.	£. s. d.	Years.	£. s. d.
16	1 16 0	25	2 4 2	34	2 14 9	43	3 10 0	52	4 16 8
17	1 16 10	26	2 5 3	35	2 16 2	44	3 12 2	53	5 1 0
18	1 17 8	27	2 6 4	36	2 17 7	45	3 14 6	54	5 5 6
19	1 18 6	28	2 7 6	37	2 19 1	46	3 16 11	55	5 10 4
20	1 19 4	29	2 8 7	38	3 0 8	47	3 19 6	56	5 15 5
21	2 0 3	30	2 9 9	39	3 2 4	48	4 2 3	57	6 0 10
22	2 1 2	31	2 11 0	40	3 4 1	49	4 5 2	58	6 6 5
23	2 2 2	32	2 12 2	41	3 5 11	50	4 8 3	59	6 12 4
24	2 3 2	33	2 13 5	42	3 7 11	51	4 12 5	60	6 18 7

PAYABLE AT 60, OR AT DEATH—WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.
								44	6 4 0
20	2 4 4	26	2 14 3	32	3 7 8	38	4 8 0	45	6 12 9
21	2 5 9	27	2 16 2	33	3 10 5	39	4 12 7	46	7 2 10
22	2 7 3	28	2 18 3	34	3 13 5	40	4 17 5	47	7 14 6
23	2 8 10	29	3 0 4	35	3 16 8	41	5 3 1	48	8 8 1
24	2 10 7	30	3 2 8	36	4 0 2	42	5 9 3	49	9 4 1
25	2 12 4	31	3 5 1	37	4 4 0	43	5 16 2	50	10 3 3

The following Statement will make clear the **Increasing Value** which will attach to the **Life Policies** of the Company, **when in existence for some years.**

Policy,—Dated 2nd September, 1845—Sum Assured	£2,000 0 0
Amount of Policy, with Bonuses, at the present moment, and subject to future additions at subsequent valuations	2,560 0 0
Amount that would be given for its immediate surrender	557 14 5
Or, A Policy would be issued in lieu, without the payment of any further Premiums, for	1,172 6 0
The Total Premiums already paid being only	910 0 0

The Directors invite attention to a few of the **Advantages** the "**Royal**" offers to its **Life Insurers:**—

I.—The Guarantee of an Ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.
II.—Moderate Premiums.
III.—Small Charge for Management.
IV.—Prompt Settlement of Claims.
V.—Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their nett amount, every Five Years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.
VI.—Days of Grace Allowed, with the most liberal interpretation.

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AND THE

PERFECT SECURITY its GREAT RESOURCES afford to INSURERS,

Have been commented upon by most of the leading Newspapers both in this Country and abroad. The following are Abstracts of a few of these Notices.

"TIMES"-MONEY ARTICLE.

At the Annual Meeting of the Royal Insurance Company, to-day, the Report for 1860 stated that Premiums in the Fire Department amounted to **£262,977**, showing an **Increase of £34,663** over the preceding year, and of **£66,829** over the Premiums for 1858, being an **Increase of 34 per Cent. in Two Years.** The transactions of the year in the Fire Branch give a Profit of **£41,067.** In the Life Department the Premiums for the year on New Policies amounted to **£15,079,** being an Increase of **£1,993** over the former year.—*August* 3, 1861.

DAILY NEWS.

These tables prove the experience of the "Royal" to have been **highly satisfactory.**—*Dec.* 28, 1860.

LEEDS MERCURY.—It will be seen how **very much less** the mortality of the "Royal" has been than the mortality for which the Office was prepared.—*Sept.* 8, 1860.

Aberdeen Free Press.—The Royal Insurance Company was "hit" for £80,000 by the fire at Cotton's Wharf; but, **before a week was over,** the money was ready to be paid.—AUG. 9, 1861.

Atlas—Of the Reserved Fund the Manager has every reason to be proud, as it enables him to make the fair boast that **in three days** after the overwhelming catastrophe adverted to, (the great fire in London), the "Royal" was in a position to pay, and did pay, its claims on presentation, thus vindicating its well-earned character for **promptitude and liberality in loss settlement.** The value to the general and commercial community of **such honourable and timely promptitude** as the Royal Insurance Company displays to us, cannot be too strongly insisted on.—*August* 10, 1861.

Birmingham Daily Post.—The results of the operations of the Company during the year 1860 must be highly satisfactory to the shareholders, and challenge the attention of the general public.—AUG. 5, 1861.

Bristol Mercury and W. Counties' Advertiser.—The increase in the new duty of the Company last year was more than double that of **any other Fire Office** in the Kingdom, and equalled one-third the increase of **all the London Offices** put together.—*August* 10, 1861.

BURY GUARDIAN.—The rapid but regular increase in the business of the Royal Insurance Company, is attributable to the energy of its managers, and to the **soundness of the principles** upon which it is based.—AUG. 17, 1861.

Bury Times. The Royal Insurance Company is very rapidly becoming one of the most wealthy and influential establishments of its kind in the kingdom.—AUG. 17, 1861.

Durham Chronicle.—The "Royal" has displayed from the first a steady, onward development, which could only have been secured by the confidence which the soundness of the principles upon which it is based has established in the public mind. This progress is more marked during what has passed of the present year, than it has been at any previous period in the history of the Company. AUG. 24, 1861.

Edinburgh Evening News. The Royal Insurance Company has in some essential respects **distanced all competitors.** *August* 10, 1861.

Glasgow Examiner. If further proof is needed of the **extraordinary resources** of this Company, we may state that its London branch was provided with sufficient funds to meet every claim caused by the late terrible fire in London, Without calling on the Shareholders, or trenching on its paid-up capital.—*August* 10, 1861.

Halifax Guardian. The report for the year 1860 was of a most gratifying nature, and most satisfactory to the shareholders.—*August* 10, 1861.

Huddersfield Chronicle. Its affairs are wisely and energetically administered. AUG. 24, 1861.

Leeds Times. The reserve fund of the "Royal" at the present moment amounts to very nearly £200,000. The consequence is that the manager was in a position to authorise the London executive, within three days of the late appalling calamity, to pay all proved claims against the office.—*August* 10, 1861.

Leicester Journal. The total increase of Revenue effected during the year 1860 was no less than £50,000, £35,000 of which is due to the new business of the Fire Department, and £15,000 to the new policies issued within the same period in the Life Branch. These facts are worthy of the impartial consideration of the public.—AUG. 9, 1861.

Liverpool Courier.—The funds of this Company have been **so judiciously adjusted** and the foresight of the directors has been so sensible, that the shock of the great London fire has been borne by the "Royal" without a quiver. The heavy loss sustained in that disastrous conflagration has been **at once met** out of the large reserve fund at its command.—AUG. 3, 1861.

Liverpool Mail.—The Directors are fully justified in anticipating the time when the Company will be placed, with respect to the amount of its new business, at the head of all the Life Assurance institutions in this country. Nor has the progress of the Fire Branch been at all less remarkable.—*August* 3, 1861.

London Commercial Record.—The judicious expansion of the Reserved Fund has been attended with the happiest results. It has ever been our opinion that no Fire Insurance Company can long **maintain its ground** without having a large positive Capital **available any moment** for extraordinary contingencies; and this opinion is confirmed by the **many failures** that have taken place of public companies constituted on the unsound basis of a nominal capital. The Chairman of the "Royal," adverting to this subject, observes—"I find that, within the last 17 years, 48 new Fire Offices have been established, of which **only Twelve are now in existence.**—*August* 9, 1861.

Manchester Examiner and Times.—In three days after the commencement of the fire, measures were taken to supply the London Branch with **ample funds** to meet all calls that might be made upon them.—*Aug.* 17, 1861.

Newcastle Daily Chronicle.—The total income from fire policies now amounts to more than a **quarter of a million per annum;** and the Reserve Fund to close upon **£200,000.**—*Aug.* 5, 1861.

Newcastle Guardian.—The Southwark conflagration did not find the "Royal" unprepared. It was "ready—aye ready," for it had **expressly provided** against such contingencies, and Funds were at once sent from its Reserve to its London Branch to meet every claim in the most prompt and liberal—we might say in a *right royal* manner. Insurers understand what this liberality proves:—it proves that the Company has wise and skilful advisers, that it places **the security of the assured above all considerations** of profit or dividend, and that it seeks public support, not by fine-spun professions of under-bidding its neighbours, but by acts deserving it.—*Aug.* 10, 1861.

Observer.—The loss to the Company by the recent great fire in Tooley Street was £75,000, and within **three days** of its occurrence the London Office was put in possession of funds to meet every claim which might be sent in on account of that fire.—*August* 4, 1861.

Rochdale Observer.—The "Royal" has not altogether escaped unscathed, its loss being £74,000, a sum of sufficient magnitude to **press heavily upon a young office** with limited means at its immediate command, but a **mere trifle to this Company.**—*August* 10, 1861.

Scottish Press.—The Company, in all its departments, continues to advance, and the Annual Report shows in a remarkable way, the care and energy with which it is managed.—AUG. 21, 1861.

Stockton Herald.—The amount of business done in Insurance Offices shows the value that the public place upon the protection they offer; **in this Company,** insurances have of late years enormously increased, so as to place it among the very first Offices. Too much caution cannot be used by persons insuring, as during the last few years a great many Offices have originated and gone down, deceiving the public: there are, however, many Offices worthy of the public confidence, and none more so than the Royal Insurance Company.—AUG. 23, 1861.

Sunday Times.—The reserve fund of the "Royal" at the present moment amounts to very nearly £200,000. The **importance of this fact** will be obvious to the most casual reader.—AUG. 4, 1861.

Branch Offices in England: MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, LEEDS.
Scotland; EDINBURGH, GLASGOW. Ireland:—DUBLIN,

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THE WRECK REGISTER AND CHART FOR 1860.

From THE TIMES, *26th September*, 1861.

AT the present period, when storms and shipwrecks are warning us of the approach of winter, it will be well to call attention, as we have been accustomed to do for many years past, to the Annual Official Register of Shipwrecks on the Coast and in the Seas of the United Kingdom, presented by the Board of Trade to Parliament. It is hardly possible to overrate the importance of this document, for it details, with great accuracy, an average annual loss of 800 lives, and the destruction of about 1,500,000*l.* of property yearly, from these lamentable disasters.

The past year will long be remembered for its stormy character, which penetrated far into the summer, for between the latter end of May and the beginning of June, upwards of 250 shipwrecks occurred.

As might have been expected from the continued succession of bad weather, the number of shipwrecks during the whole year was unusually large, giving a total loss of 1,379. Whilst, however, wrecks and strandings have increased, collisions have happily decreased, being 298 against 349 in 1859; but the whole number of casualties of all kinds in 1860 is 146 above the annual average for the past six years. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to find, that although the number of wrecks and strandings has been greater than usual, the loss of life has been considerably less, being 264 under the annual average of the past nine years. The total loss of life from the 1,379 shipwrecks during the year was 536, whilst 2,152 persons were fortunately saved by life-boats, the rocket and mortar apparatus, shore boats, and other means—a most gratifying and encouraging result, not only to the poor people themselves thus snatched from a premature death, but also to those who have toiled hard for many years past in organizing and completing the means of saving life from shipwreck on our coasts.

With respect to the important services thus performed, there is a terrible sameness in their general character every year, though the details are ever new and ever interesting. It is the same story in one sense, but the several parts of it are infinitely varied. It is always a "brave ship" in distress, always the "winds and the seas roaring," always some "poor souls" who are in the direst extremity of danger. Happily, too, through the instrumentality of the National Life-boat Institution and other bodies, it is nearly always the same story on the humane side. The life-boat is always ready, and a brave crew is ever at hand to man her.

The great and unprecedented loss of life in 1859 was mainly attributable to the destruction of two or three large passenger-ships. It will be remembered that 870 lives were lost in two great calamitous disasters alone, viz.—the wrecks of the *Royal Charter*, on the Anglesea coast, and the *Pomona*, on the Blackwater Bank, on the Irish coast.

The *Register* furnishes, as usual, some curious facts relative to the class of ships that are inevitably wrecked when overtaken by a gale of wind. Of the 2,795 vessels wrecked on our coasts during the past two years, 1,504—or more than half—were colliers, and of that class; and 1,291 were timber-laden, passenger-ships, and vessels in ballast.

Of these our old friends the schooners hold as usual their pre-eminence for wrecking, 912 of them having during the same period gone to pieces. Next to the schooners come the brigs, 644 of which have in the same time met a similar fate. We find that of the 1,379 vessels wrecked last year, 554 were commanded by masters who were *not* required to have certificates of competency.

The annexed table shows that the classes of ships to which casualties most frequently occur are those between 50 and 300 tons burthen, which are usually employed in carrying coal, coke, ores, and stone:—

				Vessels.
Vessels under	50	Tons	. .	284
51 and under	100	,,	. .	393
101 ,,	300	,,	. .	557
301 ,,	600	,,	. .	105
601 ,,	900	,,	. .	25
901 ,,	1,200	,,	. .	9
1,200 and upwards	.	.	. .	6
		Total	. .	1,379

The direction of the wind which proved most destructive to vessels wrecked on our coasts last year is also given. 111 vessels were wrecked during the prevalence of the wind from S.W.; 128 from W.N.W.; and 104 from N.W. 8 vessels were wrecked during absolutely *calm weather*; 151 in a fresh breeze; 168 in a whole gale; 101 in a storm; and 139 in a hurricane.

We find that 21 wrecks took place from not heaving the lead; 2 from intemperance; 35 from general negligence and want of caution; 39 foundered from unseaworthiness; and 5 from defective compasses.

Some curious facts are given in the *Register* regarding the ages of ships. It appears that when they should be most vigorous, they are most feeble. Thus we find that, during the past three years, 377 vessels under 3 years old were wrecked:

and 472 between the ages of 3 and 7 years; whilst 644 of them perished between the ages of 15 and 20.

The Wreck Chart which accompanies the *Register* shows clearly the site of each of the casualties, from shipwrecks on our coasts during the year 1860. Who can behold such a picture of the loss of hundreds of lives, without contributing, as far as his means will allow him, to the mitigation of so much human suffering!

The estimated loss of property last year, as reported by the officers of some of the ships at the time of the several casualties is given. It is, however, absolutely impossible to ascertain correctly the loss of property from all the disasters that annually occur on our coasts. The destruction of fishing-boats, such as was witnessed lately at Yarmouth and Filey, is not referred to in the *Register*.

We believe that this lamentable state of things, by which a great loss of life and an immense destruction of property takes place every year, cannot be remedied until all vessels are subjected to a rigid inspection before they put out to sea, in order that it may be accurately ascertained whether they are well found and provided with life-boats, and with such a proper and suitable equipment, as will enable them to combat successfully with the elements.

We cannot help laying great stress on this point, because the loss of life from shipwrecks on the *coasts* alone of the British Isles within the last eleven years is really frightful to contemplate: it amounted to 6,883.

The districts where this immense sacrifice of human life took place—inflicted, we fear, not solely by the visitation of God, but in a great degree through the obstinacy and perversity of man—are as follows:—

	No.
Farn Islands to Flamborough Head	523
Flamborough Head to the North Foreland	957
North Foreland to St. Catherine's Point	465
St. Catherine's Point to Start Point	81
Start Point to the Land's End	445
Land's End to Hartland Point, including Scilly	330
Hartland Point to St. David's Head	440
St. David's Head and Carnsore Point to Lambay Island and Skerries, Anglesey	879
Skerries and Lambay to Fair Head and Mull of Cantire	1,453
Cape Wrath to Buchan Ness	197
Buchan Ness to Farn Islands	271
All other parts of the Coast	842
Total lives lost	6,883

Between the Farn Islands and the North Foreland there are sixty-two life-boat establishments, and as many life-saving rocket and mortar stations. Here every winter some of the most daring and persevering life-boat services are performed. The poor sufferers are often snatched from the very jaws of death; and, on the lowest calculation, beyond this large number of 1,480 persons who have perished in this district, one-third more would have swelled the death-roll had it not been for the services of the life-boats and the life-saving apparatus.

From the above account of the loss of life on the coasts it is seen that the most serious wrecks, resulting in the greatest loss of life, do not happen on the north-east coast of England, as is generally supposed, but on those parts of our coasts most frequented by large foreign ships. A few months ago a large American ship, *The Danube*, was coming up the Irish Channel. Mistaking her position, she found herself on some rocks in Cardigan Bay. A fearful storm was raging at the time. Her signals of distress were observed late in the evening. The Portmadoc life-boat, belonging to the NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION, was immediately launched for the rescue of the crew, who had taken to their boats. After a night of great hardship and ceaseless toil, the life-boat brought on shore 17 poor creatures, who were more dead than alive. Similar services are constantly being rendered by the Institution's life-boats to foreign ships' crews, and frequently to those belonging to the United States of America.

During the past nine years the total number of all casualties on the coasts and in the seas of the British Isles are thus given:—In 1852, there were 1,115; in 1853, 832; in 1854, 987; in 1855, 1,141; in 1856, 1,153; in 1857, 1,143; in 1858, 1,170; in 1859, 1,416; and in 1860, 1,379: making a total of 10,336 vessels lost in nine years, or 1 lost in every 210 British ships, and 1 in every 232 foreign vessels, and giving an average annual loss of 1,148 vessels on the coasts and in the seas of the United Kingdom.

We regret to find that the sacrifice of life from this great multitude of shipwrecks amounted to 7,201, or an average of 800 lives that meet with a watery grave from shipwrecks every year on the coasts and in the seas of the British Isles.

In our narrow seas it is only natural that a large number of collisions should constantly take place. The number of British and foreign vessels entering British ports, including repeated voyages, every year amounts to upwards of 204,945, representing a tonnage of 29,176,196. Vessels clearing outwards under the same circumstances every year number 203,402, having a tonnage burden of 29,530,906. We must, therefore, be prepared for a considerable number of collisions, although happily it is not increasing. During the past six years they have amounted to 1,788, giving an annual average of nearly 300. No calamity is greater than that of a collision at sea during a dark, stormy night. It is often instantaneous in its destructive effects; and in less than ten minutes afterwards it not unfrequently happens that not a vestige of one of the ships is to be seen, a large number of persons frequently sinking with her.

Having dwelt on the dark side of our picture so long, we must now briefly turn to the brighter and more encouraging side of it.

It appears that during the past five years the number of lives saved on the coast by life-boats,

life-saving apparatus, shore and ships' boats, and other means, amounts to 11,495.

We cannot refrain here from giving a few examples of noble life-boat services:—

On the 10th of February last, in the fearful gale from the east which caused such destruction to shipping and terrible loss of life on the east coast, the brig *Providence*, of Shields, coal laden, was driven on the Long Scarr Rocks, between the mouth of the Tees and Hartlepool. The Seaton Carew life-boat, belonging to the NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION, was quickly launched, and proceeding to her assistance through a high surf, took off her crew, eight in number, and landed them in safety. She had scarcely done so when she was again called to the aid of the brig *Mayflower*, of Newcastle, also coal laden, which had gone ashore on the East Gare Sand, off the Tees mouth. The life-boat also took off her crew of eight men, and safely landed them. On the previous day this boat had, in conjunction with the West Hartlepool life-boat, endeavoured to save the crews of the brig *Alliance* of Guernsey, and schooner *Warnsbeck* of Shields, which were wrecked on the Long Scarr Rocks; but although every effort was made, they were unsuccessful, owing to the difficult position into which the vessels had driven on these dangerous rocks. As it was, the boat was herself injured and partially disabled thereby. "I wish you had been here on that disastrous Saturday and Sunday (9th and 10th February)," writes the Honorary Secretary, the Rev. J. LAWSON, of the Seaton Carew Branch of the NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION, "I am sure you would have been gratified to see the gallant way in which our crew worked, though composed, as you know, chiefly of landsmen. They were going from 9 A.M. on Saturday until 11 A.M. on Sunday, without rest, and not only attending to our own life-boat, but helping to man the West Hartlepool boat when short of hands."

Again, on the 1st January, 5 men were saved on the Doomed Bar Bank, Padstow, from the brigantine *Nugget*, of Bideford. From January 1st to the 6th, 32 men were saved by the Institution's boats, and one vessel was brought safely into harbour. But sometimes darkness is added to the perils which the life-boat men encounter in their exertions on the stormy deep. At Lyme Regis, for instance, the word was given during one of the winter nights that a vessel was in the offing in distress. It was "pitchy dark." A strong gale was blowing, and a heavy surf beating on the shore, but the life-boat men felt that duty called, and they did not hesitate. They went to sea as if it were to their firesides they were going; and they were successful in saving a ship's crew. The brief narrative of this adventure tells us that very few on shore believed the life-boat "would ever return," the night was so awful; "it was sufficient to appal any one entering the life-boat."

The payments to the crews of the life-boats are placed in the Annual Report of the Life-boat Institution, opposite the services thus rendered. For instance, the 16 men belonging to the brigs *Providence* and *Mayflower*, mentioned above, were saved for the sum of 25*l*. At Portmadoc, in a heavy gale with a terrific surf, 17 men were saved for 14*l*. This is about 17*s*. a head, and flesh and blood is certainly cheap at that rate. The Carnsore life-boat saved 19 persons, at a cost of 22*l*. 14*s*. Suppose the average expense of saving a man by means of the life-boat is a pound, this is the way to put it before the public—will you give 20*s*. a year to save a fellow-creature from a horrible death? Perhaps you save more than one by that gift. You may save a family from an irreparable loss, you may restore a darling boy to his widowed mother, a father to his young and helpless children. Here is a strong claim upon the national benevolence, and fortunately it is becoming day by day more openly acknowledged, just as the merits of the NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION become more widely known.

Public and private gratitude calls for the support of this Institution, and some instances have been recorded which show how beautifully gratitude works, and how sweetly its work is repaid. The Carnsore life-boat, mentioned above as saving 19 people from shipwreck, was the "thank-offering" of a lady who was saved from drowning. One sees a striking appropriateness in that thank-offering, as an example of the ruling Power which brings good out of evil. There is another instance recorded of a similar character. Two ladies, in memory of a departed sister, place a life-boat at Llandudno, in North Wales, and call it the *Sisters' Memorial*. The memory of departed worth, or departed affection, could not be preserved in a more fitting manner. The memorial is all goodness and all mercy, and has as little of the taint of the world in it as anything that could be mentioned. It is to keep these benevolences in active operation—to endow them for ever, as it were—that the Life-boat Institution appeals to the public. It is an appeal that will stand any test—a cause that all can assist in—and a cause that only requires to be known to insure a sufficiency of help to keep up its large life-saving fleet of 115 life-boats, and gradually to increase their number.

Royal National Life-Boat Institution

For the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck.

(*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*)

Patroness—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President—VICE-ADMIRAL HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G., F.R.S.

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Secretary—RICHARD LEWIS, ESQ. *Inspector of Life-Boats*—CAPT. J. R. WARD, R.N.

APPEAL.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT have to state that, during the past year, the INSTITUTION has incurred expenses amounting to 6258*l.* 1*s.* on the following Life-boat Stations:—

ENGLAND.

NEWBIGGIN, Northumberland.
SALTBURN, Yorkshire.
FILEY, "
CAISTOR, Norfolk.
ALDBOROUGH, Suffolk.
MARGATE, Kent.
WALMER, "
SELSEY, West Sussex.
GRANGE, Isle of Wight.
BROOKE, "
PENZANCE, Cornwall.
ST. IVES, "
NEWQUAY, "
PENARTH, Glamorganshire.
LLANDDWYN, Anglesey.
LLANDUDNO, Carnarvonshire.
SOUTHPORT, Lancashire.
LYTHAM, "
SILLOTH, Cumberland.

SCOTLAND.

AYR, Ayrshire.
IRVINE, Ayrshire.
KANTYRE, Argyleshire.
BUCKIE, Banffshire.
BANFF, "
ST. ANDREW'S, Fifeshire.
NORTH BERWICK, Haddingtonshire.

IRELAND.

PORTRUSH, Antrim.
TYRELLA, Dundrum Bay.

The Institution has also expended on the repairs, stores, alterations, and inspection of its numerous Life-boats, Boat-houses, and Transporting-carriages, 3,632*l.* 19*s.*; and 1,550*l.* for exercising the Crews of its Life-boats—making altogether a total of 11,441*l.*

During the past year the LIFE BOATS of the Institution have been instrumental in rescuing the Crews of the following wrecked Vessels:—

Schooner *Ann Mitchell*, of Montrose	1	Brigantine *Nancy*, of Teignmouth.	9	Steam Dredge, at Newhaven.....	9
Schooner *Jane Roper*, of Ulverstone	6	Smack *Wonder*, of Teignmouth ...	2	Schooner *Admiral Hood*, of Rochester	6
Brig *Pallas*, of Shields	3	Brig *Scotia*, of Sunderland	6	Schooner *Susan and Isabella*, of Dundee.....	5
Ship *Ann Mitchell*, of Glasgow	9	Sloop *Three Brothers*, of Goole	5	Schooner *Rose*, of Lynn	3
Smack *John Bull*, of Yarmouth ...	5	Sloop *Charlotte*, of Woodbridge ...	5	Brig *Prodroma*, of Stockton.....	11
Schooner *Catherine*, of Newry	4	Brig *Ann*, of Blyth	8	Brig *Eliza*, of Middlesborough	7
Barque *Niagara*, of Shields	11	Sloop *Hope*, of Dublin	3	Brigantine *Freia*, of Königsberg...	6
A Barge of Teignmouth	2	Schooner *Druid*, of Aberystwyth ..	5	Brigantine *Diana*, of Fredrikshamn	7
Brig *George and James*, of London	8	Barque *Vermont*, of Halifax, U.S. .	16	Brig *Gloucester*, of South Shields ..	7
Brig *Zephyr*, of Whitby	6	Schooner *William Keith*, of Carnarvon	2	Total.....	210
Coble *Honour*, of Cullercoats.....	3	Brig *Flying Fish*, of Whitby	5		
Schooner *Eliza*, of North Shields..	7	Smack *Elizabeth Ann*, of Lyme Regis	3		
Barque *Oberon*, of Liverpool.....	15				

For these and other Life-boat services the Institution has voted 908*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* as rewards. It has also granted rewards amounting to 203*l.* 4*s.* for saving 245 shipwrecked persons, by shore-boats and other means, making a total of 455 persons saved from a watery grave on the Coasts of the United Kingdom.

During the present year (1861), the Life-boats of the Institution have also been instrumental in rescuing the Crews of the following Vessels:—

Brig *Lovely Nelly*, of Seaham	6	Brig *Providence*, of Shields	8	Spanish Barque *Primera de Torreviega*—Saved vessel and 1 of the crew	1
Brigantine *Nugget*, of Bideford	5	Brig *Mayflower*, of Newcastle	8	Schooner *Hurrell*, of Penzance—Saved vessel and crew.....	4
Schooner *Prospect*, of Berwick	6	Schooner *Village Maid*, of Fleetwood	4	Barque *Frederick*, of London	1
Sloop *Thomas and Jane*, of St. Ives	3	Barque *Guyana*, of Glasgow	19	Brig *Anne*, of Plymouth—Saved vessel and crew	8
A Fishing-boat of Whitburn.....	4	Brig *Roman Empress*, of Shields ...	10	Schooner *Betsey*, of Peterhead—Saved vessel and crew	6
Brig *Arethusa*, of Blyth	8	Brig *San Spiridione*, of Galaxide..	2	Barge *Peace*, of London	2
Schooner *Dewi Wyn*, of Portmadoc	8	Schooner *Voador du Vouga*, of Vianna	8	Total.....	200
Flat *Cymraes*, of Beaumaris	2	French Brig *La Jeune Marie Thérese*	6		
Schooner *William*, of Morecambe .	5	Barque *Perseverance*, of Scarborough	5		
Smack *Gipsy*, of Newry	4	Schooner *Elisabeth*, of Bridgewater	4		
Schooner *Margaret Anne*, of Preston	4	Ship *Danube*, of Belfast	17		
Brig *New Draper*, of Whitehaven..	8	Schooner *Hortensia*, of Hanover...	4		
Schooner *William*, of Liverpool ...	5	Schooner *Oregon*, of Stonehaven...	4		
Lugger *Nimrod*, of Castletown	3	Brig *St. Michael*, of Marans.....	8		

The public cannot but sympathise with the vigorous efforts now being made by this Institution, to save the lives of Shipwrecked Crews. Their help was never more needed than at the present time, when, through the extraordinary exertions the Society has made within the past few years, it has now *One Hundred and Fifteen Life-boats* under its management, for the maintenance of which, in a state of thorough efficiency, a large permanent *annual income* is absolutely needed, if its humane mission is to be perpetuated.

Donations and *Annual Subscriptions* will be thankfully received by the Bankers of the Institution, Messrs. WILLIS, PERCIVAL and Co., 76 Lombard Street; Messrs. COUTTS and Co., 59 Strand; Messrs. HERRIES, FARQUHAR, and Co, 16 St. James's Street, London; by all the Bankers in the United Kingdom; and by the Secretary, RICHARD LEWIS, Esq., at the Office of the Institution, 14 JOHN STREET, ADELPHI, London,—W.C.

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